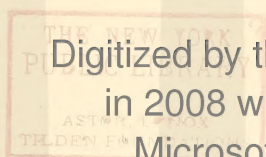


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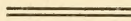
HISTORY
OF
Johnson County
Kansas

BY

ED BLAIR

AUTHOR OF

Kansas Zephyrs, Sunflower Siftings and Other
Poems and Sketches

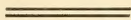


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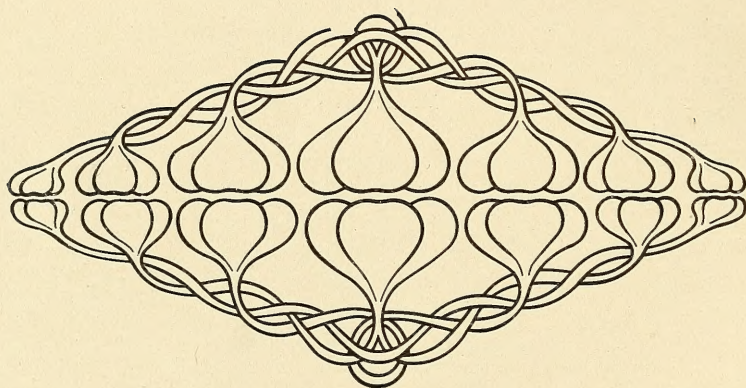


STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

1915

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PREFACE

The History of Johnson county as here set forth is not an attempt at metaphysical disquisition, nor a profusion of legendary lore; neither is it an effort to analyze the unknown motives of man or to seek the hidden cause for certain human events. The constant object before the writer has been to present the story of Johnson county as told by the men and women whose faith, courage, foresight and industry have made the county what it is today. The story of the adventures, struggles and achievements of these pioneers form an indispensable and most interesting part of this work. They possess the value of authenticity, and are the plain, unvarnished tales of those who bore the burden of the days of trying endeavor and who endured almost incredible hardships. Confronted by drouths, pests, plagues and repeated failures, and rent by political dissention of the border war period, these brave pioneers never lost faith in the future greatness of Johnson county, and many of this noble band of self-sacrificing men and women still live to exult in its beauty and progress, and to prophesy that the astounding development of today is but the fore runner of still greater things to come.

The data for this work has been gathered with painstaking exactness and it is hoped that its accuracy is commensurate with the efforts that have been put forth to make it so, and that it may be a valuable work of reference for present and future generations.

The editor desires to acknowledge the cordial and valuable assistance accorded him by the many citizens of the county in compiling this work. Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to the many contributors whose articles embellish these pages, and the cooperation of the press of the county has been a help deeply appreciated and deserves due recognition. I wish to express my sincere thanks to the good people of Johnson county, one and all

ED BLAIR.

Olathe, Kan., December 1, 1915.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Ed. Blair	Frontispiece
Johnson County Court House	16
Old Mission Building	25
Santa Fe Trail Marker, Olathe	57
Santa Fe Trail Marker, Lone Elm	63
Johnson County Hospital	102
Hotel Olathe, Olathe	105
Old Fire Wagon, Olathe	117
Hodges Brothers Office, Olathe	119
Old Store Building, Spring Hill	122
Cooperative Store, Spring Hill	127
Old Hotel, Spring Hill	132
Spring Hill Banking Company	136
Farmers' Bank, Gardner	141
Kelly's Elevator, Edgerton	146
Strang Line Depot, Overland Park	152
Scene at Aviation Field, Overland Park	153
Voight Brothers' Building, Overland Park	154
Street Scene, Lenexa	162
School Building, Lenexa	165
Trail Inn, Lenexa	167
Bradshaw Brothers' Store, Lenexa	171
Judging Colts, Stanley	176
Residence of E. H. Haskin, Lenexa	182
Group of Civil War Veterans	184
Strang Gas-Electric Cars	212
John T. Little	246
Jonathan Millikan	277
Benjamin F. Hollenback	309
Andrew Rudy and Mrs. Elvira Rudy	341
Florence McCarthy and Family	405
Home of W. W. Anderson and Family	409
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Reeder	437
J. R. Secrest and Family	461

HISTORICAL INDEX

CHAPTER I—PRIMITIVE PERIOD	17
Indian Tribes—Early Explorers—Indian Treaties—Black Bob Reservation—Shawnee Tradition—Bread Dance—Corn Dance—Journey of The Soul—Chief Bluejacket—Early Trappers and Traders.	
CHAPTER II—INDIAN MISSIONS	25
Establishment of Methodist Mission—Founding of Manuel Training School—Location and Opening of School—Influence of School—Rev. Thomas Johnson and Other Missionaries—Charles Bluejacket—Capt. Joseph Park—Mission Abandoned—Murder of Thomas Johnson—Col. Alexander Soule Johnson—William Johnson and His Recollections—Baptist Mission—Quaker Mission—Memories of Missions.	
CHAPTER III—THE SANTA FE TRAIL	54
Its Course—When First Traveled—Established By The Government—Santa Fe Trail Markers—Dedication of Monument at Olathe—Santa Fe Marker at Lone Elm—Pioneers' Experiences on the Old Trail—"The Santa Fe Trail"—Recollections of a "Bullwhacker."	
CHAPTER IV—DESCRIPTIVE AND POLITICAL	71
Topography—Organization of County—First Election—County Officers—Members of the First Territorial Legislature—Border Trouble—Members of the Legislature—County Statistics.	
CHAPTER V—EARLY EVENTS AND INSTITUTIONS	81
First Business Concerns—First Marriage—Horace Greeley Visits Johnson County—Old Settlers—The Mehaffie House—The First Twenty Years.	

HISTORICAL INDEX

CHAPTER VI—OLATHE	102
Olathe and Its Institutions—Merchants' Association—First Hotel —Voters in 1859—Old Landmarks and Border Day Experiences— Churches—State Institute for the Deaf—Banks—Fifty Years of Olathe—A "County Seat Town."	
CHAPTER VII—SPRING HILL	121
Location and Enterprises—Banks—Churches—Reminiscences of Spring Hill—The Old Hotel—The Pioneer Store—Early Days at Spring Hill—Stage Line and Early Business Ventures—Locating the Town and Organization of Town Company—Spring Hill Be- ginnings—War Times.	
CHAPTER VIII—GARDNER	139
Settlement and Townsite Company—Business Firms—Gardner Raided Three Times—The Last Raid—Churches—Gardner of To- day—Gardner's Early Days.	
CHAPTER IX—EDGERTON	149
Location—Churches—Commercial Enterprises—Cemetery — The Press.	
CHAPTER X—OVERLAND PARK	152
Strang Line—Business Houses—Additions—Aviation Park—Ex- position Club—Bank.	
CHAPTER XI—DE SOTO	155
Location and Business Firms—Organization of Town Company and First Building—Churches—De Soto During the Civil War—A Pioneer's Experience—Introduction to the Shawnee Indians.	
CHAPTER XII—OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES	159
Shawnee—Quantrill Visits Shawnee—Lenexa—Aubry—Stilwell— Stanley—Merriam — Bonita—Morse—Ocheltree — Monticello— Wilder — Kenneth—Choteau—Switzer—Lackman—Craig—Zarah —Holliday—Oxford.	
CHAPTER XVIII—CIVIL WAR AND BORDER WAR	185
Free State and Pro-Slavery Conflict—Johnson County in the Civil War—Maj. J. T. Hadley Promoted—Lieutenant Pellett Recruits	

HISTORICAL INDEX

a Company—Colonel Hayes Wounded—General Order No. 11—
 Battle of Westport—Beginning of Quantrill's Band—When Quan-
 trill Raided Olathe—Quantrill Passed through Johnson County on
 Way to Lawrence—Spring Hill Looted—The Red Legs—Battle of
 Bull Creek—Battle of "Blowhard"—War-time Clippings from the
 Olathe "Mirror"—Grand Army of the Republic.

CHAPTER XIV—PUBLIC SCHOOLS 210
 Organization—Growth and Development of the Schools.

CHAPTER XV—RAILROADS 212
 Promoting Early Railroads and Voting Bonds—Pioneer Railroad
 Builders.

CHAPTER XVI—THE GRANGE 219
 The Organization and Progress of the Grange in Johnson County—
 The Grange Insurance Company.

CHAPTER XVII—WHAT THE FIRST WOMAN SAW HERE ... 222
 What The First Woman Saw Here—An Interview with Jonathan
 Millikan—Henry Wedd—Some Early Day Events in Johnson
 County and Kansas—A Pioneer's Recollections—A Story of Early
 Days—Fifty Years After—Reminiscences—A Retrospective View
 —Yeager Raid Incidents.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Adair, B. F.	273
Allison, S. H.	294
Anderson, W. R.	368
Anderson, W. W.	408
Ainsworth, H. C.	369
Azendorf, Henry	283
Bell, I. N.	441
Berkshire, J. H.	438
Black, George	434
Blair, Ed.	309
Bradley, William	465
Braun, C. J.	421
Branick, Elias	266
Bradshaw, Harry	255
Breyfogle, L. D.	445
Breyfogle Family	444
Breyfogle, H. L.	444
Brown, W. C.	409
Brown, G. W.	280
Buckley, Jerry	421
Bruner, Maj. J. B.	311
Busch, Casper	293
Busch, Herman	272
Busch, Deitrich	256
Burgess, H. L.	415
Burke, W. R.	358
Caenen, Remi	334
Calvert, A. J.	461
Carroll, E. G.	338
Carpenter, A. G.	352
Case, H. H.	285
Cave, L. L.	425
Champion, Frank	385
Chamberlin, W. H. H.	343
Chamberlin, J. H.	332
Clark, Capt. Emanuel	382
Coker, L. H.	467

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Cook, G. W.	462
Cosgrove, J. H.	349
Crawford, Frank	386
Day, Dudley	419
Dare, T. W.	388
Delahunt, Charles, Sr.	337
De Tar, Miss Mary E.	287
De Vault, Lafayette	398
Deweese, J. E.	267
Donham, R. M.	457
Dowell, J. N.	391
Dwyer, D. C.	325
Edgington, A. N.	302
Ellis, G. T.	447
Elliott, G. W.	264
England, W. C.	282
Fagan, W. W.	378
Ferguson, S. E.	432
Folmer, G. W.	396
Foster, J. R.	335
Foster, A. J.	316
Fraser, William	372
Graham, W. W.	442
Gray, W. L.	455
Graves, Col. W. C.	363
Greer, Dr. T. S.	289
Hale, D. R.	288
Hancock, J. H.	387
Haney, F. C.	394
Hannon, J. F.	351
Haskin, W. P.	360
Harrison, W. H.	350
Haskin, E. H.	275
Hatfield, Dr. F. J.	284
Harbaur, C. E.	326
Hayden, G. C.	322
Hedrick, F. D.	341
Heider, Martin	420
Hendrix, P. K.	428
Henry, H. L.	324
Hershey, I. H.	342
Hodges, Frank	412
Hodges, G. H.	410
Hogue, S. R.	375
Hollenback, B. F.	308

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Hollenback, F. P.	466
Holmes, Joseph	377
Howell, G. H.	345
Huff, George	299
Huff, John	406
Hundley, R. C.	294
Huggins, J. O.	291
Hunt, A. L.	313
Hunt, A. J.	292
Irvin, James	450
James, T. W.	354
James, Col. Andy	402
Jessup, Miss Fern	352
Kellogg, Sherman	404
Kelly, W. H.	323
Kelly, W. J.	252
King, Harry	402
Klusman, H. H.	454
Knabe, G. C.	374
Knox, E. V.	258
Krumm, A. H.	456
Kuhlman, J. J.	400
Lansdown, Harrison	325
Lanter, F. R.	274
Legler, E. A.	257
Lemen, J. R.	427
Lesueur, J. P.	260
Linn, W. T.	346
Lorimer, F. M.	298
Little, John T.	247
Lott, Miss Alice S.	401
Marty, John	290
McAnany, Patrick	330
McCann, Michael	372
McKaig, J. F.	433
McCarthy, Florence	404
McClintock, W. J.	314
McFeatters, Rev. M.	289
McKoin, W. H.	371
Marty, John	290
Mathews, H. A.	440
Meredith, M. T.	272
Miller, E. L.	333
Miller, M. G.	463
Millikan, A. R.	380

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Millikan, Jonathan	276
Mize, Johnson	419
Moll, A. E.	278
Moon, A. O.	296
Moore, G. W.	278
Moore, R. R.	266
Mossman, F. E.	423
Mossman, C. H.	364
Mower, George	362
Murdock, D. E.	453
Murray, Roy	295
Murphy, P. H.	263
Nance, W. A.	344
Nall, John	346
Noland, T. W.	393
Newton, E. D.	399
Ording, Rev. J. A.	270
Pack, W. M.	418
Parks, Horace	328
Pearce, J. A.	317
Pellett, J. S.	261
Pettyjohn, J. L.	413
Phillips, H. L.	370
Post, Smith	422
Rankin, J. F.	320
Rea, J. W.	467
Reeder, Benjamin	436
Rebsamen, A. J.	365
Riley, Thomas	339
Rudy, Scott	340
Rose, Miss Jennie	360
Rutter, W. R.	449
Ruttinger, Frank	253
Ryan, D. H.	428
Secrest, J. R.	460
Sharpe, W. F.	392
Shellhammer, C. H.	424
Sitterman, W. M.	355
Sheridan, Patrick	468
Simpson, Joseph	452
Sloan, Dr. J. R.	458
Smallwood, C. N.	259
Smith, G. P.	361
Smith, E. L.	336
Smith, Andrew	265

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Smith, C. B.	262
Sowers, G. S.	451
Speer, W. S.	327
Steed, J. S.	395
Stephenson, Jewett	315
Strang, W. B.	249
Strongman, John	319
Swank, J. T.	437
Taggart, David	304
Taylor, B. S.	268
Thorne, J. R.	381
Tibbetts, W. M.	390
Tillotson, B. H.	254
Todd, J. B.	400
Todd, C. E.	287
Toynbee, J. W.	459
Turner, W. T.	366
Uhls, Dr. L. L.	347
Wallace, J. K.	458
Walker, A. J.	410
Walker, Ralston	306
Walmer, Edwin	464
Warner, E. D.	300
Wedd, George	431
Wedd, Henry	356
Weeks, Fred	397
Wickens, W. W.	391
Widner, Albert	446
Williams, Irwin	332
Williams, A. P.	329
Wilkerson, W. F.	386
Wilkinson, S. E.	259
Wilson, W. J.	320
Young, O. H.	425
Zehring, C. E.	430
Zimmerman, Capt. W. H.	251



JOHNSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, OLATHE, KAN.

History of Johnson County

CHAPTER I.

PRIMITIVE PERIOD.

Indian Tribes—Early Explorers—Indian Treaties—Black Bob Reservation—Shawnee Tradition—Bread Dance—Corn Dance—Journey of The Soul—Chief Bluejacket—Early Trappers and Traders.

INDIAN TRIBES AND EARLY EXPLORERS.

The earliest known inhabitants of that section comprising Johnson county were the Kansa Indians. When the first white men visited the region now comprising the State of Kansas they found it inhabited by four tribes of Indians. The Kansa or Kaw, from which Kansas derives its name, occupied the northeast and central parts of the State; the Osage, located south of the Kansa; the Pawnee, whose country lay west and north of the Kansa; and the Padouca or Comanche, whose hunting grounds were in the western part of the State. It seems that the Kansa Indians occupied the greater portion of the State.

Probably the first white man to acquire a knowledge of the Kansa Indians was Juan de Oñate, who met them on his expedition in 1601. Although Marquette's map of 1673 showed the location of the Kansa Indians, the French did not actually come in contact with the tribe until 1750, when, according to Stoddard, the French explorers and traders ascended the Missouri "to the mouth of the Kansas river, where they met with a welcome reception from the Indians." These early Frenchmen gave the tribe the name of Kah or Kaw, which, according to the story of an old Osage warrior, was a term of derision, meaning coward, and was given to the Kansa by the Osages because they refused to join in a war against the Cherokees. Another Frenchman, Bourgmont, who visited the tribe in 1724, called them "Canzes," and reported that they had two villages on the Missouri, one about forty miles above the Kansas and the other farther up the river. These villages were also mentioned by Lewis and Clark nearly a century later. Referring to the Kansas river, the journal kept by the Lewis and Clark expedition under date of June 28, 1804, says: "This river receives its name from a nation which dwells at this time on its banks and has two villages, one about twenty leagues and the other about forty

leagues up; those Indians are not very numerous at this time, reduced by war with their neighbors. They formerly lived on the south bank of the Missouri, 24 leagues above this river in an open and beautiful plain, and were very numerous at the time the French first settled in Illinois."

Between the years 1825-30 the Kansa and Osage tribes withdrew from a large part of their lands, which were turned over to the United States.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The year of 1825 was a year of treaties with the Indians. On June 3rd of that year the chiefs and head men of the Kansa tribe entered into a treaty with William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, Mo., by which the tribe ceded to the United States all claim to lands in the west of the State of Missouri, the boundaries of the cession being described as follows: "Beginning at the entrance of the Kansa river into the Missouri; thence north to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; thence westwardly to the Nodewa river, 30 miles from its entrance into the Missouri; thence to the entrance of the Big Nemahaw river into the Missouri, and with that river to its source; thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the west; thence on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas river from those of the Arkansas to the west boundary line of the State of Missouri and with that line to the place of beginning."

Almost immediately upon the acquisition of this land from the Kansa Indians and other acquisitions from other treaties, the Government began negotiations for the removal of eastern tribes to the new territory. On November 7, 1825, at St. Louis, Mo., a treaty was concluded with the Shawnee tribe living near Cape Girardeau upon a tract of land acquired by Spanish grant, signed by Baron de Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, and dated January 4, 1793. By the St. Louis treaty this tract was ceded to the United States by the Shawnees, and they were assigned another reservation, "Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the State of Missouri, 3 miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of the Kansas river; thence continuing south on said boundary 25 miles; thence due west 120 miles; thence due north until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of said reservation to the termination thereof; thence due north, coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation to the southern shore of the Kansas river; thence along said southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due west shall intersect the same."

As thus established, the Shawnee reservation included the present counties of Johnson and Douglas, a little of the northern portion of Miami, Franklin and Lyon, the northern part of Osage, the southern part of Shawnee, the greater part of Wabunsee and portions of Morris

and Geary, the northwest corner of the reserve being about three miles southeast of Junction City.

The Shawnee treaty of 1825 remained in effect until May 10, 1854, when the Shawnee chiefs concluded a treaty at Washington in which all of the above described reservation was ceded to the United States, except 200,000 acres, which also included about 25,000 acres to be allotted to the "absentee Shawnees" upon their return to the tribe. Many of these never returned and the land was ordered to be sold to actual settlers, by an act of Congress, approved by President Johnson April 7, 1869. Another act approved by President Hayes, March 3, 1879, provided for the disposition of the entire reserve and the removal of the Shawnees to a new reservation outside of the State, and thus officially ended Indian occupation of Johnson county as a reservation.

BLACK BOB RESERVATION.

The boundaries of the original Shawnee Reservation in Kansas, as fixed November 7, 1825, and conveyed to them by deed May 11, 1844, contained 1,600,000 acres. Almost precisely ten years afterwards, on May 10, 1854, they ceded to the United States all of this magnificent reservation but 200,000 acres which they reserved for homes for themselves.

Under this treaty the Black Bob Band of the Shawnees, a distinct organization within the tribe, received, as was their choice, and had assigned and set apart in a compact body, to be held in common by them, such a portion of this 200,000 acres as was equivalent to two hundred acres for each member of the band. Black Bob was the recognized chief. His band being of limited intelligence they preferred to retain their tribal organizations and customs and to hold their lands in common.

An article, however, was incorporated into the treaty under which they might at any time make separate selections from the tract assigned to them in common. This privilege they did not avail themselves of until 1866, but continued to live as had been their custom, making but little progress and spending most of their time in visiting other tribes and hunting, until the breaking out of the war. Then, on account of the losses and sufferings to which they were subjected from bushwhackers on one hand, and Kansas thieves on the other, they left their homes and went to the Indian Territory in a body. There they remained until peace was proclaimed, when about one hundred returned to dispose of their lands.

The Black Bob reservation is situated in the southeastern part of the county, at the sources of the Blue and Tomahawk creeks, lying in Oxford, Spring Hill, Aubry and Olathe townships.

When the Indians abandoned it at the beginning of the war they expected to return and resume their old habits of living. In 1865 and 1866, at the close of the war, white settlers rushed in and soon every quarter section of it was occupied by a claimant. About the same time certain other parties, not actual settlers on the land, among whom was Gen. Blunt, J. C. Irvin and Judge Pendery, conceived the design of buying up a portion of this land for speculation. This was in October, 1867. An examination was made of the treaty of 1825, by which the Shawnees were granted the reservation, including Johnson and a portion of Douglas and Miami counties, which was deeded to them May 11, 1844; and also the treaty of 1854, by which the whole tract was re-ceded to the Government, and then 200,00 acres retroceded to the Shawnees. At this time the Shawnees had divided into two bands, the severalty or head right community, who selected their land in severalty, and the Black Bob band, which chose to hold theirs in common, under the treaty which also gave them the right to select 200 acres each as a head right at any future time. Messrs. Blunt, Irvin and company became satisfied that the title to the land vested in the Indians and that having selected his head right under the treaty any Indian could sell it and convey a valid title to any person by complying with the rules and regulations of the Interior Department of the Government for the sale of Indian lands.

These rules were: That the consideration mentioned in the deed was a fair one, and the amount so mentioned had been paid to the grantor by the grantee, and that the transaction was free from fraud. The Indian agent was under obligation to attach his certificate that these rules had been complied with in the execution of the deed.

Certain Indians having applied in the year 1867 received patents for their land and sold them to different parties for various prices. J. C. Irvin, one of the speculators, purchased three thousand, six hundred acres on October 28, 1867. On November 7, 1867, two settlers, W. H. Nichols and John Wordens, purchased their claims. And subsequently, but prior to the other date, January 11, 1869, a number of sales were made to settlers among whom were W. Thomas, J. Nichols, Edward P. Robinson, W. S. Duffield and W. T. Quarel. Sales were made also to other speculators until in the aggregate the land covered by sixty-nine patents had been sold. The price the Indians received was about \$4.80 per acre. Two protests against the further issue of patents to the Indians setting forth that gross frauds were being perpetrated and that the Indians were being swindled out of their lands by the speculators having been received by the Government, acting Commissioner Mix, on the 13th of December, 1867, telegraphed Agent Taylor to suspend delivery of patents to the Indians.

This was done and the sale arrested in consequence. Notwithstanding a few of the settlers had purchased their selections from Indians

who had received their patents, the great majority refused to do so, believing their title should come from the government and not from the Indians. Both settlers and speculator kept an agent in Washington for some years looking after their respective interests. The one party attempting to obtain from Congress confirmation of the validity of the Indian patents, the other attempting to have them set aside, and the title declared to vest in the Government.

In 1879 Congress passed a resolution instructing the Attorney General of the United States to cause a suit in equity to be brought in the name of the United States in the circuit court for the district of Kansas, to settle the titles to lands claimed by the Black Bob band of the Shawnee Indians in Kansas or adversely thereto, which resulted in the deeds given by Indians to white settlers being declared valid and approved by the Government. The other Indians holding lands sold out their lands to white settlers and many of them bought in with the Cherokees nation in the Indian Territory.

A SHAWNEE TRADITION.

I record here the Shawnee Indian's tradition of their origin, as told by the Rev. Charles Bluejacket, at the Shawnee mission in 1858.

"Our tradition of the antediluvian period agrees in all essential points with the Mosaic record. The first real divergence is in connection with the flood. The tradition gives an account of the white man's great canoe and of the savings of a white family, just about at the bible has it, but in addition it states that an old Indian woman was also saved. After the flood she lived in a valley, with a hill intervening between her and her white brother and his family, over which she could see the smoke rise from the white man's wigwam. When the sense of her loneliness and destitution came over her she began to weep very bitterly. There then appeared a heavenly messenger and asked her why she was so sorrowful. She told him that the Great Spirit had left her white brother his family, but she was just a poor old woman alone, and that there was to be an end of her people. Then said the visitor, 'Remember how the first man was made,' and then left her. From this she knew that a new creation was meant, so she made small images or children from the earth as directed, as the Great Spirit had made the first man. But when she saw they had not the life, she again wept. Again her messenger appeared and inquired the cause of her grief. She said she had made children from clay, but that they were only dirt. Then the visitor said, Remember how the Great Spirit did when the first man was made. At once she understood, and breathed into their nostrils and they all became alive. This was the beginning of the red men. The Shawnees to this day venerate the memory of the one they call their Grand Mother as the origin of their race."

BREAD DANCE.

"In the fall of each year a certain number of men, five, I believe, were sent out on a hunt. They stayed three days. On the third day, when they were returning, and were near enough to be heard, they fired their guns, and the men and women in camp go out to meet them. The hunters were taken off their horses and sent to their wigwams to rest. The game is cooked and put in a pile on the ground, leaves having been spread on the ground first. They are also given bread, which has been made of white corn, pounded in a mortar for the occasion. The Indians then dance around the prepared provisions and sing, and then sat down. The meat and bread were then passed around during this part of the ceremony. After this they can frolic all they please. The women had their petticoats decorated with silver brooches and wear all the handkerchiefs they can. Highly colored handkerchiefs were very highly prized by all Indians. The men were dressed in buckskin leggins and moccasins. They also wore a loin-cloth and blanket.

CORN DANCE

No one was allowed to use any corn, even from his own field, until the proper authority was given. When the corn was sufficiently advanced for use the one who had the authority fixed the date for the corn feast and dance. On this occasion great quantities of roasting-ears were prepared, and all ate as freely as they desired. After this feast all could have what they wished from the fields. This was probably the most highly esteemed peace festival. Very properly it might be called the feast of the first fruits. Another feast was held, but probably not so universally, in the fall, a feast of in-gathering, and one in the spring.

JOURNEY OF THE SOUL.

Bluejacket is authority for the statement that the ancient custom was to keep a fire burning for three nights at the head of one who had just died. A small opening was made from the mouth of the deceased to the surface of the ground by inserting a long rod through the newly filled grave, then withdrawing it. Provisions were also kept at the head of the grave for three nights. They explained this custom by saying it took three days and nights for the spirit to reach the Spirit Land.

CHIEF BLUEJACKET.

It seems to have dropped out of the memory of the present generation of men, if indeed it was ever generally known that Bluejacket is a white man. He was a Virginian by birth, one of a numerous family

of brothers and sisters, many of whom settled in Ohio and Kentucky at an early day and many decedents of whom still reside in Ohio. His name was Marmaduke Van Swerangen. He had brothers, John, Vance, Thomas, Joseph, Steel and Charles, and one sister, Sarah, and perhaps more. Marmaduke was captured by the Shawnee Indians, when out with a younger brother on a hunting expedition, sometime during the revolutionary war. He was about seventeen years of age when taken, and was a stout healthy, well developed, active youth, and became a model of manly activity, strength and symmetry when of full age. He and a younger brother were together when captured, and he agreed to go with his captors and become naturalized among them, provided they would allow his brother to come home in safety. This proposal was agreed to by his captors and carried out in good faith by both parties. When captured Marmaduke or "Duke," as he was familiarly called, was dressed in a blue linsey blouse or hunting shirt from which garment he took his name of Bluejacket. During his boyhood he had formed a strong taste for the free savage life of the American Indian, and frequently expressed his determination that when he attained manhood he would take up his abode with some Indian tribe. It is traditionally understood that Marmaduke was taken by the Indians about three years before the marriage of his sister Sarah, who was a grandmother of Mrs. Sally Gore, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Bluejacket, of Bluejacket, Okla. Sarah was married in the year 1781. Although we have no positive information of the fact, it is believed that the band or tribe with which Bluejacket took up his residence, lived at that time on the Sciota river in Ohio somewhere between Chillicothe and Circleville. After arriving at his new adopted home Marmaduke, or Bluejacket, entered with much alacrity and cheerfulness into all the habits, sports and labors of his associates and he soon became popular among them. At the age of twenty-five years he was chosen chief of his tribe and as such took part in all the councils and campaigns of his time. He took a wife of the Shawnees, and reared several children, but only one son. This son was called Jim Bluejack and was rather dissipated, a wild and reckless fellow who was quite well-known on the upper Miami river during and after the war of 1812. He left a family of seven sons and daughters, among them Charles Bluejacket, who was with the Shawnee Indians at the time of their removal from Ohio in 1832. He was well educated, intelligent and highly intellectual in all respects, feature, voice, contour and movement, and except as to his dark color, was the exact facsimile of the Van Swerangens. Charles Bluejacket moved from Kansas to the Indian Territory in 1871, and died there October 29, 1897, aged eighty-one years.

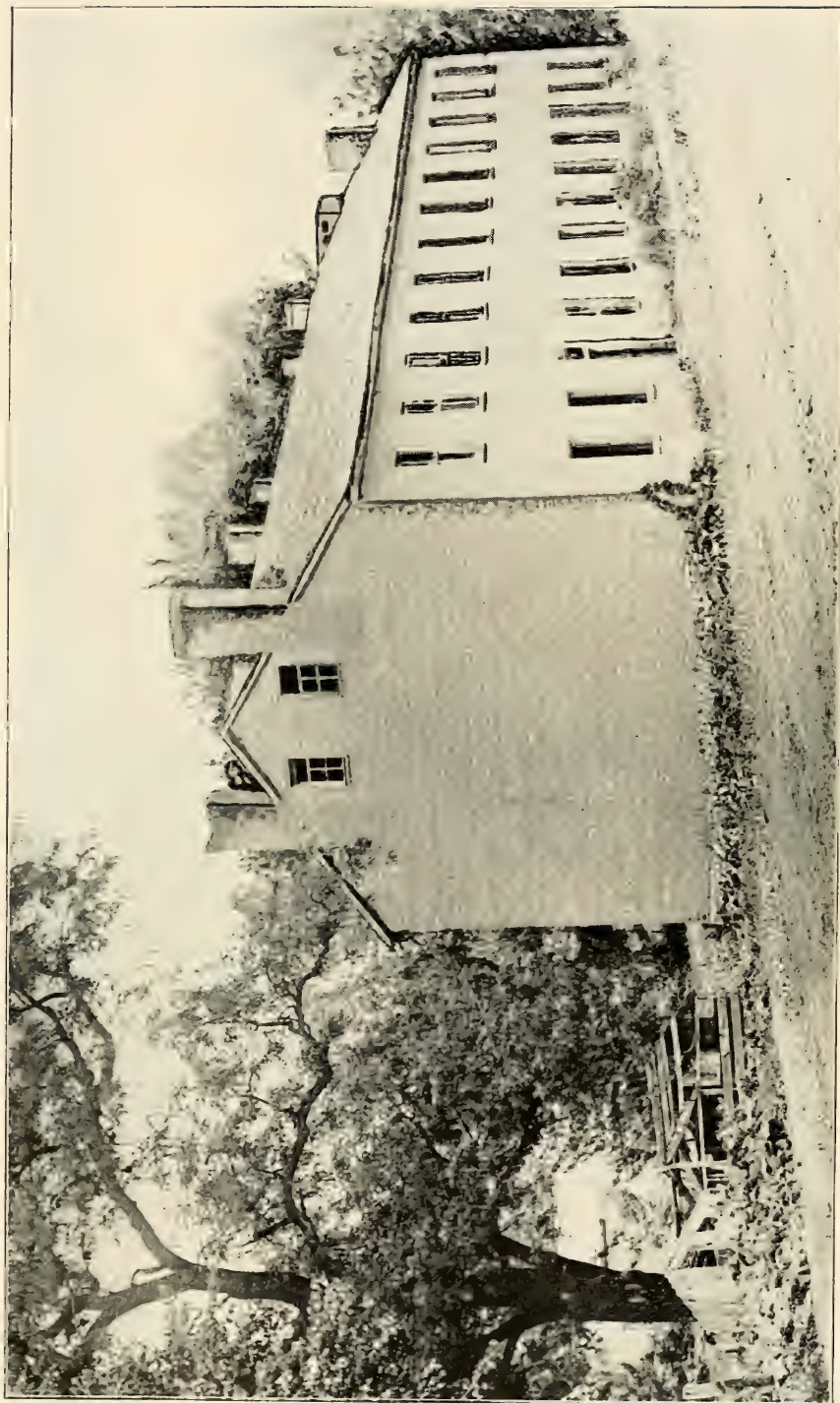
EARLY TRAPPERS AND TRADERS.

The early history of Johnson county is linked with the Choteau's early trappers and traders of the Mississippi valley. Frederick Choteau

was born in 1810, at St. Louis, Mo., He could speak fluently in English, French, Shawnee, and Kaw, and occasionally acted as interpreter for the agents of the Government in dealing with the Indians. His brothers, Ciprian and Francis, had a license from the government to trade with the Shawnees, Delaware's and Kaws, and afterwards the Weas, Peorias and Peynkesaws. Frederick Choteau in 1828 located on the south side of the Kaw river, and established what was then known as the French Trading Post. Up to that date there was no wagon roads here, and all articles were transported on pack horses by the way of trails cut through the brush. The Indians raised small patches of corn, which they dried in September, put in sacks made of hides, buried. After this work was done they went west for their annual hunt, sometimes not returning until the next spring.

The Choteaus bought all the hides and pelts the Indians brought them from these trips. They paid for beaver skins \$5 each per pound; deer skins, twenty-five cents per pound, otters, \$5; wolf skins, \$1; badger and coons, fifty cents each. The trade of the Choteaus with these Indian tribes amounted to as much as \$100,000 annually.

In 1830 Frederick Choteau established the Kaw river trading post, about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Kansas river and goods were taken up the Kaw river in keel boats. In 1840 he returned to what is now Johnson county, locating on Mill creek, and made some fine improvements, but the flood of 1844 destroyed all his property, including house, hogs and some cattle. He saved his horses by swimming them to the shore. He had just finished the barn and house when this flood came. According to Mr. Miller, who ran the old mill established by the Government, it rained for sixty days and nights. This mill was carried away by the flood, also. Three days after Choteau lost his property he completed a double log house on the highlands, near, and moved his family into it. In 1854 he bought from Henry Bluejacket, for \$1,200, a log house and out buildings, on his farm at Shawnee. He was married four times and was the father of eleven children



SHAWNEE MISSION BUILDING, BUILT IN 1829 BY REV. THOMAS JOHNSON. KANSAS LEGISLATURE MET HERE IN 1855.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Establishment of Methodist Mission—Founding of Manuel Training School—Location and Opening of School—Influence of School—Rev. Thomas Johnson and Other Missionaries—Charles Bluejacket—Capt. Joseph Park—Mission Abandoned—Murder of Thomas Johnson—Col. Alexander Soule Johnson—William Johnson and His Recollections—Baptist Mission—Quaker Mission—Memories of Missions.

INDIAN MISSIONS—ESTABLISHMENT OF METHODIST MISSIONS.

Johnson county is conspicuous in the history of Kansas Indian missions. One of the important Methodist Shawnee missions west of the Mississippi was established within the borders of what is now Johnson county. The Baptist and the Friend also had permanent missions among the Shawnees of this county.

The missionaries were among the heroic pioneers of the early days. They were men devoted to their calling and sincere in their efforts to show the Indian the better way and the higher life. They sacrificed friend and home and endured sufferings and hardships and in many instances were the victims of savage cruelty. They were the contemporaries of the soldiers of the frontier forts, the attache of the early Indian agencies and the hunter and trapper who followed the trail of the adventurous explorer.

The members of the Missouri Methodist Conference, at St. Louis, Mo., September 16, 1830, considering the great necessity for missionary exertions and feeling a willingness to aid in the great work of sending the Gospel among all people, formed themselves into a missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

This was not a missionary society supported by the entire church; but the men of the Missouri conference, some of whom received less than \$40 dollars a year, resolved to contribute a part of their very limited means toward sending the Gospel to those who were in still greater need. The call to mission work among the Indians was heard and answered, and the devoted brothers, Thomas and William Johnson, entered what became their life-work among the Indians. The Missouri conference at this date contained but twenty-nine members.

The missionary appointments for the year 1830 read: "Shawnee

Mission, Thomas Johnson; Kansas or Kaw Mission, William Johnson." For the years 1832 and 1833 there were four Indian missions in Kansas, comprising the Indian missionary district. In 1833 and 1834 it was called the north Indian mission district.

The Shawnee Mission was the most ambitious attempt of the Methodist church to care for the Indians of Kansas, and this mission, by reason of its location at the entrance to the territory for emigrants from the East and the part it played in the territorial history, became a place of peculiar interest.

The Shawnee reservation embraced a tract of 1,600,000 acres, described in the treaty of May 10, 1854, as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the State of Missouri, three miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of Kansas river; thence continuing south and coinciding with said boundary for twenty-five miles; thence due west 120 miles; thence due north, until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kansas reservation, to the termination thereof; thence due north, coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation, to the southern shore of the Kansas river; thence along said southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due west shall intersect the same—estimated to contain sixteen hundred thousand acres, more or less."

The tribe resided on the northeast corner of this vast tract, near Missouri and near the Kansas river. These lands lying in the vicinity of the larger streams, afforded considerable bodies of good timber, interspersed with fertile prairies. This reservation had been assigned to the Shawnees by the treaty of 1825, and it would seem that the larger part of the tribe had congregated here by 1830, their most populous settlement being in Wyandotte county, south of the Kansas river. Among the earliest comers appears to have been The Prophet, brother of the great Tecumseh, who made his home near the present town of Turner.

In the year 1835 the Rev. Isaac McCoy describes the condition of the Shawnees as follows:

"Generally their dwellings are neat, hewed log cabins, erected with their own hands, and within them a small amount of furniture. Their fields are closed with rail fences; are sufficiently large to yield them corn and culinary vegetables plentifully. They keep cattle and swine, work oxen, and use horses for draught; and own some plows, wagons, and carts."

It was to the vicinity of The Prophet's town that the Rev. Thomas Johnson followed the Indians, built a log house, and began his work as a missionary among the sons of the forest in 1830. The following letter, addressed to the Rev. Jesse Greene, presiding elder of the Mis-

souri district, by Indian Agent Vashon, tells something of the inception of our first Indian mission in Kansas:

Indian Agency, near Kansas, 1830.

"Rev. Sir: I have the pleasure now to make the communication which I promised when I had the happiness of conversing with you at my office on the subject of establishing a mission for the instruction of the children of the hapless portion of the human family entrusted to my care in this part of my agency. I have been informed by Rev. Mr. Dodge, whom I had the pleasure to meet with a few days ago, at Harmony Mission, that the American Board of Foreign Missions will not have it in their power to comply with the application which I made through him for a missionary establishment at or near this place in less time probably than two or three years, as they have a great many more applications than they can possibly comply with, and he therefore solicited me to request your earnest attention to the subject without delay; and I now have the pleasure to inform you that I have this day been requested by Fish, a Shawnee chief, also William Jackson, a white man, raised with the Shawnees, to make application for the establishment of a mission among them for the education of their children, and I most earnestly solicit your attention to the subject.

"Fish, the Shawnee chief, has a son by the name of Paschal, who was put to school when he was a boy. He can speak English very well. He is a sober, steady, moral, good man. He has an Indian family and is industriously employed in farming, and I think he would make the most efficient male interpreter that could be procured. Captain Shane, the Shawnee interpreter, has a stepdaughter by the name of Nancy, who is a widow with one child. She speaks English very well, and is a woman of most excellent character, and, I think, much disposed to be pious. She has been brought up in the habits of civilized life entirely from her infancy, and I think better qualified for all the various duties of a female interpreter than any other that I know of and, if I am not greatly mistaken, will devoutly rejoice to have an opportunity of living once more under the influence of the Gospel. Captain Shane also has a son, who has been six months at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, where I expect he will be again sent.

"The vicinity of the smith shop, I think, would be the most judicious location that could be selected for the establishment of the missionaries. Mr. Harmon Davis, the smith for the Indians, is a man of most excellent moral character; he is a member of the church, and has a large and amiable family. His children are mostly daughters and nearly grown. I feel convinced that no other situation in the country possesses as many advantages. I therefore recommend it, in the strongest possible light, as the most judicious location that can be selected.

"George Vashon."

Of the first mission, established on the bluffs of the Kansas river,

we have been able to learn little. Joseph S. Chick, one of the prominent business men of Kansas City, Mo., and a son of Col. Wm. M. Chick, one of the pioneers of Kansas City, in a recent letter to Rev. Joab Spencer, of Slater, Mo., says:

"I was at the old Shawnee Mission about three weeks, but failing to have school I went home. The building, as I remember, was a two-story double log house, with rooms about twenty feet square, with outhouses, smokehouse, chicken-house, etc. There was no teacher there at that time. There was a man by the name of Waugh that had been a teacher, and was staying there at the time, but I do not recall any other."

Rev. Lorenzo Waugh was appointed as missionary to the Shawnees, with Rev. Thomas Johnson, for the years 1837 and 1838; so this was about the time that Mr. Chick was at the old Shawnee Mission school. It was at the old Shawnee Mission that the late Col. Alexander S. Johnson was born, July 11, 1832. His father, Rev. Thomas Johnson, was born in Virginia exactly thirty years before, July 11, 1802.

At the conference of 1832 the first fruits of the two missions were reported by the Johnsons, nine white and thirty-one Indian members, which was considered an encouraging beginning; so that the sum of \$4,800 was appropriated that year to the Indian missions within the bounds of the conference.

In the month of August, 1833, Bishop Soule had, on his way to the Missouri conference, held at Cane Hill, Ark., visited our Indian missions among the Delawares and Shawnees. The bishop spent a few days with Thomas and William Johnson in surveying the ground, with a view of extending the mission work, and as a result he determined to establish two additional stations, one among the Peorias and the other among the Kickapoos. The conference report for the year 1834 shows a total of eleven white and 380 Indian church members, in the four Indian missions in Kansas—the Shawnee, Delaware, Peoria and Kickapoo. The report of the missionary society for 1834 has this to say of the Shawnees:

"Some of the leading men who had considerable opposition to the Gospel are now cordially united in the work of reformation and the prospect is truly flattering. Upwards of sixty church members, some of whom are able to instruct their brethren in the things of God. School prospering."

The following letter, written by Rev. Thomas Johnson to Rev. Jesse Greene, is full of encouragement:

"Shawnee Mission, February 17, 1834.

"Dear Brother Greene: We have great excitement in the Indian country; some of the leading men of the Shawnee nation have lately surrendered their prejudices; twelve or fourteen have lately joined our society. The Peoria nation has submitted to the yoke of Christ; forty

of them joined last Sabbath week. Write to us and let us know when you will come to see us. I will try to be at home.

"Yours in haste,

"Thomas Johnson."

At the conference of 1832 the Kansas Indian missions were formed into a separate district, called the Indian Mission district, and Thomas Johnson appointed superintendent, which position he held till 1841, when he was compelled to resign because of ill health. Up to 1836 the appointment of the missionary was to "mission and school," and he had charge of both religious and educational work, under the direction of the superintendent. When the manual-labor school was opened a minister was placed in separate charge of that institution. At the conference of 1842 the office of "superintendent" gave way to that of "presiding elder." Prior to the establishment of the manual-labor school mission schools were conducted in each tribe. The salary of the missionary was the regular disciplinary allowance of \$100 per annum for himself, and the same for his wife, and there was very little money with which to equip the station. Rev. Joab Spencer, surviving missionary to the Shawnees, writes that in the early days Rev. Thomas Johnson received a call from one of the church officials, and that Mrs. Johnson desired a better equipment for her table than they had ordinarily, but Mr. Johnson said that the official must put up with their plain fare. So he, like the rest, ate from a tin plate. Mr. Johnson had no horse, and sometimes in making his trips had to ride an ox instead.

The church building belonging to the Shawnee Mission was located in a beautiful grove on a country road leading from Westport into the Indian country, and was about four miles west of the manual-labor school, and about six miles southwest of Kansas City. The manual-labor school was not erected on the old mission premises, but was four miles south of the original site of Turner. The church building was constructed of hewn logs, and was about 20x40 feet, plain and old-fashioned, and faced to the north, a door in the south end of the building opening on the camp-ground and cemetery. The date of its erection was about 1840, services before this having been held at private houses. Love feasts were held in connection with quarterly meetings and camp-meetings, the latter being held annually on the grounds near the church, and were attended by Methodists from other tribes. A parsonage was connected with the church. This historic old meeting-house stood till the latter part of the war, when it was torn down and used for fuel. A part of the time it was loopholed and used by the Kansas militia as a fort. Nothing is left but the little reservation of five acres used for a burying-ground.

The conference of 1835 appointed Rev. William Ketron as missionary to the Shawnees. Mr. Ketron was a Southerner, having joined the Holston conference on trial in 1825, and was transferred to the Missouri

conference in 1829. He served but one year in the Indian mission in Kansas. His assistants in the school and mission were Mrs. Ketron, his wife, Mrs. Miller, Rev. David G. Gregory, and Mrs. Gregory. They had thirty-four scholars under their instruction, who were instructed in English gratuitously. Nineteen of the pupils were supported by the mission and lived in the mission family; the others received one meal a day at the mission house, and were otherwise supported by their parents. It seems that the industrial feature which Mr. Johnson inaugurated upon such a large scale a few years later was introduced at this time, as five of the boys were learning cabinet-making and two shoemaking. The missionaries taught some of the Shawnees to read in their native language, and some of these in time became teachers of others. Instruction in Indian was placed under the immediate notice of native class-leaders of the church. A small book in the Shawnee language on religious subjects, and some hymns, was published by the missionaries and introduced among the people with good effect. Some of the native church members, who numbered 105 at this time, took active part in public religious exercises, and had prayer in their families. The next year, 1836, Rev. Thomas Johnson was assisted by Mrs. Johnson, Rev. N. T. Shaler, Rev. D. G. Gregory, and a Mr. Holland.

FOUNDING OF MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The year 1838 dates a new era in the history of the Methodist Indian missions in Kansas—the establishment of the Shawnee manual-labor school. This meant the discontinuance of the separate Methodist schools among the tribes and the education of the children at this central institution. At the general conference of 1836 Rev. Thomas Johnson induced that body to vote \$75,000 for the establishment of the Indian manual-labor school, and the Government at Washington granted him 2,400 acres of the finest land for his Indian mission.

From the records of the board of managers of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church:

“April 13, 1838: It was mentioned that Brother Johnson, presiding elder and superintendent of the Shawnee Mission, with an Indian of that nation, would attend our anniversary. A committee was ordered to be appointed to take charge of the missionary lyceum: Nathan Bangs, David M. Reese and George Coler constitute the committee.”

“May 16, 1838: Certain documents from the Shawnee Mission having been read, they were on motion referred to a committee of five, viz.: Rev. Dr. Bangs, Rev. Dr. Luckey, Joseph Smith, Stephen Dando and B. Disbrow.”

“May 30, 1838: Doctor Bangs, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, made the following report which was adopted:

“The committee appointed to take into consideration certain docu-

ments presented to the board of managers respecting the necessity and expediency of establishing a large central school for the benefit of Indian children and youth north of the Cherokee line, southwest of the Missouri river, and east of the Rocky mountains, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following as the result of their deliberations:

“‘For several years past our missionaries have had schools upon a small scale among the Shawnees and other tribes of Indians in that region of country who have become in part Christianized; and though these schools have exerted a salutary influence upon those who have attended them, yet being small, and divided among so many distant tribes, they are necessarily limited to their influence, expensive in their support, as well as difficult of management.

“‘It appears, moreover, that this being a part of the country ceded by the United States to the Indians for the perpetual possession, other tribes are moving into the neighborhood, to whom it is desirable to impart the benefits of religious, moral and intellectual, as well as mechanical and agricultural instruction, that they may in due time be exalted to the benefits and immunities of a Christian and civilized community, and this is most likely to be accomplished by the employment of suitable and efficient means for the education of their children and youth.

“‘From the humane policy of the general Government of the United States, in the efforts they made to rescue the savages of our wildernesses from their state of barbarism, by means of schools, we have reason to believe, if it be determined to establish a school of a character contemplated in the documents above referred to, that pecuniary means may be obtained from the Government to carry the plan into effect, and also an annuity for its support from year to year.

“‘Under these views and impressions, the committee submits the following resolutions for the concurrence of the board:

“‘Resolved, 1. That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Missouri annual conference to adopt such measures as they may consider suitable for the establishment of a central manual-labor school for the special benefit of Indian children and youth in such place and under such regulations as they may judge most fit and proper.

“‘Resolved, 2. That whenever the said conference shall so resolve this board pledge themselves to co-operate with them in carrying the plan into effect; provided, that a sum not exceeding \$10,000 shall be drawn from the treasury of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church for any one year for the support of the schools so established.

“‘Resolved, 3. That with a view to secure the aid of the Government of the United States in furnishing the pecuniary means necessary for the establishment and support of such a school as is contemplated our

corresponding secretary, or Dr. Samuel Luckey, be, and hereby is, requested to accompany our brother, the Rev. T. Johnson, to the city of Washington, and lay before the proper officer or officers having the superintendence of Indian affairs, or, if need be, submit to Congress the plan of the contemplated school, and solicit aid in such way and manner as may be judged most suitable for the establishment and support of said school.

"All which is respectfully submitted. N. Bangs, Chairman."

"The presiding officer (Soule), in alluding to the call for the present meeting, gave his views fully in favor of the establishment of a central school in the Indian country. The bishop had himself been in this country and was intimately acquainted with the tribes over whom Brother Johnson has the superintendence.

"Bishop Andrew concurred in the remarks of the presiding officer so far as his knowledge went.

"Brother Johnson also gave his opinion as to the wants of the tribes in the Southwest, their present condition and prospects.

"Letters were read from Major Cummins, the Indian agent, fully according with the representations made in the 'documents' which have been read to this board.

"Doctor Bangs offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That our treasurer be authorized to pay to Brother Johnson the amount of his traveling expenses to and from this place, and that Brother Johnson be requested, on his return, to stop at as many of the principal places as his other engagements will allow, hold missionary meetings and take up collections for the missionary society, and account with the treasurer for the amount of said collections."

At the conference session which met at Booneville, September 26, 1838, it was decided to build a manual-labor school, which was to be patronized by the six tribes among which the church labored. This school was in operation a year after action was taken.

The report of the mission committee at this conference session may be regarded as the foundation of the Shawnee manual-labor school and reads as follows:

"Whereas, The board of managers of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church have recommended to the Missouri annual conference to adopt such means as they consider suitable for the establishment of a central manual-labor school for the benefit of Indian children and youth in such place and under such regulations as they may judge most fit and proper; and,

"Whereas, The Government of the United States has stipulated to aid liberally in the erection of suitable buildings for said school, and also to aid annually in its support; and

"Whereas, The Shawnee Nation of Indians in general council assembled, and in compliance with the wishes of the Government have consented to the establishment of such school on their lands near the boundary of the State of Missouri, which is deemed a most eligible situation; therefore,

"Resolved, 1. That we, fully concurring with the board of managers of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, do hereby agree to establish a manual-labor school for the benefit of Indian children and youth on the Shawnee lands near the boundary line of the State of Missouri;

"Resolved, 2. That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of the proposed school; secondly, to employ competent teachers, mechanics, a farmer, and such other persons as may be necessary; thirdly, to exercise a general supervision over the institution, and report to this conference annually.

"Resolved, 3. That the above-named committee be and are hereby instructed to erect, for the accommodation of said school, two buildings, to serve as school houses and teachers' residences, each to be 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, and two stories high, with an ell running back, 50 by 20 feet, and two stories high; thirdly, buildings for four mechanics, with shops; fourthly, such farm buildings as they may judge necessary; provided, however, that if in the judgment of the committee, the expenses of the above-named buildings are likely to be greater than such sum as may be estimated by the missionary committee of this conference they may make such changes as they may think proper."

LOCATION AND ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

The location selected for the manual-labor school was in a beautiful little valley about three miles southwest of Westport, Mo., and on the California road. Work on the new buildings was begun by Mr. Johnson about the first of February, 1839. At this time he had forty acres of land enclosed, twelve acres of which were planted in apple trees, it being the first orchard set out in Kansas, and 176 acres were planted in corn. Upward of about 40,000 rails were made in a short time by the Shawnee Indians. About forty hands were employed, and the buildings were soon under way. Brick-kilns were put up for the burning of brick, while some were shipped from St. Louis, and "the lumber was all sawed at their own saw mill and worked out by hand," says Mr. William Johnson, son of Thomas Johnson, who now (1915) lives near the old mission building.

The two large brick buildings erected at this time were on the south side of the California road. The building farthest east was 110 by 30 feet and two stories high. It was used as the school house and

dormitory for the boys and the home of the superintendent. The chapel was on the first floor of this building. This is one of the most historically interesting buildings in the State of Kansas, and one of its territorial capitals. Here the first territorial legislature of Kansas, which was called the "bogus" legislature, met and passed laws. Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Virginian by birth, who very naturally sympathized with the South, was chosen president of the council, or upper house of the legislature. The building just west of this one was built of brick and was 100 by 30 feet, with an ell. It served as the boarding house, with a large dining hall and table capable of accommodating between 200 and 300 people at a time. These two large buildings were within 100 yards of each other. Between them, and near the road, was a fine spring. Log houses and shops went up all over the place. Blacksmith shops, wagon shops, shoemakers' shops, barns, granaries and tool houses were erected; and a brick yard, a saw mill and steam flour mill were added to the mission. The latter was capable of grinding 300 bushels of wheat per day.

TEACHERS AND OPENING OF SCHOOL.

The school was opened in the new building in October, 1839. The report of the first year of the school by the superintending committee, Rev. Thomas Johnson, Rev. Jerome C. Berryman and Rev. Jesse Greene, made in September, 1840, shows that the new project was a success. The report shows that seventy-two scholars were in attendance during the school year, which opened in October, 1839, and closed in September, 1840. The most of these were permanent scholars, though some stayed but a short time. None were counted unless they stayed a month. The different tribes patronizing the school were represented as follows: Shawnees, 27; Delawares, 16; Chippewas, 2; Gros Ventres, 1; Peorias, 8; Pottawatomies, 7; Kansans, 6; Kickapoos, 3; Munsees, 1; Osages, 1. The mission at this time was incomplete and had house-room for only eighty children. Work and study alternated, the children being employed six hours a day at work and six hours in school. The girls, under the direction of their teachers, did the cooking for the entire school and for about twenty mechanics and other hands employed about the institution. They also made not only their own clothes, but those of the boys and some of the mechanics and others. Bishop James O. Andrew once visited the school, and the Indian girls presented him with a pair of trousers, all the work of their own hands. They were also taught to spin and weave, while the boys were taught farming, carpentering, shoemaking and brickmaking.

Four teachers were employed the first year—two to teach the children when in school and two to teach them when at work. A farmer was employed to take charge of the farm and stock, and his wife to

superintend the cooking. The principal of the institution was a practical mechanic, and conducted the building operations during the year. The crop report for the first year shows that 2,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 of oats, 3,500 of corn and 500 of potatoes were raised. Upon the farm were 130 cattle, 100 hogs and 5 horses. Later 3 native buffalo were added.

The daily routine of the pupils at the manual-labor school was as follows: At 5 a. m. they were awakened by the ringing of a bell, when in summertime they performed light work about the farm until 7 o'clock, when they breakfasted, a horn being blown by way of signal before each meal. In winter time their morning work, before eating, was confined to the preparation of fuel, milking the cows, some thirty or forty in number, and feeding the stock. At 9 o'clock the school bell summoned them to their studies, which were kept up, with a short interval for recess, till 12 noon. They dined between 12 and 1 o'clock and then resumed their studies until 4 o'clock. Their hour for tea was 6 p. m. Their evenings were spent in the preparation of their lessons for the ensuing day until 8 o'clock.

They were then allowed to indulge themselves in indoor recreation until 8:30 p. m., when they were sent to their dormitories for the night. The only religious services which were held during the week were the reading of a chapter in the Bible, followed by prayer, just before the morning and evening meals. Saturday forenoon was given them as a holiday. Saturday evening was spent in the bath-room in cleaning up for Sunday.

The children paid \$75 a year each to the superintendent, as a receipt in full for board, washing and tuition. The first task of the instructor was to teach the children English, which they soon learned to speak well, yet a slight foreign accent was usually noticeable. The children, as a general thing, were docile, teachable, and good natured, and when well, of a playful disposition, but when sick they were usually stupid and silent. They were not quarrelsome. As to the mental capacity, they compared favorably with white children.

At the conference of 1841 Rev. J. C. Berryman was appointed to take charge of the manual-labor school, to which position he was also appointed by the succeeding conferences. Mr. Berryman was, like his predecessor, a man of great energy and ability. His report for 1842 is interesting and is as follows:

"From experience already made, we are fully satisfied that there is no essential difference between white and red children; the difference is all in circumstances.

"There are difficulties, however, very great difficulties, to be surmounted in the education of the Indian youth. The ignorance and prejudice, instability and apathy, of the parents, and all the little whims that can be imagined as being indulged in by so degraded a people, combine

to hinder us and retard their own advancement in civilization; and one of the greatest hindrances to the success of our efforts to impart instruction to the children we collect here is the difficulty of keeping them a sufficient length of time to mature anything we undertake to teach them; especially if they are considerably advanced in age when they commence. We have found that the labors bestowed upon these children taken in after they had reached the age of ten or twelve years, have in most cases been lost; whereas, those taken in between the ages of six and ten have in the majority of cases done well. This is chiefly owing to the older ones having formed habits of idleness, so that they will not bear the confinement and discipline of school. Another thing in favor of receiving these children at an early age is, that they acquire our language more readily and speak it more correctly. They also more easily adopt our manners and habits of thinking.

"J. C. Berryman."

(Report United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1842, pp. 114, 115.)

The school opened September 15, 1843, with 110 scholars. The church statistics for this year report ten colored children as members of the mission. The conference minutes would indicate that they lived at the manual-labor school. These colored children belonged to the slaves which Rev. Thomas Johnson had brought into the territory, and who worked on the mission premises. The increase of members in our mission this year was 210.

In October, 1844, Bishop Morris visited the school and witnessed part of the examination exercises at the close of the regular term. "Their performance," he says, "in spelling, reading, writing, geography, composition and vocal music was such as would do credit to any of our city schools in the United States."

The school report for the year 1845 shows 137 scholars in attendance. During this year the erection of another large brick building one hundred feet in length and twenty feet in width, and two stories high, was begun. It was located on the north side of the road, the three large buildings forming a triangle, but not joining each other. This building had a piazza the whole length, with the exception of a small room at each end taken off the piazza. This building served as the girls' boarding-school. The superintendent and his family also occupied this building. Governor Reeder and staff and other territorial officials were quartered here in 1855, when Shawnee Mission was the capital.

In 1845 the Methodist Episcopal church was rent asunder, as the result of differences of opinion on the slavery question. At a convention which met May 1, 1845, in the city of Louisville, Ky., the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized. The Kansas missions, which at this time were embraced in the Indian Mission conferences,

fell into the Church, South. The Indian Mission conference for the year 1845 was held at the Shawnee Mission, Bishop Joshua Soule presiding. Bishop Soule was one of the two bishops who adhered to the Church, South. The other was Bishop James O. Andrew, a native of Georgia. Bishop Soule was a Northern man by birth and rearing, having been born in Maine, August 1, 1781. He died at Nashville, March 6, 1867.

INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL.

Rev. William H. Goode, one of the early missionaries among the Choctaws in Indian Territory, was a delegate with Rev. E. T. Peery from the Indian Mission conference which met at Tahlequah, October 23, 1844, to the convention held at Louisville in May, 1845, at which the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized. He has this to say in his "Outposts of Zion" concerning the division:

"The influence of the large mission established at the manual-labor school was strong. There were few to counter-act or explain; and at the separation the main body of our Shawnee membership was carried, nolens volens, into the Church South. They have a large meeting-house and camp-ground, and exert a powerful influence over the tribe. Our membership is reduced to about twenty-faithful band."

The manual-labor school was thus for the next seventeen years under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1845 and 1846, Rev. William Patton was superintendent. The concluding portion of his report for 1846 to Hon. William Medill, commissioner of Indian affairs, is as follows:

"Our mills and shops are doing well, affording considerable assistance to the Indians around in various ways. The shops furnish the more industrious and enterprising with wagons, and such like, by which they are enabled to make for themselves and families something to subsist upon. Of the mills I must speak more definitely. There has nothing been done for the Indians in all this section of country, in the way of improvements, which is of equal importance, or anything like equal importance, with the erection of the steam flouring-and saw-mill at this place. Here, the Indians from several tribes around get a large quantity of their breadstuffs, such as flour and corn-meal. But this is not the only advantage derived—the saw-mill furnishes them with lumber for building and furnishing their houses, and, what is of still greater importance to them, the mills, and especially the saw-mill, offer to them inducements to industry. We purchase from the Indians all of our saw logs, our steam wood, etc., thus giving them employment and furnishing in return flour, meal, sugar, coffee, salt, and such other things, in a dry-goods line, as they or their families may need, and those things which, in many instances, they could not have without these facilities, at least to any considerable extent.

"I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,
"W. Patton."
(Report 1846, p. 365.)

REV. THOMAS JOHNSON AND OTHER MISSIONARIES.

In 1847 Thomas Johnson was returned as superintendent of the manual-labor school, which position he held till the school was discontinued. The school report for this year shows 125 scholars in attendance, 78 males and 47 females.

The crops for 1848 were a partial failure, by reason of a prolonged drought of two years—very little rain falling in that time. The springs began to fail, the pasture suffered greatly, and they were compelled in the summer of 1848 to haul water a distance of two miles in order to keep the steam flour-mill running.

This year, 1848, Mr. Johnson decided to organize a classical department in connection with the school. In the conference minutes it is called the Western Academy. Rev. Nathan Scarrit, father-in-law of Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose episcopal residence in Kansas City, Mo., was selected to take charge of this new department, in which he served three years. Mrs. Hendrix was born at the Shawnee Mission. Mr. Scarritt says, in a manuscript left by him, that the school was then in a flourishing condition, and that the new department which he was called upon to take charge of proved a decided success. He says:

"A score or more of young gentlemen and young ladies from across the line, and some, indeed, from more distant parts of Missouri, were admitted to this department. This brought the whites and Indians into close competition in the race for knowledge, and I must say that those Indian scholars whose previous knowledge had been equal to their competitors were not a whit behind them in contest for the laurels of scholarship."

Doctor Scarritt attributed the success of the school chiefly to the wise, judicious and able management of the superintendent, Rev. Thomas Johnson. Doctor Scarritt spent a considerable part of his time in preaching among the different tribes, through interpreters. He became so interested in missionary work among the Indians that at the end of his three years' professorship he entered that work exclusively. This was in the fall of 1851, when he was appointed to take charge of three missions, the Shawnee, the Delaware and the Wyandotte, with Rev. Daniel D. Doffelmeyer and several native helpers as assistants. He says that the Indian converts were as a rule consistent in their Christian conduct, and that they would compare favorably in this particular with the whites. He says: "The older Christians among them especially would manifest, in their public exercises, their exhortations and prayers

a degree of earnestness, pathos and importunity that I have seldom witnessed elsewhere." Of the interpreters he says: "Charles Bluejacket was our interpreter among the Shawnees, Silas Armstrong among the Wyandottes, and James Ketchum among the Delawares. They were all remarkable men, all intelligent, all truly and deeply pious, yet each was unique in some prominent characteristic."

CHARLES BLUEJACKET.

Charles Bluejacket was born in Michigan, on the river Huron, in 1816, and came with his tribe to Kansas when a boy. His grandfather, Weh-yah-pih-ehr-sehn-wah, or Bluejacket, was a famous war chief, and was in the battle in which General Harmar was defeated, in 1790. In the battle in which Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated the northwest confederacy of Indians, in 1794, Captain Bluejacket commanded the allied forces. According to Charles Bluejacket, his grandfather had been opposed to the war, which had for some time been waged against the whites, but was overruled by the other war-chief. After the defeat which rendered the cause of the Indians hopeless, Captain Bluejacket was the only chief who had courage to go to the camp of General Wayne and sue for peace. The battle was fought in 1794, and a permanent peace was made in 1795. Charles Bluejacket's ancestors were war-chiefs, but never village or civil chiefs, until after the removal of the tribe to the West. His father was probably the first civil chief of his family. When Charles was a child his parents moved to the Piqua Plains, Ohio. In 1832 they removed to their reservation near Kansas City, Kan. He was then a youth of sixteen years.

Charles inherited all the noble traits of character of his grandfather. He was licensed to preach in 1859 and continued till the time of his death. Rev. Joab Spencer, in a sketch of this famous Indian, says: "In 1858, when I made his acquaintance, he was forty-two years old and as noble a specimen of manhood as I ever saw. I lived in his family for two months, and saw him at close range. An intimate acquaintance of two years showed him in all walks of life to be a Christian gentleman of high order. In looking back over all these years, I can think of no one who, taken all in all, had more elements of true dignity and nobleness of character. He was my interpreter, and I never preached through a better. A favorite hymn of Bluejacket's, and the one which was largely instrumental in his conversion, was the familiar hymn of Isaac Watts:

"Alas! and did my Saviour bleed,
And did my Sovereign die?
Would He devote that sacred head
For such a worm as I?"

"Following is the verse in the Shawnee language:

"Na peache mi ce ta ha
Che na mo si ti we,
Ma ci ke na mis wa la ti
Mi ti na ta pi ni?"

"No history of the Shawnee Mission would be complete that omitted the names of Bluejacket, Paschal Fish, Tooty, Black Hoff, Pumpkin, Silverheels and Capt. Joseph Parks. All the above were half, and in some cases more than half, white blood."

Bluejacket died October 29, 1897, at the town of Bluejacket, Indian Territory, whither he moved in 1871, from the effects of a cold contracted the preceding month, while searching for the Shawnee prophet's grave, in Wyandotte county, Kansas. He was married three times, and twenty-three children were born to him. Mr. Spencer officiated at the wedding of one of his daughters, who married J. Gore.

Rev. Joab Spencer, a missionary among the Shawnees from 1858 to 1860, gives some interesting features of the work, and says in regard to the results of our missionary labors among the Kansas tribes:

"Methodism did not accomplish much for any of the tribes except the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandottes. The Indians made a treaty in 1854, taking part of their land in severalty and selling the balance to the Government. Each Indian received 200 acres, and \$110 cash a year for a number of ten years. This gave the Indians a large sum and was the means of bringing among them a large number of base men, who sold them mean whisky and robbed them in many ways."

One very important official connected with the missions was the interpreter, as the preaching was mostly done through this medium. Rev. G. W. Love, M. D., who was a missionary for nearly three years among the Peoria, Pottawatomie and Kaw Indians, has left some brief reminiscences, which are interesting. Doctor Love emigrated to western Missouri from Tennessee in 1836, and died in Wesport, Mo., October 20, 1903, at the age of eighty-seven. In his reminiscences he says:

"I have preached through Capt. Joseph Parks, who was in command of a company of Shawnee Indians who fought for the Government against the Seminoles in the Florida war. Afterwards he was the principal chief of the Shawnee nation. I also preached through Henry Tiblow, who received his education at the Shawnee Mission school. He was employed by the Government as interpreter for the Shawnees and Delawares. I also preached through Bashman (Mackinaw Beauchmie), while I was with the Pottawatomies."

JOSEPH PARK AND PASCHAL FISH.

Capt. Joseph Parks was a half-breed, and a prominent character among the Shawnees. His wife was a Wyandotte. He owned slaves and had a well-improved farm, with an elegant, well-furnished brick house, and in the treaty was well provided for by the grant of lands immediately upon the Missouri State line. Captain Parks lived for many years, when young, in the home of Gen. Lewis Cass. After the Shawnees came to Kansas he went to Washington, where he spent many years as agent of his tribe, in order to recover the money taken from them as stated on page 78 of volume 8, Kansas Historical Collections. Parks told Rev. Joab Spencer that it was through family and the good reputation he sustained. He was, for many years, leader and head chief of his nation. He died April 4, 1859, and was buried from the old log meeting-house.

"Another prominent man of this tribe was Rev. Paschal Fish. He was a local preacher and his brother, Charles Fish, acted as interpreter. For a few years after the division Paschal Fish served appointments in the Shawnee and Kickapoo missions under the Church South—then returned to the old church, remaining firm in his allegiance in spite of persecution. While fairly well educated, it appears that he was unable to write his name, as I have seen a document signed as follows:

"Paschal Fish, his x mark."

Another interpreter connected with Shawnees Mission was Matthias Splitlog. He was a Cayuga-Seneca by descent, having been born in Canada in 1816. He married Eliza Carloe, a Wyandotte, and came west with the Wyandotte nation. He made his home in the Seneca country when the Wyandottes moved to the Indian Territory. Here he erected a fine church building. He died there in 1896. An interesting sketch of his life is found in Connelley's Provisional Government, p. 34.

During the year 1851 the Shawnee manual-labor school still continued to prosper. It suffered some little embarrassment from 1849 to 1851, by reason of the prevalence of cholera in the community. (Report United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851, pp. 87, 88.)

The report for the year 1854 shows that 105 children were in attendance, divided among the tribes as follows: Shawnees, 49; Delaware, 19; Wyandotte, 14; Ottawa, 23; but none from the Kickapoo, Kaw, Pottawatomie or Peoria tribes. The treaty was made this year and the manual feature closed. The shops were disposed of and disappeared. In 1858 a brick one was still standing, and used as a stable.

The report of 1855 shows that but two tribes besides the Shawnees sent children to the school, the Ottawas 22 and the Wyandottes 10.

Two Spanish boys, rescued from the Cheyennes by General Whitfield, were in attendance; also one small Sioux boy—122 in all. The report

indicated progress and notices a disposition among the Shawnees to improve and fit themselves to live among the white people.

Thomas Johnson's last report as superintendent of the institution is headed "Shawnee manual-labor school, Kansas, September 6, 1862," and is addressed to Maj. James B. Abbott, Indian agent. It contains the following information: During the past year, closing with the present month, fifty-two Shawnee children were in attendance—twenty-six males and twenty-six females—ages from seven to sixteen; taught ordinary English branches; health unusually good. The parents and guardians manifest interest in the children. The average attendance has been thirty. Among the names are those of William M. Whiteday, John Bigbone, Hiram Blackfish, Martha Prophet, William Prophet and Emma Chick (Emma Chick, Moon, daughter of William Chick, of Glenwood, Kan.)

Major Abbot gives the following account of his visit to the school:

"I found the children tidy, well fed, and apparently well clothed. Their head teacher, Mr. Meek, appeared to possess their confidence and affection. They appeared happy and contented, took a deep interest in their studies, and will compare favorably with white scholars. This school is sustained entirely out of the Shawnee school fund."

MISSION ABANDONED.

The school was abandoned soon after, perhaps the following year.

Thus came to a close the most prominent Methodist mission in the territory of Kansas. The mission had a duration of about thirty-three years, a school being maintained during that period and the manual training school for a period of fifteen years. The Indian school at Lawrence, the magnificent Haskell Institute, is in its system of work and its various departments of manual training, very similar to the manual labor school established by Thomas Johnson at Shawnee Mission nearly half a century before.

This manual labor school is said to have been the initiation of the effort to teach the industrial pursuits to Indian children, which, being followed by other societies and the Government of the United States, today constitutes so prominent a feature in the work of Indian civilization. Finley with the Wyandottes and McCoy with the Pottawatomies had used similar methods of instruction.

It remains only to tell of the old mission as it stands today. The old building with the white posts, on the north side of the road, has been entirely remodeled inside, but the outward appearance of the place remains the same. In front of it is one of the most picturesque old-fashioned yards to be found in the State. The trees, and the shrubbery, and the shape of the yard, are all old-fashioned. Up from the gate to the wide porch that runs along the entire south side of the building

is a walk made of stone slabs. It is uneven still, though the thousands of feet that have trodden its stones have worn down its sharp points. moccasined feet, and many feet shod with boots and shoes, and some unshod have passed over it in the sixty-seven years of its existence. The two large buildings on the south side are still standing. The plastering has fallen in spots from the ceilings and walls, disclosing the laths beneath. These laths were all hewn with hatchets and knives, from the forests. They were about twice the thickness of the modern lath, and far more substantial. The old spring is still there and flows with undiminished volume to this day. Fragments of the iron pipe which carried the water from this spring yet remain.

The mission cemetery is a place of interest. It stands on the top of the hill, a quarter of a mile southeast of the mission buildings. The place may be found by the clump of evergreens and other trees that mark it. It is enclosed by a stone wall which Joseph Wornal and Alex S. Johnson put up some years ago. To this place the body of Rev. Thomas Johnson was brought for burial, after his foul assassination by bushwhackers in 1865. His wife and a brother and seven of his children and some of his grandchildren are buried here. Outside the wall were other graves, some marked and some unmarked. Many of the stone and marble slabs have toppled over and are being buried underneath the soil. Among the graves outside the wall is that of Mrs. J. C. Berryman.

Among the graves, that of Rev. Thomas Johnson is the most conspicuous. It is marked by a marble shaft which was put up by his family shortly after the war, and which bears this inscription:

"Rev. Thomas Johnson,
The Devoted Indian Missionary.
Born July 11, 1802.
Died Jan. 2, 1865.

He built his own monument, which shall stand in peerless beauty
long after this marble has crumbled into dust—
A Monument of Good Works."

MURDER OF REV. THOMAS JOHNSON.

Among William E. Connelly's papers is a manuscript interview with E. F. Heisler, of Kansas City, Kan., in which the story of the assassination of Thomas Johnson is told as follows:

"It is the common belief that Reverend Johnson was slain in his house at the Shawnee Mission, in Johnson county, Kansas, and that his assassins were Kansas Red Legs. Mr. Heisler has gathered the proof that this belief is not in accord with facts, which are as follows: Johnson lived during the war in his house near Westport. It is now

in the corporate limits of Kansas City, Mo., and not far from the magnificent home of William R. Nelson, owner of the Kansas City 'Star.' He had a considerable sum of ready money which he kept loaned out to his neighbors. When one loan of \$1,000 was about due, he went to the debtor and told him to have the money right on the day it was due, as he wished to use the money and must have it. The debtor had only \$800, but told Johnson he would have the \$1,000 the day it was due. He went about borrowing twenty-five dollars of one neighbor and fifty of another, always telling them he must have it to make up the \$1,000 he had to pay Johnson on a certain day. He made the payment promptly and Johnson immediately gave it to another man to whom he had promised a loan. No person other than Johnson and the person to whom he turned over the \$1,000 knew of this last transaction. The community supposed Mr. Johnson had the money in the house. That night about 11 o'clock he was called up by a 'hello!' Going to the door he saw a group of horsemen in front of the house. They said they wanted a drink of water. Johnson told them to go back to the kitchen, by the side of which they would find a well, and that a cup was hanging on a nail there, that they were welcome to help themselves. This did not satisfy them. They said they were cold and wanted to come in the house and get warm. Johnson told them that the household had been in bed some time, and the house was cold, and that he did not wish to make a fire and disturb all the family. He then closed the door when the ruffians began to shoot. The bullets went through the door and one of them penetrated the abdomen of Mr. Johnson, who died in a few minutes. Johnson's son, William, was at home. Looking from the window of an upper story he saw the horsemen and noted a white or gray horse. The family called out that Johnson was killed and William fired on the murderers from the upper story window. He heard one of the men say 'he believed that Bill was home and they had not better go in as they probably would not get the money anyway.' The assassins then rode away. Someone had complained of William Johnson and he was under orders from Major Ransom, Sixth Cavalry, to remain at home until a certain day, when his matter would be inquired into. He went to Major Ransom on the day following the murder and requested a body of soldiers, and leave to go with them in search of the assassins. His request was granted, and he was directed to be back on a certain day to have his matter disposed of, which he agreed to do. Young Johnson had some idea who the murderers were. The soldiers went with him to the neighborhood of where the man lived who had made the payment of \$1,000. There Johnson saw a white horse in a field that reminded him of the one he had noticed in front of the house the night of the murder. They went to the man having it in charge. He told a crooked story of his possession of the horse. One of the soldiers drew his pistol

and said to him: 'Tell us the truth; tell us all about this matter; tell us now. If you refuse I will kill you. If you fail to tell the truth I will kill you when I return.' The man then said that the horse had been left there by a certain man he named; that there were with him certain other persons, whom he named; that the horse gave out and could go no farther; that they left it there and took one of his; that they made it plain that they would kill him if he made these things known. They also had told him where they had been and what they had done, saying that if it became known that they had done this deed it would be by his telling it and he would be killed. With this information the soldiers went in pursuit of the assassins. All of them were killed except one. They had to return to Johnson's trial before the last one was found. They were citizens of Jackson County, Missouri, and some of them were Quantrell's men. The whole matter was planned to get that \$1,000. William Johnson told these facts to Heisler. There can be no reasonable doubt of their accuracy."

COL. ALEXANDER SOULE JOHNSON.

Col. Alexander Soule Johnson was born at the old Shawnee Mission, in Wyandotte county, Kansas, July 11, 1832. When twenty years of age he was married to Miss Prudence C. Funk, of St. Joseph, Mo. Two boys and two girls were born of the marriage, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Charles E. Fargo, of Dallas, Texas. Col. Johnson made his home in Johnson county till 1870, when he moved to Topeka. His wife died in 1874, and in 1877 he married Miss Zippie A. Scott, of Manchester, N. H. Colonel Johnson was a member of the lower house of the first Territorial Legislature, when his father was president of the council. Colonel Johnson was the youngest member, being but twenty-three years old.

Alexander S. Johnson was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth infantry, Kansas State militia, October 13, 1863, and served in the Price raid, in October, 1864. He organized Company D, Thirteenth Kansas State militia, at Eastport, Johnson county, September 19, 1863, of which he was captain. See Adjutant-general's report, 1864, 1st pt., pp. 103, 104.

In 1866-67 Colonel Johnson served in the State legislature as a member from Johnson county. In 1867 he was appointed land commissioner of the Fort Scott & Gulf railroad. He remained in that position till the spring of 1870. He entered the land department of the Santa Fe railroad in 1874. In 1890 he resigned his position and retired from active business. He died at Dallas, Texas, December 4, 1904. His remains were brought to Topeka.

WILLIAM JOHNSON AND HIS RECOLLECTIONS.

William Johnson, of Shawnee Mission, is one of the historians of Kansas. Born in the old mission in 1845, he knows every building, room, door, window, tree, shrub, road, hill, rock, spring, stream about the grounds of what was once the greatest Indian school in the United States. He loves to tell of them and never tires of giving the history of each.

Mr. Johnson's father, Rev. Thomas Johnson, born in 1802, came here in 1829, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, and established a mission six miles west of Westport. This mission was founded and conducted on a small scale and was solely for the benefit of the Shawnees. In 1839 the church removed the mission to a point two miles southwest of Westport, where a grant of 2,240 acres of land was secured, and a manual-labor school opened. Says Mr. Johnson, as he spoke of this school, "They think they are advancing in school work and getting new things at the present time, where they have manual labor introduced, but my father over eighty years ago developed the system that is now being used in all the up-to-date schools." The pupils that came were instructed in farming, carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, milling, wagonmaking, etc., and the girls in housekeeping, weaving, spinning and sewing. The boys' and girls' schools were in separate rooms. The school building proper was 35x120 feet. The first and second story was used for chapel, dormitories, and school rooms, and in 1855 the Territorial legislature met there and the State printing office was in the building. The Indian boys slept in the attic, one room running the full length of the building, with a row of beds on each side and an aisle between. The beds were of the type found in the homes of the early pioneers, with bed cords to support the bedding, the greatest objection being the sagging in the middle, and the noisy creaking at each move of the occupants. Two windows in each of the gables furnished the ventilation.

Meetings were held in the chapel room every Sunday, at which time was placed in front of the pulpit, a big black collection box with a slot in large enough to permit the dropping in of a silver dollar. When that good old song, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was started, the audience rose and filed by the box dropping in the contributions. "And even in those days," said Mr. Johnson, "some of those Indians would drop in buttons by mistake. I never knew why this particular song was always sung at collections, but it was always used then."

The laying out of the farm of 2,240 acres shows a master mind. In a short time 1,000 acres were under cultivation. The only whites permitted to live on the reservation were the families connected with the mission and men needed in farm and shop operations. Of these some later married Indian wives and were adopted in to the tribe

and allowed all the privileges as Shawnees. Among these were Samuel Conatzer, Perk Randall, John Bowles, Isaac Parish, Samuel Garrett and John Owens, and the two Choteau brothers.

Work was begun in February, 1839. At this time 400 acres of land were fenced, twelve acres of which were planted in apples trees, it being the first orchard set out in Kansas, and 176 acres planted to corn. Over 40,000 rails were made by the Indians in a short time; about forty hands were employed and the buildings were soon under way. The brick was burned on the farm a short distance south of the school, and a saw and grist mill were erected also. Mr. Johnson says every bit of the lumber entering into the construction of the sixteen buildings that were put up here was sawed at this mill. The capacity of the grist mill was 300 bushels per day. The mill was run by steam and the sawing done with an upright saw. The school building and office and boarding house were all commended at the same time. The latter stands west of the school building and is a brick, 30x120 feet, with a thirty-foot L. It had accommodations for from 200 to 300 people. These two buildings are about 100 yards apart and stand just south of the old California road. There is a fine spring between them, which is enclosed by a stone wall. A frame store room, 20x60 feet, was northwest of the boarding room, a spring house 12x12 feet, of bricks, was west of the boarding house, and a frame carpenter shop 16x20 feet, was southwest of the spring house. The steam saw and grist mill, built in the shape of a T, 60x24 feet, stood directly south of the boarding house. The wash house was built of logs and frame, 40x40 feet, and stood southeast of the boarding house, and east of that was a log smoke house, 24x36 feet. Three hundred hogs, averaging 300 pounds each were often killed here in one season. Directly south of the chapel was the 18x20 foot blacksmith shop, and east and south of this was the wagon shop, 28x36 feet. A log cabin northwest of the blacksmith shop completes the buildings south of the California road.

North of the California road was the female ward, superintendent's office and dormitory. This building was at first 35x135 feet, but a portion of the east end was removed and the building is now about 100 feet long. It is a brick building and when Shawnee Mission was the capital several officers made their homes here; among them were Territorial Governors Reeder and Shannon, Secretary of the Territory Woodson, and Attorney-General Isaacs.

While Mr. Johnson was showing me the grounds I asked him about an old stone house that had attracted my attention. "That is of no historic importance, as it has only been here since 1857," he said. The building was erected by an Irishman and used for a smoke house. The sitting room in the dormitory took just 100 yards of yard-wide carpet to cover the floor. The rooms were so arranged that a person in the east room could see the fireplace at the west end of the building.

The wages paid by Mr. Johnson to carpenters for services was fifty cents per day, and he had no trouble in getting plenty of help. A visitor at the present time will notice some modern windows in the buildings, but the size originally used was all 8x10 glass. The floors were oak, as were the sills and some of the window casings. The baseboards were of black walnut. The oak floors were tongued and grooved by hand and the laths were all made by hand, "rived out," as Mr. Johnson puts it. A carpenter with as many large buildings to erect as Mr. Johnson, Sr., had, and who would have to "rive out" all the laths for them, would have heart failure in these days.

In 1854, Mr. Johnson, when only nine years old, dined with an Irish nobleman, Lord George Gore, when he camped one and one-half miles west of the mission. The nobleman was over in this country on a buffalo hunt. "Speaking of 'Teddy Roosevelt,' said Mr. Johnson, 'I'll bet that when he started to Africa he had no finer equipment than Lord George Gore. His camping outfit was something to behold. He had some forty or fifty men with him and twenty-five or thirty kinds of guns. Guns for any kind of game that flew in the air or ran on the earth.'" He invited Mr. Johnson's father to breakfast with him, but his father not being able to go, he then said, "Let the boy go." And so William went. William, even at the age of nine, was some hunter, and he had been out with the men on buffalo hunts and Lord George Gore took an interest in him. "There were just the two of us at the table and a flunkey a piece to wait on us, and they did it in great style, even in a tent. I had my appetite along with me too. It was my first introduction to style and I enjoyed it immensely."

One day one of the teachers in the mission school asked Mr. Johnson if he would not take charge of her room for a couple of weeks. He was not anxious for the job, but as teachers were hard to get he told her he would try it. No Indian language was to be used in the school, but the pupils in the room Mr. Johnson had charge of all knew him and that he talked the Indian language. The first half of the day not one of the bunch would talk English. At noon Mr. Johnson went out in the orchard where a fine bunch of sprouts grew and cut a bundle of them which he took to the school room when the afternoon session began. The pupils started in with this Indian jargon as before, and then Mr. Johnson got busy and one after another was introduced to the sprouts. After that afternoon it was surprising with what fluency those Indians could talk English.

BAPTIST MISSION.

The first Baptist Mission was established in 1831, through the efforts and influence of the Rev. Isaac McCoy. Dr. Johnson Lykins and wife were appointed by the Baptist Missionary Convention

teachers and missionaries to the Shawnees, and arrived at their post in 1831. No appropriation having been made by the Baptist Board of Missions for the erection of buildings, Mr. Lykins purchased a small tract of United States land on the Missouri State line, built a small log house at his own expense and commenced his labors, serving not only as minister and teacher, but physician as well. In April, 1832, an appropriation was made and the necessary buildings erected.

Rev. and Mrs. Simerwell, Rev. and Mrs. Jotham Meeker, and Rev. and Mrs. Moses Merrill, all arrived during the fall of 1833, and had temporary quarters at the mission. In the same year Dr. Lykins by authority of Hon. Lewis Cass, secretary of war, was appointed by the board general superintendent of Baptist affairs in the Indian Territory, and the charge of the mission fell into the hands of Mr. Meeker. The church numbered at this time sixteen members, regular meetings being held at the mission house and occasional ones at the homes of the Indians. A school was also in operation. Mr. Meeker brought with him to the mission a small printing press and types, which was put in operation during the years 1833-34 and by the tenth day of May, 1834, two books had been printed, according to a system of phonography invented by Mr. Meeker, and several adults as well as children had learned to read and write.

In the spring of 1839, Rev. Francis Barker was appointed missionary to the Shawnees and removed to the mission. October 23, he was married to Miss Churchill, a missionary at the same post, and under their efficient management the school which had been temporarily abandoned was revived. In 1848, comfortable buildings were erected, mission buildings and a pretty little frame church near the old Sante Fe highway. The mission was in successful operation until the latter part of 1855, Dr. Barker being its faithful minister, teacher and physician for over sixteen years.

QUAKER MISSION.

The Quaker Mission, established in 1834, was located one-half mile east and one-fourth mile south of Merriam, is a building 30x60, three stories including a stone basement above ground built in 1837 to 1840.

The lumber was sawed at a mill on the Kaw river. The foundation sills are 10x10 of hewed oak, siding all walnut, the studding 2x4 oak, the rafter poles faced on one side and hewed out by hand and the roof has not sagged at this date, 1915. The doors are 3x6 feet, made of walnut. The original flues are still in use. A Mr. Worthington lives in the mission now. The windows are of 8x10 glass, twelve lights to a window, the floors of sawed oak are still in use. This building was the home of Dr. C. H. Loomis, four and one-half years, his father moving the present home of Dr. Loomis, facing the Merriam road, formerly formerly called the Beatty road.

The Friends Mission was established in the summer of 1834. A family was sent out by the society to superintend it, a teacher procured, and a school organized, which was kept in successful operation many years. In the spring of 1840, Henry Harvey took charge of the mission and remained two years, the school, when he left, numbering forty children. The mission was supported by the Society of Friends, in Indiana and Ohio. A large frame house with barn and out buildings constituted the mission property.

Mr. Mendenhall was the teacher at this mission six years. The Hadleys, Jeremiah and his two sons, and Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, with their two daughters, were also faithful and efficient workers, teachers and superintendents.

The school was discontinued about the time of the opening of the war. The mission received no aid from the Government.

MEMORIES OF MISSIONS.

(By J. W. Parker.)

"In 1825 a treaty was executed with the Missouri Shawnees, of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, by which they were to remove west of the state of Missouri. There were 800 of this band. The treaty permitted the Shawnees from Ohio to join them, if they so desired. Of these, under the treaties of 1830, 700 came, making about 1,500 in all. They came in 1832.

"These Indians had already been under instruction at Waupauganetta, Ohio, with missionaries. Some of them were devout Christians and brought with them a desire for still better things.

"In 1830, the Rev. Joab Spencer says, was the first movement to establish a Methodist mission among the Western Shawnees. The Indian Agent, George Vashan, wrote Rev. Jesse Green, the Presiding Elder of the Missouri district, adjoining the then reservation on the west, urging him to establish a Methodist Mission among the Shawnees. At the session of the Missouri Conference, at St. Louis, in September 1830, this request was presented, a Missionary Society was established, and Rev. Thomas Johnson was appointed missionary to the Shawnees. This would appear to be before they came to this point.

"The first mission school was located about 7 miles west of Kansas City. E. F. Heisler, one of the best authorities we have on the early history of the Shawnees, and editor of the "Kansas City Sun," locates this in section 24, town 11, range 24, in Wyandotte county, and calls it Rev. Thomas Johnson's first mission. But he does not give the exact date of its foundation. It must have been in the early thirties, however, as we find this mission removed to its permanent site, three miles south of Westport, in 1839, where the substantial brick buildings still standing,

were erected. They are said to have cost \$70,000, of which the Government paid \$10,000.

"The next missionary school to be established in this vicinity was the Baptist Shawnee Mission. This opened in 1832, and was situated on the Northeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 24, in this county, near alaur, on the Strang Line.

"Two years after this, and in 1834, the Yearly Meeting of the Friends Church of Indiana, opened a school on what is known as the Loomis place, in section 7, township 12, range 24, in this county. The building was a large two story structure, still standing back in the field to the right, as one goes east from Merriam. The remnants of what is supposed to be an old Indian orchard is to be seen. One of the apple trees is said to measure more than 11 feet in circumference. Mr. Joseph Chick, who lived there in the 70's, stated that he once gathered 60 bushels of apples from it. To the west of this old orchard is an old cemetery, overrun with briars and thorns. To look over the dilapidated tomb stones affords serious reflection to a thinking mind. What self-sacrifice, what devotion to the cause of God, are there epitomized in the few marble cut letters which record the names and a few of the data of the lives of these heroes, as much to be honored as those who died on the field of battle.

"Among the men in charge of this mission was Jeremiah Hadley, the father of that splendid citizen, Major J. M. Hadley, who lately closed a prominent and usful life at De Soto, Kan., and the grandfather of ex-Governor Hadley, of Missouri.

"In 1840, a log church was erected on the hill just at the entrance of Shawne village from the east. This stood until 1858, when it was torn away and a brick church erected in its place. Chief Joseph Parks, Thomas Johnson and Charles Bluejacket were the building committee. The old church was sometimes used for a council house by the Shawnees, although their regular council house was at Chillicothe, three and one-half miles west of Shawnee, on what is known as the Adam Renner farm. In this old log church, according to the statement of J. H. Blake, then County Clerk, were opened the first County offices of this county, on September 7, 1857. The place was then called Gum Springs. The first pastor of that old log church was L. B. Stater, a young Kentuckian, who had been a missionary before coming to this church in 1840. He remained here until 1844.

"It will be remembered that the question of slavery caused a split in the Methodist church in 1845. The Shawnee Mission fell to the Methodist church South. So that it follows that the Quarterly Conference Minutes held at the Delaware camp ground, July 1838, was the old united church. Thomas Johnson, E. T. Peery, J. C. Berryman, N. M. Talbot and William Johnson, missionaries, were present. D. G. Gregory and N. T. Shalor, local preachers; William Rogers and Henry Rogers and

other names of well known Shawnees, class leaders and stewards, were there. At this meeting is an entry relating to the building of the new fine buildings at Shawnee Mission.

"These minutes were examined by me some years ago, and the memoranda from them printed in our local papers. They were obtained from Samuel Cornatzer, then living in the territory, but formerly a resident of this vicinity. His home here was what is now a part of the magnificent home of Remi Caenen, just west of town.

"From the same source many things of interest were gathered.

"The meeting of March 14, 1842, held at the Manual Labor School (Shawnee Mission) it is recorded that many unworthy persons came to partake of the communion, and the following resolution was adopted: That in the future no person shall be admitted to the communion of the Lord's Supper among us with out previous examination and a ticket." It was decided at that meeting to hold but one general camp-meting, and to build a shed at Shawnee for that purpose.

"In November of that year the above minutes show that the question of Indian marriage came up for discussion, and the members of the church were recommended to adopt the Christian method of marriage. Beginning in January, 1843, a long list of weddings is noted in the back part of the book. Among those married later are the names of Jonathan Gore and Sally Bluejacket, the former a white man and our first County Attorney, and the latter the beautiful daughter of Charles Bluejacket.

"The brick church above mentioned was built upon a lot purchased for the purpose and not upon the site of the old log church of 1840, but south of the old Peter Wertz store.

Nathan Scaritt is first mentioned in 1848 when he was the secretary of the quarterly conference. He was connected with this Shawnee work until 1860. Among other notable Christian work which he did, we find the building of what was known as Scaritts chapel, on the south bank of Indian creek in section 13, township 13, range 24, or in section 18, township 13, range 25. The site of it is well known.

"Charles Bluejacket is named in 1849, as a class leader, and was licensed to preach in 1859.

"Another name many of us will recognize is that of Charles Boles, who came as a missionary in 1852, and died not many years since, in this county. His daughter still resides north of Stanley.

"Firewater was then, as always, an enemy of the church. One of her best men, Eli Blackhoof, was charged by the preacher in charge, Joab Spencer, with being drunk from the first of March until the first of August, with singing those songs that were not for the glory of God and with dancing. The delinquent did not appear at the conference for trial and the charges were probably dropped as nothing is shown later.

“Not all the Shawnees were victims of the drink habit, however. Eli’s father, the elder Blackhoof, a prominent chief at the time of the immigration to this country, in 1832, was an ardent temperance man, the first Prohibitionist of Kansas. His wife, Na-nag-si, was a most excellent woman, educated in the schools of Ohio, a devout Christian and beloved by all. Her name is carried down in that of our neighboring city of Lenexa, easily the product of the name in the liquid pronunciation of the Shawnee language.”

CHAPTER III.

THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

**Its course—When First Traveled—Established By The Government—
Santa Fe Trail Markers—Dedication of Monument at Olathe—Santa
Fe Marker at Lone Elm—Pioneers' Experiences on the Old Trail—
“The Santa Fe Trail”—Recollections of a “Bullwhacker.”**

SANTA FE TRAIL—ITS COURSE.

The old Santa Fe Trail is one of the cherished historic landmarks of Johnson county, and in recent years increased interest has been manifest in this great highway of the plains in the early days. In the early history of the Santa Fe Trail, the outfitting point was at Old Franklin, Mo., but a large part of that town was undermined by the river and the outfitting business was transferred to Independence, Mo. In 1856 the landing at Independence was obstructed by a sand bar. Westport then came into prominence as an outfitting point and became, as it were, the eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. The trail from Old Franklin entered Johnson county at the old town of Santa Fe in Oxford township, Johnson county, and followed a westward course about four miles south of Olathe, following the ridge. The trail from Westport ran in a southwesterly direction through Olathe and joined the trail from Franklin southwest of Olathe. Another road from Fort Leavenworth united with the main trail further west at a point in the southwestern part of Wabunsee county, where Wilmington is now located. It continued a southwesterly direction from Council Grove through the present counties of Morris, Marion, McPherson, Rice and Barton, striking the Arkansas river near the present city of Great Bend. From this point it followed the north bank of the Arkansas river to what is now the town of Cimmaron, Gray county, where it divided, one branch continuing up the Arkansas river to the Colorado line and the other running in a southwesterly direction through Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stevens and Morton counties, crossing the western boundary of Kansas near the southwest corner of the State and on to Santa Fe, N. M.

Prentiss, in his history of Kansas says: “It was a great road, 775 miles long, 550 miles of which were in Kansas, a hard smooth thoroughfare, from 60 to 100 feet wide. It had not a bridge in its whole extent, and was the best natural road of its length ever known in the world. In token that it had come to stay, the broadfaced, yellow sunflower, since chosen by the Kansas people as an emblem of their State, sprang up on either side where the wheels had broken the soil along the highway.”

WHEN FIRST TRAVELED.

There is much conflicting data as to the early history of the Santa Fe Trail. Some writers even attempt to set the claim that the famous old route had a prehistoric existence and that it was followed by the Coronado expedition in 1540. It is known that the Mallett Brothers reached Santa Fe, N. M., from the East in July, 1739, but there is no evidence of what route they took to reach their destination. Some of the early hunters and trappers in the employ of the Choteaus, followed this trail about, or prior to, the year 1800. James Pursley, a hunter, made the trip from Missouri to New Mexico, in 1802, but probably the first white man to follow approximately the route which later became the Santa Fe Trail was Baptiste La Lande, who went from Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1804. Soon after the beginning of the last century a few adventurous traders began to make expeditions to New Mexico over the course of the Santa Fe Trail. The first trip was made with pack mules, but the large profits in this trade soon encouraged heavier operations. As the trade became heavier, a movement was started to have the United States Government establish a highway from some point in Missouri to New Mexico. A bill to that effect was introduced in Congress and championed by Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, and other Western members. President Monroe approved the measure, March 3, 1825, "to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to New Mexico" and from this followed the official establishment of the Santa Fe Trail. Three commissioners were appointed to carry out the provisions of this act. They were Benjamin H. Reeves, Thomas Mather and George C. Sibley. They left St. Louis in June, 1825, with seven wagons and about thirty men, and their report states that on August 10, 1825, they "met the chiefs and head men of the Great and Little Osage Nations at a place called the Council Grove, on the river Neozo, 160 miles from Fort Osage, and here, after due deliberation and consultation, agreed to the following treaty, which is to be considered binding on the said Great and Little Osages from and after this day." The treaty provides that, in consideration of the sum of \$500, to be paid to the chiefs and head men of the Osages in money or goods at their option, they give the United States the privilege of surveying or making the road through their territory. They further agreed to commit no hostile act against persons traveling along the road, and to permit them to go a reasonable distance on either side thereof to find suitable camping places and subsistence for their animals. In 1826, wagons had completely supplanted pack animals, and the trade of that year amounted to \$90,000. A steady increase followed until 1843, when the trade aggregated \$450,000. Organized bands of guerrillas began to prey on the trading parties along the trail. The leading band, under Snively, was disarmed and dispersed by a detachment of 200 United States dragoons under Captain

Coake, who was assigned to guard wagon trains over the trail. In August, 1843, the Mexican Government, by proclamation of its President, Santa Ana, closed all Mexican ports of entry. However, they were re-opened March 31, 1844. The next interruption of trade was caused by the Mexican war, but in 1850, after the close of that conflict, it was again resumed and continued until the railroads put the overland freighter out of business in 1872.

SANTA FE TRAIL MARKERS.

Soon after the beginning of the present century, the Daughters of the Revolution, in Kansas, began to agitate the subject of marking the line of the Santa Fe Trail through the State. By the act of March 1, 1905, the Kansas legislature appropriated \$1,000, "for the purpose of procuring suitable monuments to mark the Santa Fe Trail through the following counties," etc. The act also designates that the work should be done under the supervision of the regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State and the secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. The marking was done in 1906 and 1907. There are ninety-five markers along the trail in Kansas, six of which were paid for by funds raised otherwise than the prescribed method. There are five monuments along the old trail in Johnson county, the most elaborate of which is located on the southeast corner of the public square in Olathe.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT AT OLATHE.

This beautiful granite monument, a cut of which appears in this volume, was erected by Johnson county, the old settlers and other contributors. It was dedicated on Old Settlers' Day, September 7, 1907, which was also the semi-centennial anniversary of the opening of the county offices of Johnson county at Gum Springs, the then county seat. The following address was delivered on that occasion by Grace R. Meeker, Kansas secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution: "It gives me great pleasure to represent the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution at this celebration of the semi-centennial of Olathe (the beautiful). One of the reasons for the being of our society is the marking of historic places, the preservation of old land marks.

"Now, when this territory was a part of Virginia, no colonies were planted; Capt. John Smith did not penetrate so far into the wilderness to be saved by a Kansas Indian maiden. Later times brought no Revolutionary battlefields to commemorate. Yet our State has a history quite as wonderful as any of the thirteen colonies, historic stories just as thrilling. Very many of these stories cluster about the old 'Santa Fe Trail.' As an old pioneer puts it, 'All the life there was in Kansas in the '20's and '30's moved along the Old Trail.'

"So the Daughters of the American Revolution found their historic places, stretching the whole length of the State. Like so many other things in Kansas it is a big thing. Women, however, are never daunted by a small number—we had fewer than 300 members when we begun this enterprise, nor entire lack of funds. Our State Regent, Mrs. Stanley, was enthusiastic in her advocacy of the undertaking; the wife of



SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER, OLATHE, KAN. ERECTED BY JOHNSON COUNTY AND THE OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION. DESIGNED BY HARRY H. CASE, AND MADE BY THE OLATHE MONUMENT COMPANY.

the Vice-President of the United States, then our national president-general, visiting our State conference in Topeka, cheered us on with her hearty, 'I hope you'll mark your old Santa Fe Trail'. We have the friendly co-operation of the State Historical Society, the pioneers everywhere and the State of Kansas through its legislature.

"The beginning thing to do was to find exactly where ran the great highway we were to mark. Very vague ideas existed as to the path

the pioneers traveled to 'catch up with the sky line,' any old road leading west, was likely to be called the Santa Fe Trail. The State Historical Society, with the help of Hon. Victor Murdock, was able to find, and have copied the Government map, together with the field notes of the Government survey. This we were kindly allowed to have copied and applied to a map showing the present county divisions.

"Along that great pathway, beside which Olathe sits, there are monuments now, properly inscribed. Ninety-five granite markers are few enough to trace the almost 500 miles of Trail, but we feel the work well begun. We are glad that we did begin before the "Empire Builders" had passed on, while there were still those—as we see them here today—who can tell us personal experiences of the traffic of the Trail which we do well to record.

"Communities have shown the greatest interest and helpfulness, farmers at the cross-roads have given their time and labor to set the granite boulders. Nowhere have they responded so splendidly as in Johnson county, where, besides the seven boulders furnished by the State fund, have been placed two fine special markers bearing the handsome bronze tablet, designed by Mrs. Miles, of Kansas City, which tells the story of the Trail so plainly that 'he who runs may read.'

"This monument standing in the heart of your beautiful city we dedicate today. It will speak to those who come after you so clearly that they will never forget."

SANTA FE MARKER AT LONE ELM.

Of the five Santa Fe Trail markers for Johnson county, provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the legislature of Kansas, the one unveiled at Lone Elm, November 9, 1906, was the second to be placed in position in this county, and it might be said here that Newton Ainsworth, one of the original old settlers, and through whose farm the trail ran, together with George Black, were mainly instrumental in getting the marker located at Lone Elm. An appropriate program that had been arranged, and was carried out. Mr. Ainsworth delivered the following address:

"We are here today to erect a monument in memory of that which more than anything else, wiped out the great American desert.

"In the beginning, the Santa Fe Trail ran from Old Franklin, Mo., across the plains to New Mexico. The merchandise was shipped from St. Louis by steamboat to Franklin and from there was freighted west in ox and mule trains. Usually but one trip was made a year. After a time the outfitting point was moved from Franklin west to Independence, Mo., and later to Westport, the steamboat landing being called Kansas, the nucleus of the present Kansas City. This trail of those days was like the railroads of today: it made and unmade towns. The

freighting business was immense. To give an idea of its magnitude, I will note the firm of Majors & Russell, who owned and worked on the trail, 1,200 ox teams, with six yoke of oxen to the team. This would make 14,400 head of cattle and 1,200 wagons, 1,200 drivers and 50 wagon bosses; and that was only a drop in the bucket compared with the grand total on the trail. I saw wagon trains camped on this Lone Elm camping ground, until they covered more than this entire quarter section. In their desire not to be detained, and to be on the road first in the morning, they commenced at 12 o'clock at night to hitch up and pull for the trail, and the last teams did not pass where we are now standing until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"At one time, for three days in succession, the last teams going out of camp had not passed here before hundreds were going into camp. The rush to the Pike's Peak gold fields, in 1858, is what made the heavy emigration and the heavy loads of freight that year. All the roads north, east and south centered to the Lone Elm camp ground. The great Santa Fe Trail was the main artery to the Southwest, and the other roads from north of the river joined it here, going east.

"In 1860 I have seen the dust here over six inches deep on account of the great drouth and heavy travel. The freight trains to New Mexico consisted of twenty-six wagons, with six yoke of oxen or ten span of mules to each wagon, twenty-six drivers and two wagon bosses. Lone Elm was the first camping ground after leaving Little Santa Fe, on the Missouri line. This town is noted for the fact that more than 1600 votes were cast there at the territorial election of October 5-6, 1857, when not more than a half dozen families lived in the neighborhood.

"The Santa Fe Trail follows a dividing line or ridge from here to New Mexico, from which the waters run both ways, north and south. The bulk of the freight going west, consisted of provisions, merchandise, meats and breadstuffs, while the return loads consisted of gold and silver in nail kegs, buffalo robes and furs; and, strange to say the gold and silver in the kegs did not leak any on the trip.

"During the height of this heavy freighting, the plains from here to Mexico, abounded in immense herds of buffalo, while antelope, deer and elk, were plentiful, though now almost extinct. The old system of transportation, slow and laborious, has given way to the new system of swiftness, ease and luxury, but we are sorry to say, with less honesty.

"Fifty years ago I was a boy living in Miami county, Ohio. My father owned a farm a few miles north of Piqua, and while living there we took a newspaper published in New York by Horace Greeley, called the New York 'Tribune.' Mr. Greeley not only published glowing accounts of the great West, but kept a standing notice in his paper to the effect, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." After reading Mr. Greeley's grand editorials and his advice to young men for ten or twelve years, I managed to get together a little mule team and

wagon, and started from Piqua about the last days of September, 1856, fifty years ago. I drove through the states of Indiana and Illinois, crossed the Mississippi river at Rock Island, crossed the State of Iowa and northern Missouri, and there, crossing the Missouri river at Iowa Point, came south to Wyandotte county. I came to this Lone Elm camp ground, on the Santa Fe Trail in February, 1857, and located a claim, though the land was not yet open for settlement until May, 1858.

"In May and June, 1857, I broke seventy acres of the virgin Kansas soil on the Lone Elm camp ground. I also broke prairie sod from May till October, all over this part of Johnson county for parties who were locating claims. On the fourth day of March, 1858, I unloaded the lumber to build a cabin. It was only 10x11 feet, with the ground for a floor, we lived in it for two years, and it was the first cabin erected in this part of the county.

"When I first came to Kansas it was occupied and held by the Indians; the Wyandottes were located in Wyandotte county, the Shawnees partly in Wyandotte and partly in Johnson county, and the Delawares in Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties; while the Pawnees, Sioux, Cheyennes, and several other tribes occupied the lands farther north and west. I feel today that the advice of Horace Greeley was good and that in taking it I have not lived my life in vain. I have lived to see Kansas the center of the United States; to see her pass from the great American desert to the most fruitful soil in the world; from savagery to the highest point of our present civilization; and I feel proud to think that I have assisted in her advancement."

After Mr. Ainsworth's address, George Black read a letter from William Brady, one of the first county commissioners of Johnson county, as follows:

PIONEERS' EXPERIENCES ON THE OLD TRAIL.

"Mr. Newt. Ainsworth:

"Dear Old Friend—I learned through my daughter, Mrs. Susie Du Bois, of Kansas City, that you are to have an unveiling of the old Santa Fe Trail marker at Lone Elm, which was situated on your farm. The old tree stood at the branch just south of your house. I camped there myself on the night of November (December—note: As will be seen in the fourth paragraph of this letter, Mr. Brady fixes the date of his camp as the day following the Wakarusa war treaty, which occurred on December 8, 1855, a month later) 9, 1855. It rained all day on the 8th. I was coming from near Topeka, going back to Cass county, Missouri. It turned to snow about night, when we came to Lone Elm camp ground and there we struck camp.

"We had some loose cattle and two ox wagons. One of the wagons had bows and a sheet on it, and we took those off, stuck the bows in

the ground, put the sheet on, made our bed under it, and had a nice place to sleep. Way in the night I heard the bell tinkling and thought it went north down the branch. I got up, put my boots and overcoat on, went out, but could not hear one thing. It was dark and spitting snow. I thought the bell was going north, as I supposed to the nearest timber. The grass was very tall and frozen so that it was very difficult to travel. I kept near the branch as best I could as it was the only guide I had. The grass was so tall and frozen I sometimes fell down, but I got up and tried it again, and came as I thought to a smart piece of ground; it looked dark like it had been burned off. I stepped off into water up to my boot tops. I scrambled out and went my way.

"After going some distance I concluded I must be a mile and a half or two miles from camp. I stopped and listened, but heard nothing and I concluded I had best return to camp or I might get lost. I went back quite a ways and came to another piece of ground that looked smooth and covered with a skift of snow. I reasoned about it, and thought. 'When I stepped in water before, it was dark like burned prairie but this is white,' and thinking it a skift of snow I stepped on it and went into a pool of water to my waist. I scrambled out on the bank and there I lost my way for the time and started due north again. I did not go north until I discovered that the wind was in my face again, and I knew that would not do, for I had left camp with the wind in my face, and as I was now going to camp I must keep the wind to my bark. I avoided all dark or light spots, and traveled in the grass. I found my way to camp all right though the distance back seemed farther than going away. I concluded then the cattle might go till daylight, and crawled in under the bows and sheet where my friend and little son lay. My outside clothes were frozen. I pulled off my boots, poured the water out of them and put them under my head, pulled off my socks and wrung the water out of them, put them on again and crawled into bed with all my wet clothes on, except my overcoat. I was soon warm and sweating. Before I went to sleep I heard the bell tinkling close to camp. I slept good the rest of the night.

"We got up the next morning about daylight. The cattle were within a hundred yards of the camp, among some gooseberry bushes. We got a little breakfast and started on our way to Missouri, feeling all right. It was quite cold that morning; just a little skift of snow. We had not gone a mile from camp before we were overtaken by a score or more of boys going home to Missouri. They had been up to the Wakarusa camp—the pro-slavery troops were encamped there. The free State party was encamped at Lawrence, and were fortifying themselves as we came through here on the 8th. Both parties were expecting to fight on the 9th, but they did not. The boys told us that they

had compromised and there would be no fight, and that all the men from Missouri went home.

"I first saw Lone Elm camp ground in 1854 as I came back from looking at the country in Douglas county. The old tree was lying on the ground, the greater part of it being burned up. I remember seeing a waybill for emigrants to California, starting from Independence, Mo. The first points were Barnes' Spring, Big Blue, State Line or New Santa Fe, which is north of Stanley now. Next point was Lone Elm, then Bull Creek; there the Santa Fe Trail and the California Trail forked; the Santa Fe Trail went on west to Black Jack while the California Trail went by Spy Bucks, Wakarusa, and the Devil's Backbone, on which the State university now stands, overlooking the city of Lawrence.

"Well, Newt., I wish I could be there and meet with some of the old friends who will be there, particularly Beatty Mahaffie and Colonel Burris, and probably many others. Give them my kindest regards. Yes, fifty-one years to the night before you have the unveiling of the marker, I had my experience at the Lone Elm camping ground. I am now in my seventieth year.

"Yours respectfully,
"W. H. Brady."

Then followed short addresses by old settlers. Dan Ramsey, the first one introduced, had driven an ox team all the way from North Carolina and settled on the flower bespangled plains of Kansas when the Santa Fe Trail was the only artery of commerce between the East and the golden West. Mr. Ramsey had on exhibition an old ox bow that had come west with him from North Carolina, a curiosity to many of the younger generation.

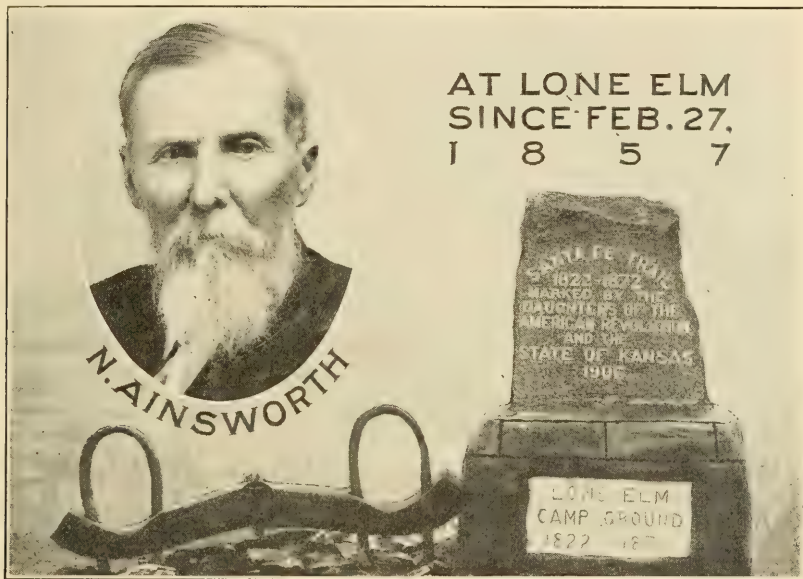
Mr. Rutter, of Spring Hill, another pioneer who arrived in Leavenworth in 1855, and who came to Johnson county in 1857, was the next speaker. He told the assemblage of his trip to Pike's Peak in 1859, when Council Grove was the last frontier settlement on the long journey.

V. R. Ellis responded by telling of some of his early experiences and reminiscences of the Santa Fe Trail. Mr. Ellis has been a resident of this county for about fifty years, and has taken a great interest in the movement for marking the great old highway.

Jonathan Millikan, who boasts of building the first house in Olathe, and of having married the first woman in that town, was called upon. Mr. Millikan told of his first experience when he landed in what is now Kansas City, about half a century ago, describing the great Mexican freight trains that passed over the Santa Fe Trail in those days. These trains contained from twenty-five to fifty wagons, each wagon being drawn by six, eight, ten, and sometimes twelve yoke of oxen, and on some occasions he had seen as many as twenty yoke of oxen drawing

one wagon, and always huge swarms of flies following the meat that was being dried on the sides of the wagon beds.

Maj. J. B. Bruner, the next speaker, said he did not get here till 1865, but remembered the great trains on the Santa Fe Trail, also the unbounded generosity and hospitality of Newton Ainsworth, who at that time had just completed the finest house in the territory, and had invited all the boys and girls of the neighborhood, which at that time included Olathe, Spring Hill, Gardner, etc., to come in and help initiate the house. "The girls of forty years ago" said the major, "were as sweet and pretty then as the girls are of today." The Major is authority on that subject, for he married one of the girls of forty years ago, and she has never gotten away from him.



SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER AT LONE ELM, AND N. AINSWORTH.

Senator George H. Hodges, who assisted in putting the bill appropriating \$1,000 towards the purchase of the markers through the Senate, was called upon to say a few words. Mr. Hodges said he had immigrated to this county at a very early and tender age, and had brought his parents with him in wagons; that when they had stood upon the eastern hills and looked out upon the undulating plains, they, too, like the Shawnee Indian, had given utterance to the adjective "beautiful." He thought that the star of empire that Horace Greeley had seen start for the West had stopped when it had reached a point over Kansas, and had continued to hover and shed its rays over this State ever since.

Mrs. John P. St. John was next called upon for a few remarks. She said that in her opinion some praise should be given to the Daughters of the American Revolution, those women who had by their efforts made possible the occasion they then celebrated, by their untiring endeavors and final success in having the historic old trail marked.

Uncle Beatty Mahaffie, the senior of all old settlers present, was next called upon, and though very feeble, responded with a recollection of long ago.

David P. Hougland, who has lived on the trail for about half a century, was the next speaker. He related some of the sights he saw in Kansas City when he first came west; how he had seen twenty mules trying to pull one wagon up what is now called Main street. His description of the first pack mule he ever saw was humorous, as was also his story of his hunt for the man who had died of cholera and had been buried with \$1,000 in gold secreted about his person. It was at Lone Elm that Mr. Hougland saw a great flock of blackbirds, and remembering the old nursery rhyme, of four and twenty blackbirds baked into a pie for a king, took his shot gun and killed fourteen, which he cooked with some bacon. That was his first meal on Lone Elm campground, and one that he would always remember. Newton Ainsworth says that the main reason why Hougland will always remember his blackbird dinner was because, after he had cooked the birds to a beautiful and appetizing brown, he stuck his knife into one of them and it sizzled like a bottle of champagne. He had forgotten to clean them.

Senator J. W. Parker recited a few amusing incidents he had run across in looking up the history of the old Santa Fe Trail; how Rutter and Hovey, and two other young men at the time had advertised for wives in a Boston paper, and how they had received answers to their advertisements; the correspondence that followed, and the result. The Senator then related the history of the trail so far as he had been able to find it, and from an old Government survey, on record in the county surveyor's office, he marked the original trail from its entrance into Johnson county at New Santa Fe across what is now Oxford, Olathe, Gardner and McCamish townships. No one really knew how far back the trail dated, but there was an old Indian tradition and other proofs which clearly established that along parts of its course, at least, there was a prehistoric, well marked and used highway to and from the Southwest. The fitting-out point was at one time Franklin, Mo., later it was Independence, and still later Kansas City and Westport. Then the course of the trail was changed to come along the top of the divide, through what is now Mission township, thence on through Olathe and Gardner, intersecting the original trail at Bull Creek crossing near the present site of Edgerton. The Senator dedicated the monument to the care of the rising generation, admonishing them that the marker was placed in position not merely to mark the old trail, but to perpetuate

the memory of those old hardy pioneers who braved the dangers of the great American desert in the early days, and who made possible the fertile farms and comfortable homes of today.

John T. Burris, the next speaker on the program, was in fine humor, and jollied the old boys who had advertised for wives when young, or who had married the prettiest girl in Johnson county forty years ago. He said that he had not come from Boston, nor North Carolina, nor Kentucky, but from Iowa, where he had captured one of the sweetest and dearest sixteen-year-old girls that ever lived. "Monuments," said the Judge, "are erected to perpetuate important events. The custom is by no means of modern date, but tradition regards such a custom as antedating Biblical history." Judge Burris then spoke of some of the great epochs leading up to modern civilization and its constantly increasing superiority over the civilization of yesterday; of the great change in this country's progress at the close of the Mexican war, and how the Santa Fe Trail was made the great avenue of commerce between the Missouri river and the great West; of the coming of the railroad and the gradual passing away of the freighters and obliteration of the trail, until today it is but a memory.

A. Rebsamen, an old settler who had last Wednesday returned from a month's trip to California, was an interesting witness to the ceremonies. The children of Lone Elm school and their teacher, Miss Rebecca Zimmerman, and the children of Clare school, with their teacher, Miss Nelle Zimmerman, took a prominent part in the exercises of the day, and with their songs raised the curtain of by-gone years, and gave the boys and girls of the Santa Fe Trail time a glimpse of the past—carried them back in memory's chariot to the days when they, too, were care-free and venturesome.

The monument is a rough boulder of Oklahoma red granite, one side chiseled smooth, and the inscription, "Santa Fe Trail, marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Kansas, 1906," cut thereon. The boulder is set on a concrete foundation into which is sunk a marble slab bearing the words, "Lone Elm camp grounds, 1822-1872."

THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

Written by Ed Blair on the dedication of the marker on the Santa Fe Trail at Lone Elm, Johnson county, Kansas.

Fifty years—'Twas a prairie then
And the deer roamed wild and free;
Fifty years—I see it again
As it appeared to me.
The old trail runs where the barn stands now,
The trail was here long before the plow,

And we drove ox teams with sometimes a cow,
In the days that used to be.

Fifty years—Yes I lived here then
And a lively place 'twas too.
Wagons for miles with their fearless men
Coming and passing from view.
On the wagon covers, "Pike's Peak or bust!"
Yes, the fever was high for the yellow dust
Just a lot of grit and then their luck to trust,
For those that won were few.

Fifty years—'Twas a camping ground
Where the trees now cast their shade,
And the faithful oxen rambled around
And rarely if ever strayed,
And the camp fires burned each night of the year
In the pastures there and the cornfields here,
Yet I slept each night with never a fear,
And many the friends I made.

Yes, fifty years—What a striking change
From the way we do things now,
No less these farms from the boundless range
Or the way we sow and plow
The sickle is gone and the binder's here,
But the sickle still to my heart is dear,
But I look in vain for the roving deer
And the prairie chicken now.

Fifty years—Ah, I love to know
That the old trail shall remain,
That the markers tell in the years to go
Where the ox team crossed the plain
Of the men who travelled the toilsome way
But few are left to tell it today,
But their march was Progress on its way,
And its glory ne'er shall wane.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BULLWHACKER.

(By William Johnson.)

My talk at this time will have to be more explanatory than anything else. The things that we used then and now have changed as well as words. Words that were used in earlier times to express a certain meaning, today convey quite a different impression. The word "trail" as used then, in regard to a route, meant about what we would now

call a "patch," and often a very dim one. At that time they were further designated as "foot trails" or "mule trails," meaning that the "foot trails" a man could travel but a mule couldn't, or that a mule could travel but a wagon couldn't. When the route became plainer and larger so it could be traveled by wagons it became a road.

At the time of which I speak, during the later fifties, there were two main routes across what we then called the "plains." The southern route, which was the Santa Fe route, went from the Missouri river in a general western direction passing through Council Grove and on until it struck the Arkansas (as we called it), river about Great Bend and then followed up the river to the mouth of the Purgatorie (pronounced Picketware) river to Trinidad, then crossing the Raton mountains and on by way of Fort Union to Santa Fe.

The northern route run from the Missouri river in a general north-west direction, striking the Platte river a little east of Fort Kearney, and then following up the river. The outfits bound for Fort Laramie, Salt Lake, California, and Oregon, usually followed the Platte about the mouth of Pole creek and followed up that stream. The Denver outfits continued up the Platte to their destinations; some of them, however, took what was known as the "cut off," leaving the Platte at the mouth of Bijou creek, by so doing saving quite a distance.

I have seen a good many pictures of Government wagons that were used on the plains. These were made by some officer or soldier, who was artist enough to use a pencil, and naturally made pictures of what was around him. Bullwhackers, as freighters were called, were artists in the use of a whip or gun, but knew very little about the pencil; consequently no pictures of freight wagons.

The principal difference of the Government wagon was the body or box of the Government wagon was always paneled—the freight wagons never were. The Government wagons always had iron axles while the ox-freight wagons had wooden axles, the wheels held in place by linchpins. The Government wagons had straight ends, while the freight wagons' end was longer at the top than bottom. The Government wagons were shorter than the freight wagons.

I will make a slight description of a freight wagon. The front wheels were 3 feet 10 inches high, the hind wheels 5 feet, the box was 3 feet 10 inches wide, 12 feet long at the bottom, 16 feet long at the top, with side boards 5 feet high, with wooden bows fastened to the box with staples, over these bows went the wagon-sheet; an ordinary man could just about stand up under the sheet. These wagons were usually loaded from sixty to eighty hundred. Such a thing as a brake or a lock on awagon was not known in this country at that time. We used a lock chain fastened on the side of the box; this chain went around the fellow and fastened with a toggle. When you wanted to lock the wagon, you had to stop to put the chain in place, and the same when you wanted to unlock it.

A large portion of the freight hauled at the time of which I speak, was Government supplies largely consisting of corn, flour and bacon, most of which was purchased near the Missouri river. I remember one peculiar phase of the freight contracts: The freighter was responsible for shrinkage but not for leakage, hence it was not very uncommon for wagons loaded with corn, if a rain came up a day or two before reaching their destination, to have the sheet blown off and the corn a little damp, and sometimes a whiskey barrel was found to be only half full.

A train consisted of twenty-six wagons, twenty-five for freight and one mess (or, as we called it grub) wagon, five and six yoke of cattle to the team, one wagon-master, one assistant wagon-master and one extra hand. These three were mounted on mules and the only mules there were in a full train, twenty-six drivers and two night herders. A good many freighters did not furnish night herders. A train usually traveled from sixteen to eighteen miles a day.

Alex Majors demanded of his wagon-masters that they do no traveling on Sunday, and to allow no swearing among the men. Neither order did I ever know to be carried out, in fact, a wagon-master, after he had been out a month, hardly ever knew when Sunday came, but he usually laid up one day in the week because he found his cattle did better, but usually he laid up one-half day at a time.

Usually a train commenced yoking up about daylight or soon after and traveled until about 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock and then stopped for breakfast, remaining in camp until about 3 o'clock and then traveled until dark or nearly so, when we got our supper, never eating but two meals a day.

In regard to provisions—grub, we called it,—we had bacon, bread and coffee, beans enough to have about one mess a week and enough dried apples for a mess once in two weeks. We usually started with some sugar but I never knew it to hold out the trip. One time I had a barrel of pickles. Sometimes in driving up the cattle a man would kill a jack-rabbit. This was his individual property, but he usually divided it. Once in a great while someone would kill a deer, antelope or buffalo. This always went to the mess of the men who killed it unless there was more than one mess could use. If so, it was divided among the others. I never knew any of the freighters to furnish a man just to hunt. The Mexican trains always furnished hunters. The bacon furnished us was always the heaviest that could be bought, the sides often being five or six inches thick. This was cheaper than other meat, besides furnishing us more shortening for our bread. Our bread was made with flour, bacon grease, salt, soda and water (at this time baking powder was unknown, at least to us), and baked in an oven set over a small fire of buffalo chips with more fire on the lid. All of this sounds strange with the unlimited varieties of canned goods at the present time, but at that time the only canned goods on the market were a very few

peaches, cove oysters, and sardines, and from a train-owner's view, they were altogether too rich for a bullwhacker's blood. But I never knew of a case of dyspepsia on the plains, neither do I remember a time when a bullwhacker wasn't ready to eat when grub pile was called.

We lived out of doors all the time, sometimes for months at a time without being in a house, sleeping in our blankets and buffalo robes on the ground, sometimes waking up in the morning covered with snow. I never had a tent, nor do I remember of seeing one with a freight outfit, and I don't think I ever had a lantern.

The word "outfit," as herein used, meant everything, consisting of men, wagons, stock, provisions and mess-kit. We also used the word "outfit" in another way. A great many of the men, when hired, had nothing but the clothes they had on; they were taken either the day before or the day the train was ready to start, to some store, where the owner of the train had made arrangements, and allowed to purchase such things as they needed, such as blankets, clothing, tobacco, knives, or anything in reason. These things were charged to them and entered in the train book, and taken out of their wages when they were paid off.

The men were generally hired in two ways: So much a month for a round trip, or a larger amount per month and take their discharge when the train was unloaded.

A good many of the owners of trains, who followed freighting on the plains, lived in and around Westport, Mo. Some of them whom I remember, that lived on their farms, were Majors McKinney, Carr, Yeager and the four Hays brothers. These men usually corraled their wagons on their farms and herded their cattle near them. Among those that I remember, who lived in Westport, were the Bernards, Kearney, Hamilton and Findley. These usually corraled their wagons near the edge of the timber and close to water. They ordinarily considered that grass would be up enough by the twentieth day of May for the cattle to travel on and made their arrangements to make their start as soon after this as they could get off. Westport was a very busy place from the middle of May to the first of July.

The Mexican trains and Indian traders began to come in soon after the first of June. These ordinarily were not freighters, although they used the same kinds of outfits. Possibly one-fifth of the Mexicans had mule trains. These trains usually corraled their wagons on what is now the Kansas side of Brush creek.

Among the Indian traders, Bent always made his camp on what we always called "Bent's Hill." The ground is now owned by John Roe. Ward's camp was at a spring three-quarters of a mile west of the State line at about 60th street, on ground lately sold by Henry Coppook. Lexton made his camp at a spring on the Reinhardt place.

These men, Indian traders and Mexican merchants, left their train here while they went to St. Louis and bought their goods and shipped

them to Kansas City by steamboats. The trains would generally be in camp here from one to two months. The traders brought in with them mostly buffalo robes, buck skins, (antelope skins were classed as buck skins), beaver felts, and anything else along this line that they could trade for these goods, they shipped to St. Louis and sold them there. They also brought with them a good many ponies, these they sold at their camps or at Westport.

This is how we made axle grease, "dope" as we called it. We took rosin with us and bought tallow from traders. (I am speaking now of the time when buffaloes were plentiful.) This tallow was rendered out in the buffalo hunter's camp in a kettle over a buffalo chip fire. A receptacle to hold it was made by taking one-half of a hide and cutting holes in the four sides of it, through which were run sticks, then pressing it down in the center, thus forming a bag. Then four sticks with a crotch at the top were driven in the ground and the four corners of the bag with the sticks still in place were placed on the crotches, the bag cleaning the ground. In this was poured the melted tallow and allowed to stand until the tallow hardened and it was then turned out and the bag was ready to be filled again.

In the time of extreme wet weather, our cattle's hoofs would become soft and traveling in the sand, would become very thin, sometimes breaking through and then it became necessary to shoe them. We always carried shoes and nails with us. The shoes used for this purpose had neither toes nor calks, different from the shoes used for rocky or icy roads. If a steer's foot was broken through, and it was necessary to use a pad, we usually cut the pad out of our hat rim.

CHAPTER IV.

DESCRIPTIVE AND POLITICAL.

Topography—Organization of County—First Election—County Officers—Members of the First Territorial Legislature—Border Trouble—Members of the Legislature—County Statistics.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Johnson county is located in the western part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Miami county and on the west by Douglass county. It contains 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres. When it was first organized, in 1855, the Kansas river was its northern boundary, but in 1859 the present boundary line was established. About ten per cent. of the county is bottom land, and ninety per cent. upland, and the surface generally undulating. The central and southeastern parts are the highest portions, the streams having their sources there and flowing northeast and south. The soil is very productive; from one to six feet in depth and well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and wild and tame grasses. Alfalfa does well. Timber belts skirt the small streams where clearings have not been made. The streams are small. The Kansas river, along the west two-thirds of the northern border, receives as tributaries, Cedar, Clear, Captains, Mill and Turkey creeks. Blue and Indian creeks run eastward and the two forks of Bull creek run south. Good well water is found at an average depth of twenty-five feet. There is considerable limestone and some sandstone in the county, and excellent brick clay.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

Johnson county was organized in 1855, but there was no full set of officers until March, 1857, when Gov. Robert J. Walker appointed the following officers: Commissioners, John T. Ector, John Evans and William Fisher, Jr.; probate judge, John B. Campbell; treasurer, John T. Barton; sheriff, Pat Cosgrove. The commissioners held their first meeting on September 7, 1855. John Henry Blake was appointed clerk and Samuel C. Wear as deputy sheriff. But little business was taken up at this meeting. An election was ordered for the purpose of electing county officers, but owing to some informality connected with it, was declared void. October 28, another meeting was held at which time the townships of Aubry, Lexington, Monticello, McCamish, Olathe, Sante

Fe (now Oxford), Spring Hill and Shawnee, were organized, and special commissioners appointed to prescribe their boundaries. Gardner, then a part of Spring Hill township, was soon separately organized. At the third meeting of the commissioners, December 7, constables were appointed for each township; Anderson Tate for Olathe, N. T. Milliner for Monticello, David P. Wear for Shawnee, T. M. Powers for McCamish, Robert Victor for Gardner, Jacob Buttram for Oxford and R. Todd for Lexington.

FIRST ELECTION.

In March 1858, the first county election was held. The following officers were elected: Commissioners, John T. Ector, John J. Evans and William Fisher, Jr.; J. J. Blake, register of deeds; James Rich, clerk of board of commissioners; Pat Congrove, sheriff; Jonathan Gore, county attorney; S. B. Myrick, deputy clerk; Samuel Wear, deputy sheriff by appointment. In the following September, J. M. Griffin was appointed county attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jonathan M. Gore. The county at this time was overwhelmingly Democratic and the free State men made no attempt to elect officers. But they did attempt to arrest John T. Evans on account of his connection with operations in 1856. John Lockart was the leader of this party. After chasing Evans on the open prairie most of one day, he gave up the attempt, and returned to Olathe and arrested Judge Campbell, and took him to Lawrence for trial, but he was soon released. In the election of 1859, the following county officers were elected by the Democrats: Probate judge, E. F. Wilkerson; clerk, S. B. Myrick; treasurer, S. B. Squires; register of deeds, J. H. Blake; sheriff, Pat Cosgrove; county attorney, G. M. Waugh; surveyor, A. Slaughter; superintendent of public instruction, I. W. Christison. All the officers elected were good men, and thoroughly competent to perform the duties devolving on them, with the exception of the treasurer. He proved to be a reckless and dishonest official and at the end of the term was a defaulter for a considerable amount. In compensation, or part compensation, to the county, he offered to turn in Johnson county scrip, which was refused by the board of commissioners. Suit was brought and a judgment obtained against him for \$6,000. He again tendered scrip which was again refused, and as a result his bondsmen were released. The county secured nothing on the judgments and Squires left.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county officers elected in the fall of 1861, were all Republicans, though some of them had, but recently, joined the party. This was the case of S. B. Myrick, who had fought at the battle of Bull Creek under General Reid, and had been repeatedly elected to the office of county clerk by the Democrats.

The contest was close, and the officers elected as follows: Commissioners, Elias Mason, G. W. Roberts and Adam Sheets; clerk, J. H. Jackson; register of deeds, S. B. Myrich; treasurer, J. W. Sponable; sheriff, John Jones.

Since the above election, the county officers have been as follows: County commissioners in 1863 were D. W. Williams, Evan Shriver and Elias Mason; 1864, Thomas Hogan to fill vacancy, in 1865 D. M. Williams, W. C. Smith, and C. L. Dille; in 1867, B. F. Hollenbeck, John Brady and John Fulcher; 1869, W. H. Brady, John Brady and H. W. McClintock; 1873, J. A. Hibbard, J. E. Barnard, V. R. Ellis; 1875, L. F. Watts, J. A. Hibbard, and Alexander Miller; 1877, Thomas Douglas, T. G. Stephenson, Thomas Pierce.

After this election the law was changed and two commissioners held over, one only being elected each year. In 1878, C. Zehring was elected for three years, and in 1879, T. G. Stephenson; in 1880, A. Fritz; 1881, C. Zehring; 1882-85-88, D. P. Hoagland; 1884, David Hunt; 1886, R. R. Moore; 1887, P. J. Cross; 1889-92, I. D. Hibner; 1890, A. N. Edgington; 1891-94, Samuel McPherson; 1893, Lewis W. Breyfogle; 1895, C. K. Dow; 1896-99, W. S. Speer; 1897, I. H. Legate; 1898-1901, J. T. Cramer; 1902, J. E. Young; 1900-'03, S. H. Allison; 1904, J. W. Perkins; 1906, Robert Baker; 1908, J. H. Hibner; 1908, Harry King; 1910, A. J. Calvert; 1912, W. W. Anderson; 1912, F. M. Gordon; 1914, J. W. Jones.

Probate Judges of Johnson county have been as follows: 1862-64, L. F. Bladgett; 1866-68-70, B. Noteman; 1872-74-76-78-80, G. F. Hendrickson; 1882-84, F. E. Henderson; 1886-88, J. D. Allen; 1890, William Henry; 1892-94, William Pellet; 1896-98, James Hammond; 1900-02, S. G. Long; 1904-06, John T. Burris; 1908, S. G. Long; 1910-12, Robert Baker; 1914, G. A. Roberds.

Sheriffs: 1863, John Jones; 1865-67, J. M. Hadly; 1869-71, A. J. Clemmans; 1873, Nicholas Reitz; 1875-77, A. J. Clemmans; 1879-81, William Julian; 1883-85, W. P. K. Hedrick; 1887, C. V. Townley; 1889, G. T. Goode; 1891, J. R. Easdale; 1893-95, J. J. Glover; 1897-99, J. W. Jones; 1904, P. K. Hendrick; 1906-08, John Steed; 1910-12, L. L. Cave; 1914, E. G. Carroll.

County Clerks.—1863-65-67, F. E. Henderson; 1869-71, J. T. Taylor; 1873-75-77, Joseph Martin; 1879-81, Frank Hantoon; 1883-85, Henry V. Chase; 1887-89, W. M. Adams; 1891-93, John J. Lyons; 1893-97, J. W. Thomas; 1899-1902, J. G. Rudy; 1904-06, Roscoe Smith; 1908-10, J. T. Kincaid; 1912-14, W. J. Moore.

Clerks of the District Court.—1861, J. T. Weaver; 1864-66, S. B. Myrick; 1868, T. J. Hadley; 1870-72-74, J. M. Hadley; 1876-78-80, A. H. Lott; 1882, J. H. Marshall; 1884-86, C. E. Caress; 1888-90, W. F. Pugh; 1892-94, C. H. Mossman; 1896-98, W. D. Morrison; 1900-02, J. R. Thorne; 1904, Ben H. Hancock; 1906-08, G. W. Folmer; 1910-12, S. W. Alderson; 1914, James Rose.

Treasurers.—1861-63, J. W. Sponable; 1865, Col. J. E. Hayes; 1867-69, J. H. Blake; 1871-73, J. B. Bruner; 1875-77, H. A. Taylor; 1879-, A. J. Carpenter; 1893-85, Solon Rogers; 1887-89, G. F. Goode; 1891-93, D. B. Johnson; 1895-97, Edgar Ripley; 1899-1902, A. E. Moll; 1904-06, W. T. Turner; 1908-10, J. T. Nichols; 1912-14, M. T. Meredith.

County Attorneys.—1864, A. S. Devenny; 1865, William Roy; 1866, J. T. Burris; 1868, J. L. Wines; 1870-72, Frank R. Ogg; 1874, J. W. Green; 1876, J. P. Henderman; 1878, J. T. Burris; 1880, J. A. Rankin; 1882-84, J. T. Little; 1886-88, J. W. Parker; 1890-92, S. D. Scott; 1894, F. R. Ogg; 1896-98, F. N. Hamilton; 1900, E. C. Owens; 1904, C. C. Hoge; 1906, J. R. Thorne; 1908-10, C. B. Little; 1912, R. C. Fay; 1914, C. L. Randall.

County Surveyors.—1861, R. Morgan; 1863, I. C. Stuck; 1865, M. J. Burke; 1867, Frank L. Weaver; 1869-71, I. C. Stuck; 1873, D. Hubbard; 1875, J. P. Hindman; 1877, A. G. Carpenter; 1879-81, T. A. Parker; 1883, David Hubbard; 1885-87, E. C. Owens; 1889-91, Jesse Pearson; 1897, Lewis Terrill; 1904, Ole Hibner; 1908, E. C. Owens; 1893-95, Fred Pickering; 1899-1901, A. G. Carpenter; 1906, Fred S. Pickering; 1910-12, T. W. Nowland; 1914, George Pike.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—1861, L. F. Bladgett; 1862, O. S. Laws; 1863, W. H. Smith; 1864, O. S. Laws; 1866-88, C. E. Lewis; 1870, J. B. Pollock; 1872, B. S. McFarland; 1874, A. Rennick; 1876-78, Frank Murdock; 1880, W. J. Hull; 1882-84, F. H. Taylor; 1886-88, J. L. Howard; 1890, Sadie J. Kelly; 1892-94, Nannie L. Anderson; 1896-98, Edith Barnett; 1900-02, Maud Clavins; 1904-06, Margaret McFarland; 1908-10, Emma Skinner; 1912-14, May Cain.

Register of Deeds.—1861, S. B. Myrick; 1862-63, J. E. Clark; 1865-67-69-71, I. S. Farris; 1873, A. H. Lott; 1875-77-79, E. L. Caress; 1881-83-85, R. E. Stevenson; 1887, J. H. Stevenson; 1889-91, J. O. Egleston; 1893-95, Charles Sprague; 1897-99, B. C. Donnelly; 1902, T. D. Hedrick; 1904-06, W. J. Shinn; 1908-10, E. A. Garrett; 1912-14, Frank D. Hedrick.

County Assessors.—1861, T. T. Cadwallader; 1863, W. B. Thorn; 1865, J. T. Taylor; 1867, William Williams; after which the office was discontinued until 1908, when W. A. Mahaffie was appointed and elected to the office in 1910. Ed. Ripley was elected in 1912. The office was abolished by the legislature of 1913. The duties of the assessor now devolve on the county clerk.

Coroner.—1885-87, Thomas Hamill; 1889, Dr. W. P. Furguson; 1891, Thomas Hamill; 1893-95, J. B. Hulen; 1897-1900, H. E. Williamson; 1899-1902, Dr. S. C. Parler; 1904-1906, E. P. Mills; 1910, D. E. Bronson; 1912-1914, Dr. P. L. Lathrop.

Johnson County Attorneys.—Hon. J. O. Rankin, of Paola, is district judge of the Tenth Judicial District, composed of Johnson and Miami counties and the following are Johnson county attorneys: Halliday, C. B., Overland Park; Eaton, E. L., Gardner; Burris, John T., Bur-

gess, H. L., Fay, R. Cecil, Gorsuch, C. W. Hayes, A. L., Hoge, C. C., Johnston, J. D., Little, C. B., Little, John T., Morrison, W. D., Pickering, Fred S., Pickering, I. O., Orr, James R., Ogg, F. R., Owen, E. C., Parker, J. W., Parker, M. V., Randall, C. L., Scott, S. D., Seaton, S. T., Shuey, Ray L., St. John, J. P. and Thorne, John R.

MEMBERS OF FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

At the election of March 30, 1855, for members of the First Territorial legislature, Rev. Thomas Johnson was elected from Johnson county, to the Territorial council, now called the senate, and his son, Alexander S. Johnson, to the Territorial legislature. The legislature was convened at Pawnee near Ft. Riley, in Davis county, and organized by electing Rev. Thomas Johnson, president of the council, and Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, speaker of the house. Almost immediately after the organization, an act was passed, locating the capital at Shawnee Mission. The legislature adjourned to this, the first capital on July 16. One of its first acts was the organization of the settled portions of the territory into counties. Johnson county was named for the Rev. Thomas Johnson, president of the council. The county was thus organized and officered two years, before any of the land came into market, and before any white people, except those connected with the Indians, were allowed to reside in it. At this session of the legislature, the road leading from Kansas City, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M., passing through the center of the county, was declared a territorial road. A road was located through the northern part of the county to Lawrence, Lecompton and Ft. Riley, and another along the eastern line of the county from Westport to Ft. Scott. On the twenty-third day of October, 1855, the Free State Constitutional Convention assembled at Topeka. Johnson county was not represented, its people being too pro-slavery. A constitution was adopted by the convention, the most important features of which was a clause prohibiting slavery in the State. On the fifteenth day of December, the Topeka constitution was submitted to the people and received a large, popular vote, outside of Johnson county. Almost the only anti-slavery people in the county at the time were the Hadleys, Jeremiah and his three sons, Samuel, T. J. and J. Milton Hadley, a family belonging to the society of "Friends." Jeremiah Hadley came out in August to assume the duties of superintendent of the Shawnee Quaker Mission. The Hadley families were fearless advocates of the Free State cause. A young man by the name of John Lockhart, of some ability and good education, residing at the mission with the Hadleys, was elected to represent Johnson county in the legislature, under the Topeka constitution. The legislature was summoned to meet at Topeka, July 4, 1856. The members assembled in accordance with the summons, but were not permitted to organize, being dispersed by Col. (Major-General) Edwin

V. Sumner, acting under orders from President Pierce. There were troublous times in eastern Kansas, generally, but Johnson county escaped in a remarkable manner, as the settlers at this early date were practically of one political belief, but where there were men of prominence in the county of Free State belief, they were made to feel that their absence was preferable to their presence.

BORDER TROUBLE.

In August, of this year, a party of border ruffians went to the Quaker Mission, and after threatening to kill Jeremiah Hadley, stole six horses and a mule belonging to the mission, and a carriage owned by Levi Woodard. Then John Lockhart, who had been elected to the Free State legislature, was overtaken on his way to Chillicothe, about three miles west of the mission, by some armed men from Missouri, and threatened with arrest, as being in sympathy with Jim Lane. Calvin Cornatzer and Dr. Barton being with him, and Barton at the time, living at Chillicothe, persuaded the crowd that they were mistaken and none of them were harmed. A few weeks later, a squad of Missourians sought Lockhart at the mission and searched the building for him. He saved himself by dextrously slipping from one room to another that had been searched. The same summer Cornatzer was arrested at the instance of two of his pro-slavery neighbors, who accused him of being a Jim Lane man. He was taken to Tecumseh, lodged in jail and released the next day, the charge not being sustained.

Perk Randall was elected a member of the legislature, Rev. Thomas Johnson holding over as a member of the council.

In April, 1859, a proposition to hold a constitutional convention was submitted to the people of the territory. The proposition was sustained and the convention assembled at Wyandotte, on the first Tuesday of March, 1859. Johnson county was represented by J. T. Barton, Democrat, and J. T. Burris, Republican. Colonel Burris has the honor of being the first outspoken Republican in this, the then Democratic stronghold, and the first Republican elected at a general election. On the first Tuesday in the following October, the constitution framed by the Wyandotte convention was adopted by the people of Kansas by a majority of nearly 4,000, 10,341 for, and 5,530 against it.

During the summer, for the first time in the history of the county, the Republicans organized and put in nomination candidates for the various county offices, and two candidates for the representatives in the legislature. J. E. Hayes, of Olathe, and Dr. Scott, of Shawnee, for representatives. The Democrats nominated L. S. Cornwall, of Olathe, and Charles Simms, of Spring Hill. They were elected over the Republican competitors for majorities of 88 and 120 respectively.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The first legislature of the State of Kansas met at Topeka, March 26, 1861, Johnson county being represented by Lockhart in the Senate and by J. E. Corliss, J. F. Legate and J. E. Hayes in the house. In the following fall the Republicans won their first general victory in the county, electing J. F. Legate to the senate and W. H. M. Fishback, William Sheen and Eli McKee to the house by respectable majorities, and all the county officers.

In 1862, they elected Fishback to the senate by a majority of 136, Charles H. Stratton to the legislature by a majority of 129, and William Williams, by a majority of twenty-nine. The Democrats elected D. H. Campbell by a majority of twenty-eight. Since that time Johnson county has been honored in the State senate by the following gentlemen: James B. Abbott, 1866; A. Arrasmith, 1868; G. M. Bokers, 1870; John P. St. John, 1872; W. W. Maltby, 1874; W. M. Hadley, 1876, for four years; L. W. Breyfogle, 1880; R. W. Blue and W. M. Shean, 1884; This year the district was given two senators owing to its increase in population, but only for the one time. Thomas M. Carrol, 1888; J. W. Parker, 1892; W. B. Crossman, 1896; Frank W. Sponable, 1900; George H. Hodges, 1904 and 1908; W. J. Williams, 1912, term not yet expired.

In the house of representatives the following gentlemen have been elected from Johnson county at the dates mentioned: John T. Burris, A. S. Johnson, Gerrit C. Rue, 1865; M. B. Lyon, Albert Johnson, J. W. Sponable, 1866; J. P. Robinson, D. G. Campbell, J. B. Bruner, 1867; R. E. Stevenson, D. B. Johnson, J. T. Rankin, 1868; J. T. Burris, John H. Lusher, Frederic Ridlout, 1869; William Williams, D. B. Johnson, I. D. Clapp, 1870; J. H. Connelly, T. J. Stephenson, A. Taylor, 1871; Thomas Janes, J. M. Miller, A. Beldon, 1872; W. W. Maltby, George F. Rogers, Thomas Hancock, 1873; D. G. Campbell, R. E. Stevenson, Z. Meredith, 1874; D. G. Campbell, W. H. Toothaker, George F. Rogers, 1875; George W. Ridge, Henry Perley, E. Clark, 1876.

For two years.—L. W. Breyfogle, Archibald Shaw, J. B. Bruner 1878; J. B. Hutchinson, Austin Brown, Rezin Addy, 1880; J. R. Foster, V. R. Ellis, 1882; V. R. Ellis, T. L. Hogue, 1884; Nicholas Reitz, 1886-88; C. M. Dickson, 1890; Nathan Zimmerman, 1892-94; J. H. Hibner, 1896; T. L. Hogue, 1898-1900; William Speer, 1902; S. B. Haskins, 1904-06-08; C. H. Hyer, 1910; J. T. Kincaid, present member, 1912-1914.

COUNTY STATISTICS.

The population of Johnson county from 1860 to 1910 is as follows: 1860, 4,364; 1870, 13,725; 1880, 16,958; 1890, 17,385; 1900, 16,890; 1910, 18,288. The population of Johnson county March 1, 1914, was 19,705, assessed valuation \$40,318,845, as follows:

**THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS SHOWING POPULATION AND VALUATION OF
CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS ARE GIVEN:**

Townships and cities	Population	Land	City lots	Personal	Railroads	Total
The county	19,705	\$22,826,810	\$4,883,445	\$4,517,770	\$8,090,820	\$40,318,845
Aubury twp. ...	1,060	1,871,955	50,680	245,805	590,328	2,758,768
Gardner	585		222,025	262,930	36,477	521,432
Gardner twp. . .	1,374	2,110,980		274,275	553,481	2,938,736
De Soto	390		140,905	97,255	50,779	2,889,309
Lexington twp. .	1,760	2,187,435	6,555	353,005	562,974	3,109,969
Edgerton	420		87,685	98,730	34,360	220,775
McCamish twp. .	747	1,840,740	39,740	268,005	569,003	2,717,488
Mission twp. ...	1,877	3,474,085	939,280	392,985	434,332	5,240,682
Monticello twp. .	1,088	1,612,065	38,845	228,020	1,331,776	3,210,706
Olathe	3,626		2,173,535	798,995	223,909	3,196,439
Olathe twp. ...	1,288	2,929,885	68,975	323,385	1,522,551	4,844,796
Oxford twp. ...	1,437	3,034,925	78,985	405,730	799,149	4,318,789
Lenexa	435		218,370	57,155	67,974	343,499
Shawnee twp. . .	2,444	2,370,885	547,945	241,260	984,235	4,144,325
Spring Hill	556		264,355	271,150	43,363	578,868
Spring Hill twp. .	618	1,393,855	5,565	199,085	286,129	1,884,634

FARM AND CROP STATISTICS FOR 1914, JOHNSON COUNTY.

Crops	Aeres	Products	Value
Winter wheat	51,659	1,136,498	\$977,388.28
Corn	54,766	1,095,320	722,911.20
Oats	24,537	883,332	326,832.84
Rye	513	10,260	7,695.00
Barley	35	735,000	367.50
Irish potatoes	2,030	150,220	90,132.00
Sweet potatoes	16	1,760	1,232.00
Castor beans	2	20	22.00
Flax	25	175	197.75
Millet, tons	102	204	1,020.00
Sugar beets, tons	2	18	90.00
Sorghum for syrup	25 (gallons 2,000)		960.00
Sorghum for forage or grain, tons...	187		1,496.00
Milo, tons	149	596	2,384.00
Kafir, tons	560	2,240	8,960.00
Jerusalem corn, tons	40	160	640.00
Fetterita, tons	12	42	168.00
Timothy, tons	7,833		
Clover, tons	5,251		
Blue grass, tons	20,158		
Alfalfa, tons	4,139		
Orchard grass, tons	573		
Other tame grasses, tons	6,411	16,549	165,290.00
Prairie grass (fenced)	29,477	536	4,824.00
Total	208,500		\$2,312,610.57

**SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN
JOHNSON COUNTY FOR 1915.**

	No.	Av. Val.	Tot. Ac. Val.
Horses six months old and under one year.....	1,085	\$ 35.06	\$ 38,050.00
Horses one year old and under two	1,036	50.56	52,385.00
Horses two years old and under three	888	75.32	66,890.00
Horses three years old and older	435	89.86	39,090.00

Work horses	5,003	94.25	471,555.00
Ponies, cripples and plugs	1,476	43.29	63,900.00
Stallions	65	257.15	16,715.00
Cattle six months old and under one year	4,395	17.43	76,625.00
Cattle one year old and under two	3,083	28.35	87,425.00
Steers two years old and under three	896	43.75	39,200.00
Steers three years old and over, rough fed	149	39.19	5,840.00
Steers three years old and over, half fed	83	45.78	3,800.00
Steers three years old and over, full fed	95	64.74	6,150.00
Cows and heifers two years old and over not kept for milk	2,708	36.12	97,830.00
Cows two years old and over kept for milk	6,677	44.28	295,720.00
Bulls one year old and over	351	42.59	14,950.00
Mules six months old and under one year	451	39.29	17,720.00
Mules one year old and under two	399	58.69	53,420.00
Mules two years old and under three	470	89.70	42,160.00
Mules three years old and over	153	105.95	16,210.00
Work mules	1,313	113.07	148,460.00
Asses and burros six months old and over	42	81.30	3,415.00
Jacks	36	219.86	7,915.00
Sheep six months old and over	1,461	3.65	5,345.00
Hogs six months old and over	10,982	8.68	95,425.00
Goats six months old and over	52	2.88	150.00
Farm implements			97,275.00
Wagons	2,083	20.00	41,660.00
Carriages and buggies	1,550	18.86	29,235.00
Automobiles	460	298.43	137,280.00
Motorcycles	11	85.45	940.00
Bicycles	26	10.96	285.00
Gold watches	906	10.81	9,795.00
Silver watches	414	5.32	2,205.00
Plate and jewelry			10,300.00
Pianofortes	899	77.28	69,475.00
Other musical instruments	172	22.91	3,940.00
All bonds not exempt from taxation			13,950.00
Shares of stock in any company or corporation			15,585.00
Moneys on hand and on deposit, including moneys invested in government bonds			461,905.00
Credits taxable			172,320.00
Average amount of merchant's stock for preceding year			442,545.00
Average amount of merchant's moneys for preceding year			28,370.00
Average amount of manufacturer's stock for preceding year			5,140.00
Value of manufacturer's products on hand March 1st			200.00
Wheat, 86,695, bushels, value per bushel	1.22		105,965.00
Oats, 152,035 bushels, value per bushel40		60,820.00
Corn, 279,060 bushels, value per bushel50		139,485.00
Seeds, 842 bushels, value per bushel	2.14		1,805.00
Hay, 2,253 tons, value per ton	6.87		15,480.00
Real estate sale contracts			20,900.00
Judgments, amount owned			3,600.00
Mortgages, amount owned			726,850.00
All moneys invested in certificates of purchase at sheriff's sales			20.00
Value of manufacturing tools, implements and machinery, other than engines and boilers, which shall be listed as such			18,345.00
Engines and boilers, including gas engines	205	141.80	29,070.00
Value of household furniture			198,435.00
Family libraries, net taxable value			2,390.00
Value of mechanical tools, law and medical books, sur- gical instruments and medicines			8,940.00
Value of poultry			39,585.00

Value of nursery stock			200.00
Typewriting machines	59	23.22	1,370.00
Adding machines	4	57.50	230.00
Cash registers	6	17.50	105.00
Billiard and pool tables	5	67.00	335.00
Scales	33	21.36	705.00
Threshing machines	33	393.18	12,975.00
Electric and water motors	9		575.00
Individual interests in mutual or co-operative telephone companies not operated for profit	202		2,025.00
Value of all other species of personal property not herein listed, including particularly tax-sale certificates, office and store furniture and fixtures, cameras, kodaks, and picture-taking machines, incubators and brooders, fire arms, etc.			90,460.00
Dogs, three months old and over, March 1st:			
Male			1,540.00
Female, spayed	30		10.00
Female, unsplayed	105		230.00
Corporation capital-stock assessments			87,650.00
Assessments of shares of bank stock, after deducting as- sessed real estate			364,560.00
Pipe line and telephone property assessed by county assessor			48,920.00
Total value of personal property			5,270,935.00
Total Constitutional exemptions allowed			555,200.00
Balance taxable personal property			\$4,715,735.00

CHAPTER V.

EARLY EVENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

First Business Concerns—First Marriage—Horace Greeley Visits Johnson County—Old Settlers—The Mehaffie House—The First Twenty Years.

FIRST BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Olathe "Herald," Kansas Territory, of December 29, 1859, contained professional cards of the following attorneys, Griffin and Ocheltree were editors at the time.

Campbell & Deveney, Jones & Nash, McDowell & Means, E. S. Wilkerson, William Ray, Wilson, Isaacs & Wilson, of Leavenworth City, Kans. Ter.; Davis & Williams, Wyandotte; Reid, Otter & Bonton, of Kansas City, Mo.; Johnson, Stinson & Havens, Leavenworth City, Kans. Ter.; Jonathan Gore, Shawnee, Kans. Ter.; W. H. M. Fishback, Olathe; Glick & Sharp, Wyandotte; Bartlett & Cobb, Wyandotte; Shannon & Shanon, Leecompton, and J. T. & F. H. Burris, Olathe. Office south side of square, one door west of court house.

The following land agents' cards appeared in the same issue of the "Herald:"

John M. Griffin, attorney, notary public and general land agent; R. S. Stevens, general land agent; Campbell & Barton, general land agents. E. S. Nash, attorney and general land agent, says, "The total expense for locating warrents, including his fees and land office fees, is twelve and one-half cents per acre, all letters of inquiry answered free of charge."

Other advertisers in the "Herald" of this date are: The Planters Hotel, Leavenworth City; Exchange Hotel, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Dare House, Olathe, S. F. Hill, proprietor, with good feed stable connected with the house; Francis Gallop, Westport, Mo., clocks, watches and jewelry; J. C. Forest, tailor, Olathe, Kans.; Parmeter & Petit, Olathe, architects and builders; The Pearl Saloon, Craig & Seward, proprietors, advertising a fine line of the best liquors, cigars, sardines, oysters, etc., an attentive barkeeper will always be found in attendance and order will be preserved, no liquors sold on Sunday; G. M. Ott, bakery and provision store; Frederick Hoff, grocery; Olathe Academy, corner Park and Chestnut, Mrs. R. M. Forest, principal; S. B. Myrick & Company, drugs and medicines; Cornwall & Barton, real estate, one, two, three, five and ten acre tracts in their addition to Olathe; Walker Maxwell & Company, office at the Spring Hill Nursery, Spring Hill, Kans., 100,000 grafted apple trees at \$15.00 per hundred; The Kaw River Steam Sawmill offers walnut, oak, and cottonwood lumber at the mill, one-fourth mile below

the bridge, N. B. Lumber exchanged for all sorts of produce by Barnett & Betton; McCarty & Barkley, forwarding and commission merchants, general steamboat agents and collectors. Nos. 5 and 6 Levee, Kansas City, Mo.; Collins, Kellogg & Kirby, drygoods, notions and fancy goods, St. Louis, Mo.; livery and feed, carriages, buggies and horses, J. T. Quarles; W. C. Holmes & Company, of Wyandotte, announce their new flouring mill ready for operation and tell the "Herald" readers to "Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest this;" D. M. Boland & Company, of Kansas City, Mo., tea, trays, window and looking glasses, chandeliers, fluid and coal oil lamps; Pat Cosgrove, sheriff, advertises a sheriff sale of lot 3, block 10, and lot 9, block 30, with a good house on lot 3, situated in the town of Monticello; Greenbury Trekle, of Aubry township, gives notice to James Jones, a non-resident, that on the 11th of October, A. D. 1859, an attachment for \$25.55 and cost of suit has been made against him, and the following articles levied on: One buggy, one lot merchandise, one account book belonging to store, a musket, one haystack and lot of rails. Notice of sale, November 21, 1859, at A. J. Gobharts, Aubry township, near Squiresville.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first record of a marriage license in Olathe was that of Charles A. Osgood to Miss Caroline Roberts, June 15, 1857, John P. Campbell, probate judge, performing the ceremony. Mr. Osgood was a partner with Dr. Barton in the laying out of the Olathe townsite. When the war broke out he went into the federal service and was wounded in battle, and sent to Leavenworth, where he died. His body was brought to Olathe for burial. He was buried in the western part of the city, near the Santa Fe railroad. The present cemetery, at that time, was not established. Julia A. Osgood was born, March 20, 1858, and was the first white child born in Olathe township. She and her mother, Mrs. G. B. Alger, reside on east Santa Fe Street, Olathe. Julia was married to J. D. Woodworth in 1889. Mr. Woodworth came from Cole county, Illinois. Mrs. Osgood married G. B. Alger after the close of the war. She has a clear memory of Olathe, as it was in 1857. She and her husband owned and lived on the twenty-acre farm adjoining town on the south, now belonging to Clem Swank. She sent Julia to her first school at the old stone school house where a Mr. Deverel taught, and she went to a church on Kansas avenue, just south of where Willis Keefer's hardware store now stands. The first sermon Mrs. Alger heard preached in Olathe was in 1857, in a building located at the southeast corner of the square. This building was used for soldiers' quarters during the war. Mr. Alger was taken prisoner by Quantrell when he sacked Olathe, but was released with the other citizens of the town as he left.

HORACE GREELEY VISITS JOHNSON COUNTY.

Greeley left Atchison on Monday, May 16, 1869, in a two-horse wagon, intent on reaching Osawatomie by Tuesday evening. He had with him three people. The rains had been heavy and stage travel much impeded. His allusion to the Garden of Eden is surely good enough to satisfy anybody.

The following quotation from the pen of the great journalist, in "Greeley's Overland Journey," has reference to his trip through Johnson county in 1859:

"Lawrence, Kansas, May 20, 1859.

"Crossing the trail almost at right angles, we left the smart village of Olathe (county seat of Johnson county) a mile or so to the west, and struck off nearly due south, over high prairies sloped as gently and grassed as richly as could be desired, with timber visible along the water courses on either hand. Yet there was little or no settlement below Olathe—for the next twenty miles that we traveled there was hardly an improvement to each four miles of the country in sight. And yet, if the Garden of Eden exceeded this land in beauty or fertility, I pity Adam for having to leave it. The earth was thoroughly sodden with rain, so that temporary springs were bursting out on almost every acre, while the water-courses, including those usually dry, ran heavy streams, each of them requiring skill in the charioteer and good conduct on the part of the horses to pass them without balk or break. We must have crossed over a hundred of these 'runs' in the course of this day's travel, each of them with a trying jerk on the carriage, and generally with a spring on the part of the horses. These water-ways have generally a lime-stone bottom not far below the surface of their bed; but their banks are apt to be steep, and are continually growing more so by reason of the water washing away the earth, which has been denuded of grass and worked loose by hoofs and wheels. Traveling by jerks like this is not so pleasant as over a macadamized road, yet our day was a bright and pleasant one.

"Thirty miles of progress, twenty of them over prairie, brought us to Spring Hill, a hamlet of five or six dwellings, including a store, but no tavern. Our horses needed food and rest—for the wagon, with its four inmates, was a heavy drag over such going—so we stopped and tried to find refreshment, but with limited success. There was no grain to be had, save a homeopathic dose sold us for a quarter by a passing wagoner, and thankfully received; we gave this to our steeds, regaled ourselves on crackers and herring, and pushed on."

Mr. Greeley's statement of "No Tavern" at Spring Hill was due to the fact that Mrs. Hovey had a sick headache when the Greeley party arrived. The usual dinner hour had passed, and Mrs. Hovey, having no help that day, felt unable to furnish their meals.

The "crackers and herring" were purchased in the old store across the street.

The Greeley party left Atchison early Monday morning, going to Osawatomie, driving to Leavenworth. At Leavenworth they shipped their horses on board the steamer, "D. A. January," and went down the Missouri to Wyandotte. At Wyandotte they stayed over night and from there drove through Shawnee, on south to Spring Hill. This trip from Wyandotte to Spring Hill was what the "thirty miles of progress" meant.

OLD SETTLERS.

The Old Settlers' Association of Johnson county holds an annual meeting—which is always an affair of great interest. The tenth annual meeting of this organization, held at Olathe, September, 7, 1907, had a double significance, in addition to being a regular meeting. It was the semi-centennial celebration of the opening of the county offices at Gum Springs, then the county seat, and was also the occasion of the dedication of the Santa Fe Trail monument erected in the public square at Olathe.

One of the interesting records of that event is the registration of old settlers, attending the meeting, who arrived in Johnson county, Kansas, in 1857, or prior thereto, as follows:

B. F. Cross, March, 1857; John Elston, October 21, 1857; W. A. Mahaffie, November 25, 1857; William R. Rutter, March 12, 1857; D. P. Hoagland, April 15, 1857; J. M. Hadley, March 18, 1855; William T. Quarles, February 11, 1857; Henry Fleek, May 10, 1857; Mrs. Rachel Fleek, May 10, 1857; Mrs. William Pellett, April 12, 1857; James Frame, October 19, 1857; Jiles H. Milhoan, February 24, 1857; Mrs. Belinda Milhoan, March, 1857; J. Henry Blake, March 7, 1857; William M. Johnson, May, 1847; Mrs. Mary J. Wagner, March 7, 1857; Mrs. J. E. Sutton, April 12, 1857; Mrs. Nelson Julien, April 12, 1857; Isaac Fenn, April 1, 1856; Thomas Adair, March 16, 1857; Mrs. Emily L. Millikan, May 28, 1857; George Thorne, May 17, 1857; David Smith, February 14, 1857; Mrs. Lizzie Collins, November 22, 1857; Mrs. Sarah McAlister, February 22, 1857; D. P. DeTar, October 15, 1857; George White, January 10, 1857; Mrs. Laura White, July 4, 1857; Levi Rice, March 24, 1857; Mrs. Jane Rice, March 24, 1857; J. A. Pearce, April 1, 1857; Mrs. Jane Mascho, October 21, 1857; B. F. DeTar, May 8, 1857; J. J. McKoin, September 20, 1857; Mrs. Mary Donovan, March 15, 1857; W. T. Turner, March 15, 1857; Dr. Thomas Hamill, May 15, 1857; Mrs. Anna Alice Smith, June 26, 1853; Fred McIntyre, February 12, 1857; Mrs. Clara Honn, October, 1857; D. W. Bousman, April, 1857; James Skaggs, October 9, 1857; D. Hubbard, March, 1857; Mrs. M. A. C. Brown, October 10, 1857; Mrs. M. J. Washburn, October 10, 1857; Charles Sprague, April 7, 1857; William Bronaugh, February 8, 1857; T. H.

Moody, July 20, 1857; Perry G. Cross, March 1, 1857; Mrs. Margaret Ogle, August 1, 1857; W. J. Cook, May 14, 1857; Pat Cosgrove, May 15, 1857; Mrs. M. A. Bowen, September 14, 1857; Mrs. Mary Plummer, May 1, 1857; N. Ainsworth, February 20, 1857; Mrs. Mary Griffiths, August 5, 1857; F. W. Moody, July 15, 1857; James Russell, March 27, 1857; Mrs. Isabel Julien, November, 1857; Mrs. George Alger, February 14, 1857; Charles Dellahunt, March 22, 1857; Henry Mize, November 1, 1857; Mrs. L. M. Sanderson, May 3, 1857; J. B. Mahaffie, October 20, 1857.

THE MAHAFFIE HOUSE.

The Mahaffie House is a stone building on the Santa Fe Trail about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the Olathe square and was at one time one of the popular hotels of the county. Beaty Mahaffie, who came here in 1857, built the hotel, the stake line of the early days changed horses here and brought Mr. Mahaffie many customers. William Mahaffie, ex-county assessor, was a boy of ten when his father located there, and he remembers many interesting things concerning early day history. A stage team got scared one night as the driver was going to change horses, and in his effort to hold them the driver was jammed against a post as the team went through the gate, injuring him so severely that he died in a few days. The stage driver's name was John Thompson, a soldier who had just been mustered out of the service. The team, with the coach attached, ran out on the prairie, circled around, then came back through the gate into another—breaking it down before they were stopped. A lady and four children were in the coach but none of them was injured. William Mahaffie knew Sanderson, the owner of the stage line, quite well. He says he was a most interesting talker and had a wonderful memory. Mr. Sanderson said he never hated to give up any two stations as bad in his life as he did Mahaffies and Spragues at Spring Hill. As fast as the railroad was built south it put the stage line out of business and when the old Gulf railroad reached Ft. Scott, Mr. Sanderson had 400 head of horses on hand. Another man was operating a line from that point south and he came to Sanderson and asked him what he intended to do with all his stock. Sanderson told him that he was going to open up a new line through to Ft. Smith, Ark., by way of Baxter Springs, Kans. The other man said that would put him out of business if he did. "Buy me out then," said Sanderson, "\$40,000.00 will do it," and the man bought him out. The Mahaffie house was 16x32 feet and is still standing. J. B. Bruner, Fred Gilbert, Colonel Reed, of Ocheltree, and Captain Schermerhorn spent their first night in Kansas at Mahaffie's, and Mr. Mahaffie was instrumental in getting them to locate in Johnson county, and Johnson county has been the gainer because of it.

THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS.

(By John W. Giffin.)

The act of the Territorial legislature, incorporating the Olathe Town Company, was passed and approved February 20, 1857.

Dr. John T. Barton, who was formerly surgeon of the Shawnee Indians, conceived the idea of locating a town near the geographical center of the county for the purposes of a county seat.

He associated with himself for the purpose of a town organization the following named persons who became by virtue of the act of the legislature the "Olathe Town Company," to-wit: Dr. John T. Barton, Charles A. Osgood, A. G. Boon, R. B. Finley, William Fisher, Jr., and Henry W. Jones.

As soon as this portion of the Shawnee Reservation was surveyed by the Government surveyors, and the townships were sectioned, Dr. Barton made this selection with consent of the Shawnee Chiefs and a surveyor by the name of Bradford, from Leocompton, the then capital of the Territory of Kansas, was called upon to lay out the southeast quarter of section 26, and the northeast quarter of section 35, of town 13, of range 23 east, into lots and blocks, streets and alleys which he did during the last week of February and the first week of March, A. D. 1857.

Olathe was named in this manner, to-wit: as the lawyers would say before describing a piece of land; Dave Daugherty, a Shawnee Indian, was brought along as chain carrier, and in case of necessity he could act as interpreter, if any squaws should come wandering around the new town, and when the train reached the top of the hill near where Jonathan Millikan now lives, the Doctor halted them, and with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, enthusiastically remarked that yonder were the quarter sections upon which the future county seat of Johnson county should be located. Dave straightened himself up—took one good look—gave a few of his Indian grunts and then exclaimed in Shawnee, "O lathe," which in the Indian language means beautiful. Dr. Barton then and there declared that the name of the future county seat should be the Shawnee Indian word for beautiful—Olathe.

To insure the prosperity of Olathe, Dr. Barton and Charles A. Osgood erected a house 12x14 feet, one story high, on the lot where the Avenue House now stands, for the purposes of hotel, drug store, dry goods, groceries, saloon and postoffice, all of which were carried on with due regularity and to the great comfort of the hundreds of settlers who soon flocked into the county for the purpose of securing locations near the county seat.

During the summer of 1857 Dr. Barton and a young man by the name of Edwin S. Nash entered into partnership for the purpose of

showing claims subject to preemption—they having purchased the field notes from the Government surveyor, and from the Shawnee chiefs the numbers of the lands selected by the Shawnees, thereby enabling them to point out long before it was made public the certain pieces of land that would be subject to preemption, and by this means they were enabled to exhibit a degree of prosperity that might otherwise have been wanting as they charged from \$10.00 to \$25.00 for showing a “claim” clear of the Indian selections.

Dick Taylor, a fiery young Southerner from Louisiana, and since that, the renowned Gen. Dick Taylor, of the Southern Confederacy, built the house now standing where M. G. Miller’s grocery store is now located, on the southeast corner of the public square, and north of the Peoples Savings Bank. This house was built during the month of August, 1857.

About the same time Eugene Bell built the first store house on the corner where Charley Tillotson’s stone building now stands, on the northeast corner of the public square.

The next house built was what was afterwards known as the “star saloon,” and kept by a young man, a nephew of the first member of Congress from the Territory of Kansas, after the organization of the Territory. This house was built by Judge John Polk Campbell, a cousin of James K. Polk, President of the United States. Judge Campbell had been formerly a State’s attorney for the Nashville District of the State of Tennessee. Judge Campbell came to Olathe early in the summer of 1857, and having purchased a half interest from William Fisher, Jr., a former secretary of the Olathe Town Company, and Fisher resigning, Judge Campbell was elected secretary of the company, and from this time until the end of the organization Dr. John T. Barton was the president and J. P. Campbell the secretary of the town company.

In May, 1857, Jonathan Millikan came to Olathe and during the month of August of that year built the first residence ever built in the town. It stands yet, on the south side and in the middle of block number 29, being the same block in which the old Masonic hall was situated.

About this time in 1857 a house was built where the court house now stands and here is where the first child was born in Olathe, during the fall of 1857. It was a female child of African descent.

Simion F. Hill, during the summer of 1857, built the store room where John V. Haverty, who since married his youngest daughter, Alice, and opened out a general country store—keeping everything young Western life should need or want.

During the month of June, 1857, a hotel was built on the lot in the rear of where the colored school building now stands, and facing on Santa Fe Avenue. This was kept by J. B. Whittier, a brother of Mrs. Jonathan Millikan and a cousin of the great Poet Whittier, and

a young man by the name of Jerry D. Conner, now, and since 1859, a resident of Eldorado, Butler county, Kansas. Mrs. Jonathan Millikan was the first white woman to reside in Olathe, and Mrs. Mary Whalen, now Kirby, the second one. Mrs. Kirby's daughter, Miss Mary Ann Whalen, was the first white child. Her mother brought her to Olathe when she was only about eight weeks old, and she has been a citizen of the town continuously ever since, and is now nearly nineteen years old. Time flies rapidly and we find in the town and county those who were not born when we first knew this country, who are now young men and women, yet we do not appreciate the fact that the time is fast approaching when we, who knew this country in its infancy, will know it no more.

During the fall of 1857 a man by the name of Charles Mayo, a lawyer, who had formerly been the mayor of the city of Boston, built the house now known as Fishback's office, on the southwest corner of the public square.

In September, 1857, Henderson H. Boggs built the house now known as the Avenue House, on the west side of the public square. This was first occupied by Whittier and Conner during the winter of 1857 and the spring and summer of 1858, then Boggs sold the house to a young man by the name of Benjamin Dare, and he, while acting as deputy postmaster in S. F. Hill's absence, abstracted a letter belonging to L. F. Crist from the office and being found out and arrested, was bound over to court, gave Hill as his bondsman, sold Hill the hotel and left for parts unknown, or at least he has never yet been discovered. Then Hill sold the house to the Turpins.

During the summer of 1857 the following named persons came to Olathe and settled here, some of whom are yet to be seen and who still love the town: Judge John P. Campbell, Jonathan Millikan, Nelson Wood, J. B. Whittier, Jerry D. Conner, J. Henry Smith, J. Henry Blake, Jonathan Gore, C. M. Ott, Dick Taylor, Eugene Bell, S. F. Hill and family, B. L. Roberts and family, J. B. Mahaffie and family, Mrs. Jonathan Millikan, Mrs. Mary Kirby, Miss Mary Ann Whalen, Fred Hoff and family, J. C. Forrest, William Bronough, J. E. Milhoan, Jacob Thuma, Isom Mayfield, A. A. Cox, William M. Mosley, Charles Mayo, Robert Brown, John Clay, William Cox, Watts Beckwith, Balcan Pettit, Pat Cosgrove, S. B. Myrick, J. E. Sutton and family, Dr. Thomas Hamill, Peter Winke and his niece, Charles Osgood, Edwin S. Nash, Henderson H. Boggs and a tinsmith by the name of McClelland, together with a few others who have long since left and can not now be called to mind.

Dr. John T. Barton was the first resident of Olathe. Judge J. P. Campbell was the first resident lawyer. Hamill was the first resident physician. B. L. Roberts was the first blacksmith, Eugene Bell was

the first dry goods merchant and the first man to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Dr. John T. Barton was the assignee. Dr. Barton and C. A. Osgood kept the first postoffice. Dr. Barton was the postmaster. Judge Campbell was the first probate judge after the county seat was located at Olathe. J. Henry Blake was the first register of deeds, and recorded the first deed made in the county in the city of Olathe. Jonathan Gore was the first county attorney. S. B. Myrick was the first county clerk in Olathe. John T. Barton was the first mayor.

Whittier & Conner kept the first hotel. S. F. Hill kept the first first-class store. Fred Hoff, the first lager beer. C. M. Ott established the first bakery and was the first baker. Balcané Pettit was the first carpenter. Mrs. Jonathan Millikan was the first white woman to reside in Olathe.

In the fall of 1857, Edwin S. Nash was elected to the Territorial council from Olathe, it being supposed at the time that it was simply a "Free State" victory, but it was not, the object being a little private legislation for the benefit of the Olathe Town Company. On the twelfth day of February, 1858, Edwin S. Nash succeeded, in the Territorial legislature, in having a general act passed and approved to regulate the entries and disposal of town sites.

In section 3 of that act it was provided "that all persons, who select and lay out a town site, and their assigns shall be deemed occupants of said town site."

Now, you may ask, Where is the nub to this piece of history? Well, here it is, and it may have a tendency to open the eyes of a great many real estate owners right here in Olathe.

All town sites in Kansas, laid out upon Government lands, were preempted under an act of Congress which provides that certain subdivisions of Government land may be preempted by the mayor or other chief officer of an incorporated town "for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof."

You can see the dilemma that stood staring this speculative town company square in the face. Under the act of Congress the preemption of the town site was for the exclusive benefit of the persons who resided upon the land selected for a town site at the date of the preemption, and not for a mythical town company whose members may or may not have had an existence.

In Olathe only two of the town company, Dr. Barton and Judge J. P. Campbell, resided upon the town site, at the date of the preemption, May 17, 1858. William Fisher, Jr., and C. A. Osgood were both living upon their farms at that date, and claiming to be occupants of their lands for the purposes of preemption, under a different act of Congress from that of the town site preemption law, and therefore were not occupants under the act of Congress of the town site of Olathe.

The other members of the town company of Olathe, under the act of the legislature of February 20, 1857, were non-residents of the Territory of Kansas and resided, principally, in Jackson and Platt counties, Missouri, and never were occupants of Olathe or Kansas, in any sense of the term, but were mere town site speculators at the expense of the citizens of the town sites in Kansas.

Under the act of Congress the town site was to be preempted for the several use and benefit of the occupants, the resident owners, and where no division of the property had been settled upon the preemption was completed, then the lots and blocks would have to be divided equally among the occupants per capita.

The Olathe Town Company, by one of their silent partners, were, as they supposed, relieved by the act of February 12, 1858, from deeding any share of the town after its preemption to the poor devils who, by their occupancy or residency, made it possible for the town company to preempt any land belonging to the general Government. Under this same act of Congress, it was necessary to have every legal subdivision of the land settled upon and improved before they could prove up at the land office and receive their certificate of preemption, and in doing this it required a goodly number of citizens to spread over 320 acres of land and have someone living on each forty acres of the town site at the date of the preemption. It could not very conveniently be done without inhabitants, and Olathe was not an exception to this universal rule throughout Kansas. Hence, you see, the necessity of some show of right at least by this speculative town company, in the act of the legislature, approved February 12, 1858, for their own and other town companies' benefit.

They knew very well when the act was passed and approved that it was unconstitutional and void for the simple reason that the legislature of the Territory had no power to legislate upon the subject or to pass laws controlling the disposal of the Government lands in any manner, shape or form, or to change the well known meaning of an act of Congress. It answered their purpose, however, as a large majority of the occupants, actual residents, knew no better, and in the excitement consequent upon the early settling of a community, did not wish to interfere with the company's little game of speculation by entering into law about their rights, without some assurance as to what the profits would be in the end, but there were a few who protested in Olathe, and the legal title of the whole, old original town, today is in Dr. J. T. Barton, the trustee, of the real and bona fide occupants, who preempted the Olathe site as president of the Olathe town site incorporation, and the equitable title is where the act of Congress places it, in the occupant at the date of the preemption.

The town company's deeds to parties, whether occupants or non-residents, are entirely worthless, being in direct violation of the act

of Congress, and as the town company owned nothing, the titles emanating from the town company are not only absolutely void, but are fraudulent in the bargain.

The only title now to real estate upon the original town site of Olathe is occupancy, cured by the general statutes of limitation making fifteen years peaceable and continued possession a good and sufficient title to real property in Kansas.

The town site of Olathe was preempted by Dr. John T. Barton on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1858.

During the year 1858 the following named persons settled in Olathe: John M. Giffen, F. W. Chase, James W. Parmeter, A. J. Clemenans and family, D. W. Wallingford, Col. J. E. Hayes and family, Mr. Swartz and family, A. J. Hill and family, C. J. Coles, Hank Cameron, Col. J. T. Burris and family, M. J. Posey Drake and family, L. S. Cornwell and family, Dr. A. J. McIntosh, Noble Carithers and family, and Dr. Torrence.

The resident lawyers of Olathe, for the year 1858, were Jonathan Gore, county attorney; J. P. Campbell, probate judge; Col. J. T. Burris and John M. Giffen.

The doctors for the year 1858 were Dr. Thomas Hamill, Dr. Torrence, Dr. A. J. McIntosh, Dr. Burton, then being treasurer of Johnson county, Kansas, and not in the practice of medicine.

Some time during the latter part of the summer season of the year 1858 a Mr. Drummond, an Episcopal minister, who had settled on a claim near Spring Hill, came to Olathe and preached the first sermon in Olathe; then came the Fishers, Bowles and other Methodist ministers, whose names have slipped from our memory, and finally Father Isaac C. Beach, late in October, 1858, came to Olathe and commenced the organization of the Presbyterian church, and preached regularly from that time on, until the war was over and peace had again been restored, and then being an old man and feeble, finally gave up the charge.

In the summer of 1858 A. J. Clemans established his blacksmith shop.

Col. J. E. Hayes, during the summer of 1858, built the store room now owned by Ross Walker, on the south side of the square, next door east of J. E. Sutton's dry goods house, also a dwelling house on the lot where George H. Beach's hardware store is now situated, being the same house that now stands between Beach's store and the Congregational church; and William Tuttle built a dwelling house on the lot where Dr. Bell's house now stands, on the corner of Park and Water streets. Several other small buildings were erected during the summer and early fall and winter of 1858, but they have gone the way of all temporary worldly things, and the places that knew them then know them no more.

During the summer of 1858, the county officers who had located in Olathe after the election held in March of that year, fixing the county seat of Olathe, were ordered by Governor Denver to go back to Shawneetown, or "Gum Springs," as it was then known in the statutes, making that place the county seat of Johnson county, Denver claiming that there was no authority for the election held in March, 1858, removing the county seat from "Gum Springs" to Olathe.

At first they refused to go, but when Governor Denver told them they must go, or he would declare the offices vacant, and fill them with men who would obey orders, they silently, but grumly, gathered up their books and papers and as a matter of course went, to the great disgust of the citizens of Olathe.

During the remainder of the year 1858 the good people of Olathe took time by the forelock and put in their best licks for the county seat, and when the contest that followed later came off, Olathe was victorious and the county seat boys came back from "Gum Springs" to Olathe and were received with open arms and happy rejoicings.

During the winter of 1858 we were planning for better and more numerous mail facilities, having only one mail a week from the east, by Hill & Hockidy's overland stage line from Westport, Mo., to Santa Fe, N. M. S. F. Hill was our postmaster. Then the office had to go begging for someone to look after it, as the emoluments of the office were not sufficient inducement to tempt even a man out of employment.

The town of Olathe commenced early in the fall of 1858 to organize a school, and E. R. Annet, of near Gardner, was employed to teach, and he taught a five-months school in Dick Taylor's house, where Miller is now running his grocery store.

During the winter of 1858-59, everything was quiet in Olathe, and a few old settlers in the county moved into town—Col. J. T. Quarles and family, from the old town site of Lexington, moved to Olathe, also his son-in-law, David Bailey, and his family. Along toward spring came William Peck and family, Philander Craig and family, Archie Carahan, Tappy, William B. Stone, and later came W. H. M. Fishback and family, James Ingals and family, Joe Clark, W. A. Ocheltree, Thomas W. Roy and his mother, Mrs. Jennet Chapin, Charley Tillotsen and Dr. A. E. Edwards, William Pellett and the Rev. James Lackey, a Baptist minister from near New Athens, Ohio.

William B. Stone came to Olathe during the month of March, 1859, with his photograph gallery, being the first institution of the kind in Olathe or Johnson county.

In the month of August, 1859, John M. Giffen and A. Smith Devenney established the Olathe "Herald," and the first issue of the paper was on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1859. W. A. Ocheltree was foreman, C. J. Coles and Hank Cameron were principal type stickers and R. A. Frederich, later a leading attorney of Topeka, devil; A. Smith De-

venney and John M. Giffen, editors, type stickers, business managers and general agents, etc. During the month of October, 1859, Judge Devenney retired from the paper and visited Washington City during the winter. The "Herald" was the first paper published in the county and was Democratic.

The contract was let to build the county jail and Col. J. F. Hayes was awarded the contract. James W. Parmeter was the principal carpenter in town and did the carpenter work of the jail, as he then did all fine jobs of work in that line in the town. We felt good, all of us, everybody in town, when the contract was let to build the jail, as we felt confident that it would be built if Colonel Hayes got the job, and when the jail was once built, and so large a sum of money expended that the county seat business would be settled, let it be recorded.

On the ninth day of April, 1859, William B. Stone opened up the second term of school taught in Olathe. From that time up to the present, Olathe has always been provided with good teachers. During the fall and winter of 1859, Mr. Annett again taught the Olathe school.

During this season a good many improvements were made in Olathe, but a large portion of them were of such a flimsy character that they were entirely obliterated by the close of the war.

Fred W. Case, in the spring of 1859, commenced the erection of the stone building, now used for the court house, on the southeast corner of the public square, and by fall had it completed and enclosed ready for occupancy, except plastering.

A. J. Hill, during the summer of 1859, built a stone building on the east side of the public square.

Philander Craig, in the spring of 1859, built the frame house now standing on the northeast corner of Wiley street and Santa Fe Avenue.

The Rev. Isaac C. Beach, early in the spring of 1859, built the building lately burned, on the southwest corner of block 62, on the northeast corner of Cherry and Cedar streets.

B. L. Roberts during the year of 1859, built the house standing just north of the old stone building on the east side of the public square, where Henry Blake formerly sold drugs, and later as Dr. J. B. Morgan's drug store.

John Logan, in 1859, also built a dwelling house.

Sam Erwin also in June, 1859, built a dwelling on the lots where Dr. J. B. Morgan afterwards built the house, later occupied by William L. Lawrence on Santa Fe Avenue. These constitute the substantial improvements made during the year 1859. The town was well represented in the carpenter line during this year, among whom we might mention, James W. Parmeter, Joe Clark, Tappy, Balcanne Pettit, Robert Ingalls and some others whose name we have lost and cannot at this moment remember.

Andy Clemens was the sole blacksmith, B. L. Roberts being engaged on his farm during the summer.

Dr. Hamill, Dr. McIntosh, Drs. Barton & Edwards, and occasionally Dr. Peter Julien would come from Wyandotte. This constituted the whole number of physicians for the year of 1859.

The lawyers for this year were increasing in numbers. They were John T. Burris, John M. Giffen, A. Smith Devenney, William Roy and W. H. M. Fishback.

In writing this article we have this object in view. There are a great many little things that usually happen to the early settlers of almost every county, and at the same time they may become very valuable as a matter of history.

In the fall of 1859, the citizens of Olathe came to the conclusion that an agricultural society would be a good thing for Olathe and Johnson county, and a call for a meeting of the citizens of the county was inserted for that purpose, in the columns of the Olathe "Herald," and on the eighth day of October, 1859, at the court house in Olathe, the first effort in the county was made, to organize an agricultural society. It was one of those wet, rainy days, about like Monday, and the citizens of Olathe did the principal part of the wind work necessary to start such an institution, but it dried up, as every other thing did, throughout Kansas, during the year 1860, that followed. This was the last rain, sufficient to wet the ground, that we poor mortals saw in Johnson county until the last of January, 1861. It did rain a few drops occasionally during the year 1860, but not enough to lay the dust or make the roads muddy. In proof of what we have here stated we may be permitted to make a statement of a little circumstance that happened in Olathe on the twelfth day of May, 1860. A man by the name of Self, living on the border of Jackson county, Mo., had kept a register of the weather for forty-three years in that locality, and during that time it had never failed to rain on the twelfth day of May, and some of the citizens of Olathe had so much faith in the statement that it always rains on the twelfth day of May, that large bets were made that it would rain in the public square in Olathe, on that day. Here is where we made bets on it raining and missed it. It did sprinkle along the border near Missouri, but not a drop fell in the public square, and ye local lost his shot gun, a silver watch and twenty-five dollars in Johnson county scrip. Others lost three or four times as much, and those who believed it never intended to rain again got away with our baggage, but they were awfully scared for fear they would lose the bets, as about sundown a large, dark and ominous-looking cloud came up from the west, and passed directly over the public square, but the cloud was as silent as the tomb and it gave forth not one drop of water until it reached the town of Oxford, adjoining Little Santa Fe, Mo. The whole winter of 1859 and 1860 was like the most delightful September day of late years, not one

cloud to be seen and the warm, southern wind came continually without frost or snow to enliven the monotonous scene. We then thought the winter delightful, but when vegetation refused to come forth at nature's bidding in its season, we longed for a season of rain, sleet, snow, or even a hurricane with all its dire consequences, rather than have the dry weather continue, but none came in answer to the prayers of our people, and during the entire summer and winter of 1860, our soil was parched up by the almost unendurable heat and hot southern winds. The air was full of dust all the time, and the Santa Fe freighters had to take the road at night, and lay by during the day time to save their cattle and mules from perishing. Corn in some instances did not even sprout when planted, and some of the corn, after it did come up, was dried up before it got up knee-high, while in some localities, near the streams from twenty to thirty-five bushels of corn were raised per acre. The grass around Olathe never grew above a foot high in length during the season, when the years 1859 and 1861 gave us grass waist high. The people of Johnson county most certainly suffered the dry season, but as the entire population were newcomers and were generally prepared to stand a siege, very little aid was asked or obtained, and we were living and unwilling witnesses of the swindle practiced upon the charitable people throughout the East.

On the twentieth day of February, 1860, the Good Templars organized a lodge in Olathe with forty-four charter members. In one week the number had increased to seventy members and before the spring had fairly set in 165 members had been gathered into the folds of sobriety and included every single man and lady in town and in the country for four or five miles out. James Evans was worthy chief templar and C. J. Coles, worthy scribe. Evans became obnoxious to the balance of the lodge, and they determined to abandon their charter for the purpose of getting clear of him and so some one moved that the Olathe lodge of Good Templars adjourn sine die. Then it was that Evans made his famous speech and declared that the "lodge could not sign the die, so long as there was a decorum of seven," but the lodge did "sign the die," and thereby got clear of Evans. A few members who were not mixed up in these proceedings, made applications for a new charter, and in a week from that time all were back again in the Good Templars lodge, save and except Evans. So, you see, there are more ways of choking a dog to death than doing it with butter.

The next affair of importance to the citizens of Olathe, happened on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1860: Dr. J. T. Barton, the then mayor of the city of Olathe, caused to be published the following notice. We copy it as we find it in the Olathe "Herald" of that date:

NOTICE

The Trustees of the Town of Olathe will meet at the mayor's office on the fifth day of March, 1860, for the purpose of taking into considera-

tion the propriety of fencing the public square, and planting the same in shrubbery.

"J. T. Barton, Mayor."

February 27, 1860.

And on the fifth day of March, 1860, the contract was made with Mr. S. F. Hill, to put a good substantial fence about the public square, and before the middle of April, of that year, the fence was completed and the square was planted with black locust trees. Dr. Barton had purchased the seed and employed Tom Mockabee, of Jackson county, Missouri, to raise the trees for this purpose.

On the eighth day of March, 1860, Olathe Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, contracted with James W. Parmeter to build the first Masonic hall ever erected in Olathe or Johnson county. It is standing, and since the building of the room over the postoffice, was lately occupied by L. H. Dow as a residence, and is now owned and occupied by the Canutt brothers as a residence. This building was dedicated on the twentieth day of June, 1860, and L. S. Cornwell made the dedication speech.

On Monday, the second day of April, 1860, the following named persons were chosen trustees of the town of Olathe for the year 1860: S. F. Hill, J. E. Hayes, A. J. McIntosh, Robert Mann and W. H. M. Fishback. S. F. Hill was elected mayor.

The citizens of Olathe, on the fifth day of April, 1860, had the pleasure of seeing the first stage coach on the tri-weekly mail line through Olathe established. It ran from Kansas City, Mo., to the Sac and Fox agency.

On the twenty-first day of April, 1860, the first railroad convention was held in Olathe. It was held for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a railroad meeting to be held at Baldwin City on the twenty-eighth day of April, 1860, and to appoint a railroad executive committee for Johnson county.

During the first week of May, 1860, 700 "prairie schooners" passed through Olathe on their way to Kansas City, Mo., from Santa Fe, N. M.

Cornwell & Barton's addition had then begun to open up inducements to settlers, and W. S. Peck was the first to build over in that part of town. Mr. Swartz came next, and then A. J. Hill, James Ingall and Aaron Mann, and Cornwall & Barton's addition became a part of the town of Olathe.

On the seventeenth day of May, 1860, eight persons, all "kinfolks," landed in Olathe, direct from Western Virginia. They were relatives of B. L. Roberts, and some of them still live in Johnson county. The Duffields, Fishers, Roberts and Davises and among them, Mrs. Ecken-green, who has since resided in Olathe, and Joseph Hutchinson and family.

On the twenty-fifth day of June, 1860, the new Masonic hall was dedicated; J. P. Campbell, William Roy and J. E. Hayes were the commit-

tee on invitation, and L. S. Cornwell made the dedication speech, and James W. Parmeter played the part of Hiram.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1860, was the first of the kind ever held in Olathe. Olathe had been unfaithful in this respect, and her citizens finally concluded, in 1860, to have a grand old "Fourth," and advertised a free dinner on that day for all who would come, and made preparations to feed 1,000 strangers; but 2,000 strangers came, and, as a natural consequence, somebody had to go away hungry; and from that day to this, Olathe has never again said free dinner to the people of Johnson county.

On Sunday, July 15, 1860, Patrick Sullivan was found dead in the public square. It appeared from the evidence before the coroner's jury that Pat had been on a "bit of a spree" for several days before, and had gone over into the square for a "nap" and had been forgotten until found there on Sunday, dead. The verdict of the jury was that he had died of congestion of the brain, caused by excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and by exposure to the heat of the sun.

On the evening of July 15, 1860, Joseph Hagen, our county assessor, was drowned while bathing in the Missouri river at Kansas City, Mo., and on the seventeenth Col. John T. Quarles was appointed to fill the vacancy by the board of county fathers.

On the eighteenth day of July, 1860, the first examination of students for admission to practice law was held in Olathe. Governor Shannon, Judge Cato, one of the Territorial judges and General Wear were the examining committee, and W. A. Ocheltree, Columbus Burris and George H. Ham were the applicants. The committee gave them great credit for the intelligent manner in which they passed the fiery ordeal.

On the nineteenth day of July, 1860, there were present in attendance upon our district court, then presided over by the Hon. Joseph Williams, the following named attorneys: Governor Shannon, Judge Cato T. Abrams, William Holmes, Gen. A. C. Davis, district attorney for the territory of Kansas; Charles S. Glick, L. L. Jones, James Christian, Judge Smith, of Lawrence; Samuel Young, J. Stockton, John Groom, H. M. Vail, L. S. Bolling, M. Wolf, James F. Legate, G. M. Waugh, A. P. Walker, W. H. M. Fishback, John T. Burris, Edwin S. Nash, Archie Carnahan, E. S. Wilkinson, Gen. R. B. Mitchell, W. P. Lamb, P. J. Campbell, A. S. Devenney and John M. Giffen, with William Roy as clerk of the court.

On the twenty-eighth day of August, 1860, a temperance ball was given in Hayes hall, in Olathe. No one was permitted to attend who had tasted spirituous liquors within the twenty-four hours preceding the ball, and no one was permitted to enter the hall and look on who had taken a drink that day. It was strictly a temperance ball in every respect; it was the first and last of the kind ever held in Olathe.

On the twenty-sixth day of September, 1860, William H. Seward made

his ever to be remembered speech, at Lawrence, Kan., and a large majority of the Good Templars lodge, at Olathe, attended the meeting in Lawrence. Nearly every one from Olathe (we mean the boys of course) got considerably stewed, and the result was what might have been expected by the remainder of the members of the lodge who stayed at home. They attempted to turn out those who had fallen from grace, but the eloquence of the young ladies who acted as the champions for the recalcitrants, together with the large preponderance of voters on that side, settled the matter and nobody was turned out. In justice to the girls, we must say that their efforts in that direction were successful, and all were reformed in the lodge. The arguments were, that in the lodge they could reach and influence them for good, but once turned out, the boys would go to the saloons for recreation and amusement, and even good boys might then learn bad habits.

On the thirteenth day of October, 1860, the first lyceum course was organized and this, in interest, at least, has far surpassed any one ever organized in Olathe. At the organization twenty persons were selected to give lectures upon some subject at each meeting, and by this means these lectures were prepared with care, and Hayes hall was crammed full each Wednesday evening for twenty weeks. Other exercises were had each evening and all of them would compare favorably with institutions of the kind anywhere.

During the year 1860, the following named persons filled the religious directory as pastors of the several churches: Rev. J. M. Lackey, at Hayes hall, on the third Sabbath of each month at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Rev. C. I. Beach, of the Presbyterian church, at Hayes hall, the first Sabbath of each month.

Rev. C. R. Rice, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Hayes hall, the fourth Sabbath of each month.

Rev. J. H. Drummond, of the Episcopal church, at Hayes hall on the third Sabbath of each month at 11 a. m.

Rev. C. H. Lovejoy, of the M. E. church, at Hayes hall each Sabbath at 3:30 p. m.

W. B. Stone taught the public school from April 9, 1860, for the summer.

The Presbyterians built their church building during the early part of 1860. It was located on Park Street. James Ingalls and a man by the name of Maybe were the carpenters and contractors. This was the first church building in Olathe. It was paid for, as then understood, from the building fund of the Presbyterian church, and by subscriptions from the citizens.

Mr. Thavis was one of the oldest citizens, having located in Olathe early in the fall of 1858. He impressed his handiwork upon nearly every

building of note in Olathe. He built the greater portion of the American House alone, and helped to build the jail, then he helped build the Francis block and the court house, and finally the old deaf and dumb asylum.

We think those young fellows who located in Olathe at an early day, and who helped to build up the town, should have a niche high up in the historical tablet of the city.

Doctor Scott was another, and his brother, Herman Scott, came to Olathe during the year 1857. The Doctor was always a friend to Olathe and Johnson county. He moved from Olathe to Iola, Allen county, Kansas, in the fall of 1858, and after that time was a member of the legislature from that county, and was for one term speaker of the house of representatives.

Herman Scott preëmpted the quarter-section on which Corwell & Barton's addition to Olathe is located.

Mrs. Bowen was one of the early pioneers of Olathe. She came to Olathe some time during the year 1857 with her husband, S. F. Hill, who died in the winter of 1862, and was the second white woman in Olathe, Mrs. Jonathan Millikin being the first, Mrs. Bowen, then Mrs. Hill, the second, Mary Kirby, then Whalen, third, and Mrs. B. L. Roberts the fourth, and these women were the only women in Olathe until the early spring of 1858.

During the winter of 1860 and 1861 the principal employment of the citizens of Olathe was reading the reports from Washington City and speculating upon the chances of a settlement of the difficulties then existing between the North and the South. The year 1860 had been desolating in the extreme throughout Kansas, and when the heavens had again given copious showers hopes began to thrive and all nature wore a sunny aspect to the inhabitants of Olathe. New buildings, as early as February and March, 1861, began to show themselves all over the town, and the sound of the axe and the hammer was heard all around and about the town and property began to have a money value and the town lot owner and speculator was heard, from early morn to dewy evening, extolling the beauties of the town of Olathe, and soon the stranger showed himself and everything seemed to be approaching an age of prosperity and happiness, but, alas, for human expectations. On the twelfth day of April, 1861, Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and in the twinkling of an eye almost the peaceable and, unusually quiet town, was transformed into a military camp and marching, counter marching and preparation for the deadly conflict, were the order of the day, and the peace and prosperity vanished as the dew before the morning sun.

On the twenty-sixth day of March, 1861, the first State legislature met, and a great number of Olathe citizens visited the capitol to witness the imposing spectacle of the organization.

Col. J. E. Hayes was a member of the house from Olathe and B. P. Noteman was elected enrolling clerk.

On April 1, 1861, the following named persons were elected trustees of the town of Olathe for the year 1861: S. B. Myrick, Moses Wells, B. L. Roberts, James Clemans and Philander Craig.

During the spring of 1861, J. J. Todd and family, Dr. J. F. Everhart and family, J. E. Clark and family, A. P. Walker and family, Mack Smith, and a host of others came to Olathe and located, for good, as they then thought and said but the uncertainty of life on the border drove a large number of people who had located here to seek safer quarters for themselves and their families during the struggle that followed.

On the fourth day of April, 1861, W. C. Quantrill took dinner at the Olathe House, now Avenue House, in Olathe. He then stated that some four years before he and his brother started across the plains for Mexico, and were attacked and robbed by eight armed men, and his brother killed, and then stated that he had sworn that he would avenge his brother's death, and that he at all times had put seven of them out of the way, and was then after the eighth man. This was the last seen of Quantrill in Olathe until the night of the sixth day of September, 1862, when he sacked Olathe.

About this time an independent company was organized for the protection of the border, Evan Shrever, captain; John Judy, first lieutenant, and William Pellett, second lieutenant. Then the sympathizers commenced moving out of Kansas to Westport and Kansas City, Mo.

During the summer of 1861, very little business was transacted in Olathe. A large per cent. of our fighting population went into the First and Second regiments of Kansas volunteers, and a great many more sought a safer place for themselves and families than they thought Olathe to be at that time.

In 1860, when the census was taken, Olathe had a population of 520 men, women and children. More than half this number left during the year 1861, and when the war closed there were only fifteen persons left of those who were included in the census list of 1860, yet our town was as densely populated as when the census was taken, by refugees from Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. The year of 1861 was a period of anxiety to the citizens of Olathe and will not be forgotten by those who passed through it.

The war following so closely upon the heels of the drouth of 1860, had the effect to stop all sorts of improvements, and before the year 1861 expired, Olathe showed signs of decay, and long before the war ended more than half the buildings standing in the spring of 1861 were gone, having been moved into the country upon "claims owned by former citizens of the town or were destroyed." The year 1861 was one of the best growing seasons ever seen in Kansas and as a large majority

of the people were poor and needy, they entered largely into farming and from that time on to the end of the war Johnson county kept increasing her productions of corn and hay until the end of the war, and the prices of produce, corn and hay kept rising in proportion. Corn was worth, in 1861, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushed, and hay brought readily \$10.00 per ton.

CHAPTER VI.

OLATHE.

Olathe and Its Institutions—Merchants' Association—First Hotel—Voters in 1859—Old Landmarks and Border Day Experiences—Churches—State Institute for the Deaf—Banks—Fifty Years of Olathe—A "County Seat Town."

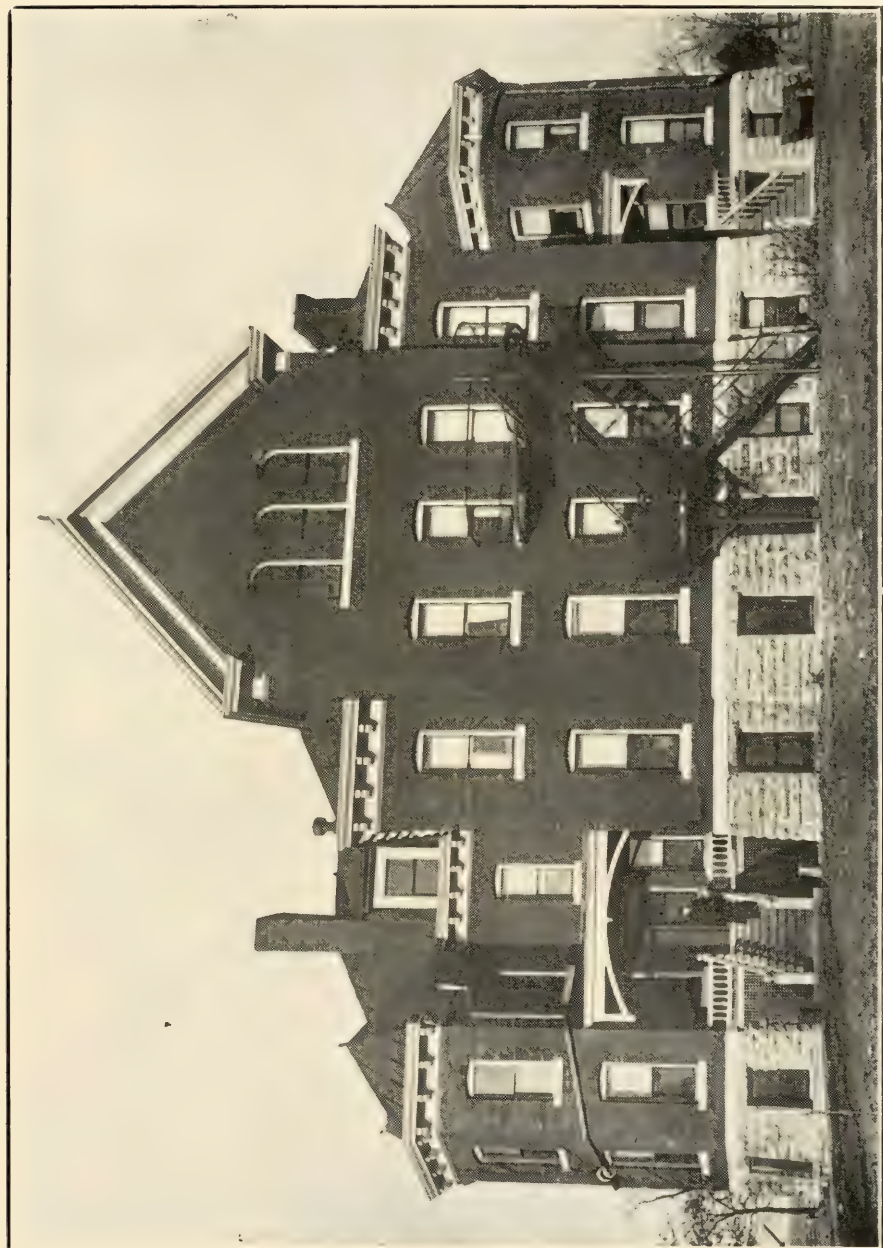
OLATHE AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.

Olathe is the county seat of Johnson county, and had a population of 3,272 in 1910, and, with its suburbs, now has about 4,000. It has twelve miles of paved streets, a sewer system and a waterworks plant costing about \$10,000. Its basin covers twenty acres. The Olath High School, costing \$30,000, manual training and domestic science building, costing \$10,000 were built in 1913, and a central school building, costing \$25,000, was built in 1910. Two ward schools, costing \$5,000 each, and a \$10,000 public library were built in 1912. A city hall was built in 1911, at a cost of \$17,5000. The Johnson county court house is a handsome edifice standing in the court house square. The State school for the deaf is located here also. Mrs Kate S. Herman has been superintendent since 1913. It has 250 pupils and twenty teachers. The Masonic temple was built in 1913-14, at a cost of \$15,000. The Odd Fellows have two halls, nicely fitted up, and have a strong membership.

The commission form of government is in force here and the present officers are: J. S. Pellett, mayor; C. V. Townley, commissioner of finance; S. P. Howland, city clerk; Roy Murray, city engineer; J. H. Milhoan, police judge; E. V. Knox, fire chief; A. H. Carberry, marshal.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The Johnson County Retail Merchants and Farmers' Association, with headquarters in Olathe, F. L. House, secretary, is one of the important institutions of the county. Its object is closer association and betterment of the merchants and farmers in Olathe and Johnson county, to secure and disseminate to its members any and all legal and proper information, which may be of interest, value or protection to any member or members thereof. Membership may consist of any reputable merchant, banker, farmer, doctor, dentist, newspaper or any one else interested in the progressive business affairs of Johnson county. It has proven of great value to its members, to the merchants in saving on advertising, collections, credits, and merchants' delivery and free employ-



JOHNSON COUNTY HOSPITAL

ment department, of which the secretary is in charge. This idea originated with the secretary, Mr. House, and was put in effect at once on opening the office and has proven a wonderful success. Over 300 farm hands had been placed from March 17, 1914, to January 1, 1915.

The merchants' delivery started July 1, 1914, and has proven a success from the start. It was quite a task to establish this system, but it has proven economical for all the members. In the delivery department they have four two-horse wagons, one going in each direction at nothing invested in the outfit, a livery man doing the work for the members at a stated salary. Through the cooperation of this association many public improvements have been agitated and while the improvements are not yet completed, they are under headway. The association has the following members:

Active Members.—Olathe State Bank, Olathe Packing Company, T. A. Sutton Company, Hodges Brothers, Grange Store, S. E. Wilkinson, W. C. Keefer, H. B. White, H. M. Dixon, R. W. Moll, W. E. Christie, Bradshaw Furniture Company, J. All Evans Company, E. N. Garrett, H. O. Woodbury, C. G. Morrison, Patron's Bank, Fred Ruppelius, National Bank, Olathe Mirror, F. R. Lanter, L. W. Snapp Company, Big Racket, Julian Furniture Company, B. F. Adair, Olathe Light Company, Harry McKoin, J. L. Pettyjohn & Company, Hadley Milling Company, Ben Gifford, Olathe "Register," F. W. Gras & Son, George D. Whitney & Son, White & Shinn, Warren & Hammond, Olathe Telephone Company, Olathe Independent Publishing Company, Weber Milling Company, Nowlin & Brown, Bertha Mills, Dr. P. L. Lathrop, E. J. Allison, Smith Brothers, Morse, Kans.; Olathe Auto Company, J. J. Kuhlman, Bonita, Kan.; Morrison & Martin, J. H. Cosgrove & Son, Ryan & Company. Farmers Bank, Gardner, Kans.; Lenexa Grain Company, Lenexa, Kan.; Peters grocery, Louis Krumm, Lenexa, Kan.; Ames & Payne, J. S. Hartley, Olathe Bottling Works, Spring Hill Cooperation Association, Spring Hill, Kans.

Social Members.—Charles Ott, W. B. Strang, J. C. Caswell, George Abbott, W. J. McIntyre, Al Pichie, E. G. Carroll, Charles Stuart, A. E. Moll, Dr. C. W. Jones, Rev. S. F. Reipma, Dr. R. L. Moberly, O. D. McClung, S. E. Ferguson, Samuel Trotter, Bert Saunders, T. H. Miller, Ed Blair, W. G. Tainter, Al White, P. N. Root, H. L. Phillips.

Rural Members.—Arthur Robinson, Wyatt Hayes, J. Fred Marvin, John Huston, S. H. Allison, D. J. Page, D. Z. Ernst, Frank Mahaffie, H. T. Norton, D. R. Steiner, J. E. McKittrick, J. C. Duguid, J. S. Lorimer, C. A. Swank, J. E. Bartlett, T. J. Ewing, Ed Beckett, L. D. Ewing, W. E. Montgomery, W. E. Wright, C. W. Stoddard, W. A. Gordon, Jeff Keys, J. J. Wright, Sheldon E. Case, C. W. Fay, W. L. Johnson, A. R. Allison, R. H. Hite, S. R. Hutchinson, Alph Beckett, W. P. Steiner, W. H. Perkey, A. O. Moon, Clyde Ewing, W. D. Montgomery, Albert Ott,

J. N. Ware, W. G. Milligan, R. T. Cornwell, Syd Kennedy, C. F. Lancaster.

FIRST HOTEL.

Olathe's first hotel was a frame building, 12x14 feet, built of rough lumber hauled from the Kaw river, and was located on West Park Street, where the Cottage Hotel now stands. It was used as a grocery, drygoods and drug store, saloon and hotel. At the time it was built, the hotel and saloon part of it did a rushing business, as many as from 100 to 200 people would stop there during the day, but the little hotel turned none away. When bedtime came, the night clerk would open the door and say: "Gentlemen, here is your bed; there is plenty of room out here on this prairie grass. Don't crowd," and with a kind "goodnight" he would return to his duties, while the traveler found his bed on the prairie and counted the stars until he drifted to sweet dreamland. This hotel had a rough board counter at which the guests took meals, as their turns came. There were no kicks registered on the cooking, either. The grub that was set out was eaten gladly, and if a customer needed a little extra stimulant there was a barrel of liquor right in the room and a turn of the spigot would soon fill his cup. Those were good old days.

The Olathe House, on the north side of the square, is owned by Ed Moll, and the lot, in 1862, had a two-story frame building on it and here Mr. Tillotson and another gentleman ran a hardware store. The partners did not get along very well, but neither one was disposed to buy the other out. In 1862 a cyclone came along and blew the building down. The proprietors, by ducking behind the stove, managed to escape with their lives when the building fell. When Tillotson's partner crawled out of the wreck he straightened himself up and said to Tillotson: "You can have the d—d store, I don't want it," and forthwith left the town. Tillotson got busy then and put up a one-story stone building, with walls two feet thick, as he said he wanted something that the "winds wouldn't blow down." Later, Colonel Reed, of Ocheltree, bought the building and added two stories more of brick and made it into a grist mill. Ed. Moll bought the building in 1903 and remodeled it for a hotel and has been operating it ever since under the name of Olathe House.

VOTERS IN 1859.

Copy of a notice to the registered voters, published in the Olathe "Herald," October 20, 1859:

Olathe township, Johnson county, Kansas Territory. Office of township clerk. The following is a list of registered voters of said township. All persons who are not registered, and who are entitled thereto, are hereby notified that I will attend at my office at the court house, on

the twenty-eighth and twentieth-ninth days of October next, the same being the eleventh and twelfth days before election, as the law provides, to make an additional register, October 14, 1859. William Roy, clerk, per, E. H. Cornell, deputy clerk: Atkinson, William; Atherton, C. R.; Ainsworth, J. M.; Ainsworth, D. E.; Ainsworth, M. N.; Annett, E. M.; Adair, Thomas; Barton, J. T.; Blake, J. H.; Boggs, H. H.; Burris, J. T.; Bowen, Addison; Brown, Samuel; Brandt, William; Bailey T. L.; Bean, Patrick; Beckwith, Watts; Barner, W. O.; Bown, Walter; Beach, I. C.; Branaugh, William; Butler, G. K.; Baker, Ira; Bower, John; Banning, C. S.; Bird, Jeremiah; Crist, L. F.; Cosgrove, Pat; Cosgrove, Peter; Case, F. W.; Clemens, A. J.; Coles, C. J.; Campbell, J. P.; Clay, John; Cope, William; Craig, Philander; Corley, A. J.; Currey, Jesse; Cox, A.



HOTEL OLATHE, OLATHE, KAN.

A; Corithers, N.; Duffield, E.; Dyer, James; Davies, Isom; Dustan, E. B.; Devenney, A. S.; Domlar, Peter; Davis, Augustus; Davenport, Martin; Davenport, Noah; Davis, William; Davis, Andrew; Dunham, C. E.; Danks, J. S.; Doyle, J. H.; Drake, M. J. P.; Dunham, R. B.; Evans, John; Easley, Frederick; Freeman, John; Fleck, Jackson; French, J. F.; Flanagan, F. W.; Foster, S. L.; Fritz, Abraham; Fleek, Henry; Forrest, J. C.; Foster, James; Gregg, Burr; Gregg, A. H.; Giffin, J. H.; Ginther, Peter; Gibson, James; Hollow, Samuel; Hale, Williams; Hill, A. J.; Hill, S. F.; Hill, Benjamin; Hoff, Frederick; Ham, J. H.; Holmes, James; Hudson, John; Hendrick, S. P.; Hayes, J. E.; Hill, J. H.; Irwin,

Sampson; Jewett, B. M.; Johnson, Edward; James, Irwin; Johnson, T. L.; Judy, J. J.; Kempp, W. R.; Kildarry, John; Kelley, Mike; Kerr, B.; Lawson, John; Lemasney, John; Lemasney, Richard; Lawrence, James; Larkin, E.; Lilly, Anderson; Luther, Alexander; McMillen, Lewis; McKeigh, John; Mahaffie, J. B.; Millikan, Jonathan; Myrick, S. B.; McMillen, Hugh; Mann, Aaron; Mann, Robert; Marsh, Sylvester; Melhoun, Thomas; McFarland, Ambrose; Melhoun, J. H.; McFarland, William; Miller, W. M.; McGill, William; McIntosh, A. J.; Milliken, Branson; McFarland, F.; McGill, S. F.; Mann, W. J.; Nash, E. S.; Nevills, James; Ocheltree, W. A.; Osgood, C. A.; Overall, James; Ott, C. M.; O'Rourke, J. T.; Oliver, Dennis; Plumber, B. A.; Pettit, B.; Parmetar, J. W.; Parker, I. J.; Peck, W. S.; Pully, Carlos; Pace, James; Quarles, J. T.; Randolph, Milton; Roberts, G. W.; Roberts, B. L.; Roy, W.; Raney, W. R.; Russell, James; Roberts, C. L., Jr.; Sutherland, John; Smith, J. H.; Smith, Arthur; Smith, John V.; Sutton, J. E.; Shrion, Evan; Soward, J. A.; Swartz, R. W.; Shorb, John A.; Smith, F. M.; Stukeberry, William; Steward, W.; Smith, Felix; Taylor, Thomas; Thompson, C. H.; Tuttle, W. D.; Thiers, G. A.; Trayhorn, W. A.; Thomas, W. H.; Tuttle, Hiram; Thomas, J. M.; Tucker, T. S.; Umphries, Moris; Umphries, Langford; Umphries, Linville; Venard, Moses; White, D. M.; Woodcock, W.; Wallingford, D. W.; Wilhelm, John; Wallace, G. W.; Whitcomb, J. B.; Woolfe, John; Winkie, Peter; White, George; White, David; Wilkinson, E. S.; Wiley, John; Walker, W. T.; Wheeler, G. W.; White, Albert.

OLD LANDMARKS AND BORDER DAY EXPERIENCES.

Colonel Hayes built the old Hyer shoe factory building in 1859, or 60, and it was one of the best hotels along the border in its early days. It was used for militia quarters during the war. Colonel Keeler was one of the militia officers with headquarters there, also General Fishback. When Fishback was at the front, during the Price raid, an Indian came up to him and asked him who he was. Fishback replied that he belonged to the militia. "You officer?" he asked. "Yes, General," said Fishback. "O, shucks!" said the Indian and walked off. Mr. Fishback's uniform was not flashy enough to make a hit with that Indian.

Back of the Avenue House, on the west side of the square, stands an old building, facing the south and occupied by Mr. Eckengreen as a carpenter shop. This building formerly stood on the lot now occupied by the city hall and was built in 1857 and used for a butcher shop.

Another building, on the west side of the square, is occupied by the Olathe Monument Company, as an office. It stands where it was originally erected by F. S. Hill in 1857, and still belongs to his widow. Lieutenant Pellett, the first mayor of Olathe, after the town became a city of the second class, began his first work in the mercantile line in this

building, July 4, 1859. He began work here for Mr. Hill, who ran a general store, and also "several race horses," as Mr. Pellett puts it. Mr. Pellett was a recruiting officer at the time of the Quantrill raid and tells this interesting story: "Quantrill killed six of my men," said he. "He had twenty-five of us in the bull pen in the square. I was up town," said he, "and the first I knew of anything being wrong was when William Roy yelled, 'There's a company of soldiers coming!' When they came up Roy halted them, and asked who they were. The leader did not answer immediately, but soon gave a command: 'Take immediate possession of the town!' and then the company filed around the square. I think he had about 150 or 160 men, all mounted. He put us fellows all inside the square, and put guards to watch us. They robbed the store where I was working, along with the rest of the town.

"One of the incidents I remember very distinctly was, that I had some money and did not want Quantrill's men to get it, so I slipped down in the grass and tied some grass over it, thinking I might locate it later. I am sure Quantrill's men did not get the money, and also sure that I never did. When Quantrill was ready to go, he rode up with twenty men and made the front guards open up in two straight lines, with open rear, and the citizens he let go, but those connected with the Twelfth Kansas, he ordered into line and we were soon upon our way south, his intention being to go to Spring Hill. Before we got there, however, a report came that a lot of soldiers had arrived at Spring Hill, and we turned east to Old Squiresville. Andy Young ran a grocery there. They put us into a little shed where Andy kept a barrel of molasses and some crackers. We helped ourselves to these, and he claimed afterwards, that we left the bung of the barrel open so his molasses ran out. After Quantrill had eaten breakfast there, he ordered us all out and formed us in a straight line.. I was the smallest man in the crowd.

"In a few minutes a man rode up to within a rod or two of me and motioned for me to come out. I went out, shook hands with him, and he said: 'I've been doing something the last half hour I very seldom do.' I said: 'Captain, what conclusion did you come to?' 'I have come to the conclusion not to kill you. I left the border with the intention of killing ten men,' he said, 'and I've filled my bill.' "It seemed to me," said Mr. Pellett, "that it was a long time when he said "not" before he continued, and broke the suspense. 'Now in a short time my men are going to leave here,' Quantrill continued. 'Before we leave, or about the time we leave, you get these men out of here.' I told him I would get them out, and I did, and we all got back alive." Mr. Pellett afterwards continued his work as recruiting officer at Olathe and was appointed lieutenant in the Twelfth Kansas regiment.

Owing to the poor protection given Olathe from the beginning of the war, its growth was hindered and from the time of the Quantrill raid

to the close of the war, its business languished and many people moved away to more favorable localities. Some citizens preferred the army for safety. The majority of the business houses stood empty, no one caring to put in new stock to be hauled away by raiders or destroyed. House owners were only too glad to have tenants, offering their houses free if they would only occupy them. Property was almost valueless, and household goods could be bought at one-tenth their cost, and good cows sold as low as \$6 to \$7 per head. After the raid, two companies of the Twelfth Kansas, under command of Captain Chestnut, were stationed in the town during the fall, and Captain Parmenter's company remained a short time after the organization was effected.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist church of Olathe was organized, June 1, 1872, in the Odd Fellows hall. Its first pastor was R. P. Evans. The present pastor is W. F. Jordan. Their membership is 200. The church and parsonage cost nearly \$12,000, and were erected in 1906.

The Christian church was organized in 1860, by G. W. Hutchinson and Pardu Butter. W. A. Nance is the present pastor. Their membership is 316. A Young Men's Timothy Club of forty and a Bible class of ninety-seven are features of this church. Buildings and real estate are valued at \$5,500.

The Christian Science Society was organized in 1909, by Mrs. Eunice French and Mrs. T. W. Morse and others. They meet in Room 8, Ott building. First Reader, Mrs. Morse, Second Reader, W. F. Dennis.

The present pastor of the Dunkard church is H. T. Brubaker, assisted by H. F. Christ.

The Reformed Presbyterian church was organized in 1864. Rev. W. McMillan was the first pastor. The first building was erected at Pleasant Ridge, five miles east of Olathe, in 1865, and the Olathe branch built a church in 1870. Its property is valued at \$6,500.

The United Presbyterian church was organized November 10, 1866, by Rev. D. F. McAuley, Elder Davis Martin, Isaac Brown and S. M. McCaw. Its church and parsonage are valued at \$9,500.

The Congregational church of Olathe was organized at the home of C. W. Ekengreen, in 1866, by Rev. Bodwell. Its charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Snellings, Mr. and Mrs. Ekengreen, Mr. Beckwith and his sister, Miss Beckwith. Their membership is 100. This church and parsonage cost \$10,000.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1858, by Rev. William Hubert. The first pastor was Rev. John Robinson, who came in 1859. The first church was built about 1866. Up to this time this church had been connected with Gardner, but at that date was separated. Rev. Bascam Robins is the present pastor, and the church has a membership of 550. The church and parsonage cost \$12,000.

St. Paul's parish of Olathe was organized in 1868, and erected a frame church 30x40, soon after. A priest from Eudora or Shawnee had charge for seven years. Father M. J. Casey was the first priest, Father Ording is the present pastor. In 1907, a church was built at a cost of \$12,000 and a parochial residence at \$4,500. A parochial school was opened under the supervision of the Benedictines from Atchinson in September, 1914.

The First Presbyterian church was organized, October 1, 1865, by Rev. William Wilson, under the supervision of the Presbytery of Leavenworth with eighteen members. Rev. S. F. Riepma is the present pastor. They have 255 members. This church will observe its semi-centennial in October of this year, 1915. The present church building was erected in 1908, and the real estate of the church is valued at \$16,350.

The Gospel Hall is valued at \$1,800. It is situated on lots 18 and 21.

The Episcopalians have an organization and church property valued at \$1,600. Rev. H. E. Toothaker is pastor.

The German Baptists own church property to the value of \$2,000. They have regular meetings and their members are faithful.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a church organization, and own real estate valued at \$900.

The colored Baptists and Methodists have organizations and churches.

The former owns real estate valued at \$1,300, the latter \$1,500.

STATE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.

The Olathe "Mirror," of June 15, 1864, has the following in regard to locating the State school for the deaf and dumb at Olathe, Kans.:

"A meeting was held at the Christian church, Tuesday night, with W. A. Ocheltree, president, and J. E. Sutton, secretary, the object being to elect a committee to confer with the commissioners on the part of the State with reference to locating the deaf and dumb asylum. The following committee was selected: Evan Shriver, W. H. M. Fishback and J. T. Weaver. Mr. Shriver was chosen to receive donations for purchase of ground to be given to the State for the site of the asylum."

This was the beginning of the work that brought to Olathe the State school for the deaf, or the institute as it is called locally. Perhaps few there, that night, realized how large this institution would grow in fifty years of Kansas Statehood or how many unfortunates would be blessed by the careful training given here. Olathe's efforts won and the school was brought here in 1866, from Baldwin, Kans., where for four or five years previous it had been struggling along illy supported, with an attendance of about a dozen pupils. It was definitely located here through the efforts of John T. Burris, one of the grand men that Olathe still prides herself in possessing, though he lives in California now.

A stone building, 40x60 feet, was erected at a cost of \$15,000, and was first occupied November 17, 1866, under the superintendency of Joseph Mount. There were eighteen pupils when the school began. Today 250 attended and twenty teachers are employed. The little stone building has been torn down to make room for the main building. In 1873 the extreme east wing was built, by that time the number of pupils had increased to seventy-five. The lateral wing, which connects the main building with the east, came in 1879, the west wing in 1883 and the lateral wing connecting that with the main in 1886 or 1887, and last came the main building, having an appraised value now of \$342,225. Mrs. Kate S. Herman has held the superintendency of the school since 1913, and her excellent management of it has attracted favorable comment from all parts of the State. George W. Folmer, who has charge of the commissary department, is a busy man and gives excellent attention to all the details of buying for the institution which spends about \$5,000 per month.

Since its founding at Baldwin, in 1861, the following superintendents have had charge: Philip A. Emery, at Baldwin, 1861-64; Benajah R. Nordyke, at Topeka, 1864-65; Joseph Mount, at Baldwin, 1865-67; Thomas Burnsides, at Olathe, 1867; Louis H. Jenkins, at Olathe, 1867-76; Theodore C. Bowles, at Olathe, 1876-79; Jonathan W. Parker, at Olathe, 1879-80; William H. DeMotte, at Olathe, 1880-82; George L. Wyckoff, at Olathe, 1882-83; Henry A. Turton, at Olathe, 1883-85; S. Tefft Walker, at Olathe, 1885-93; J. D. Carter, at Olathe, 1893-94; Albert A. Stewart, at Olathe, 1894-95; Henry C. Hammond, at Olathe, 1895-97; Albert A. Stewart, at Olathe, 1897-99; Henry C. Hammond, at Olathe, 1899-1909; Cyrus E. White, at Olathe, 1909-13; Mrs. Kate S. Herman, 1913.

BANKS.

The Patrons Cooperative Bank was organized June 1, 1883. Its officers are: S. B. Haskins, president; W. J. Rhoades, cashier; F. P. Hatfield, vice-president; George Black, secretary. The directors, J. W. Robinson, E. E. Vaighs, A. E. Wedd, George Kelleher, A. L. Hunt. Capital stock, \$50,000.00; surplus, \$50,000.00; deposits, \$440,000.00.

The First National Bank was organized in 1887, and the following are its officers: J. L. Pettyjohn, president; F. R. Ogg, vice-president; Directors, C. F. Pettyjohn, Dr. C. W. Ewing, J. H. Hershey, George Huff, H. J. Voighs, P. E. Goode, L. W. Snapp, James Irvin, A. J. Hunt, S. T. McCoy, W. C. Keefer, George H. Hodges, H. M. Beckett, cashier, and D. A. Glenn, assistant cashier. Capital stock, \$50,000.00; surplus, \$12,000.00; and deposits, \$270,000.

The Olathe State Bank was established 1883 and incorporated in 1908, and has the following officers: president, Frank C. Peck; vice-president, H. C. Livermore; cashier, H. E. Hayes; assistant cashier, J. S. Pellett.

Directors: Albert Ott, E. E. Vantries, J. W. Parker, F. R. Lanter, F. C. Peck, H. E. Hayes, Charles Delahunt, J. T. Little, F. V. Ostrander, J. B. Bruner, Casher Busch, J. H. Marvin, H. C. Livermore. Capital stock, \$25,000.00; surplus, \$16,500.00, and deposits \$250,000.00.

FIFTY YEARS OF OLATHE.

(S. T. Seaton 1906.)

I saw not long ago a picture of the ancient Egyptians laboriously dragging huge stones from distant quarries to build the pyramids, those enduring monuments of man's vanity and tyranny. That picture typifies the early settlers of Kansas, as they came from distant states and toiled and endured danger, suffered privation and want, until they triumphantly transformed this portion of the great American desert into a garden of fruit, flowers and grain, and builded on this soil a



THE GRANGE STORE, OLATHE, KAN.

monument which will endure when the Pharoahs and their pyramids are forgotten—a monument consecrated to broader ideas of liberty and humanity and “lest we forget,” have inscribed upon it in letters of resplendent gold as their motto, “Ad Astra Per Aspera.”

We are met together today beside the half century mile post to take a look back, recall the associations and renew the friendships of those fifty years, and make record of the doings of the men and women who in those days made history. My part is to tell “The Story of a Border Town.”

Just fifty years ago, in the early spring of 1857, a young man mounted his horse and rode out of the little village of Chillicothe,

situated some three miles west of the present town of Shawnee, in Johnson county, Kansas, in quest of a sight for a new town. The young man was Dr. John T. Barton, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and a graduate of a Philadelphia medical college, who had drifted out west in 1850 and soon after secured an appointment as physician to the Shawnee Indians and located at Chillicothe, where the Shawnees maintained Governmental headquarters.

In 1856 and 1857 the Shawnees were taking their lands in severalty, were making their selections, which as made, were marked by crossing poles thereon. With certain inside information obtained from Lot Coffman, the man in charge of the allotting of lands to the Shawnees, Barton rode directly to the geographical center of Johnson county and "crossed poles" on two quarter sections which struck him as an admirable site for his new town. Carpeted with a profusion of wild verbenas and other prairie flowers, the location impressed Doctor Barton as beautiful. Why not give the new town a name which would perpetuate the first impression of its founder? "Beautiful" did not commend itself to him as an appropriate name for a new town in the wild West, where the struggle for existence made strongly against any appreciation of the aesthetic, but the Doctor could not get "Beautiful" out of his head, and no other English equivalent suggested itself as any better. So the Doctor returned to Chillicothe still under the spell of that word "Beautiful." On his return there it occurred to him that perhaps the Shawnee language would furnish the desired equivalent for "Beautiful." And meeting Capt. Joseph Parks, head chief of the Shawnees, he said: 'Captain, what in the Shawnee language would you call two quarters of land, all covered with wild flowers? In English we would say it was beautiful.' Parks replied: "We would say it was 'Olathe,'" giving it the Indian pronunciation Olaythe, with an explosive accent on the last syllable. Barton made the same inquiry of the official interpreter, an educated Indian, who made the same reply, adding that for English use it would be best to pronounce it "Olathe," with the accent on the second syllable. So it came to pass that the new town was named "Olathe," the city beautiful. This is Barton's own story as related by him in 1888.

Shortly after locating the site Barton had it surveyed, platted and the plat lithographed. While the survey was in progress Barton went to the Lecompton land office for the purpose of entering the town site, but found that he could not do so as an individual. Accordingly he organized a town company, consisting of himself, A. G. Boone, Charles A. Osgood, R. B. Finley, William Fisher, Jr., and Henry W. Jones and had it incorporated, with himself as president, by an act of the Territorial legislature, and as president of the town company he entered the town site May 17, 1858. Meantime another act of the Territorial legislature incorporated the new town February 11, 1858, and the first

election was in April the same year. In the list of early settlers in 57 were Jonathan Millikan, J. B. Whittier, Miss Emily L. Whittier, and the first woman in the new town, and both cousins of the Poet Whittier; John Polk Campbell, a cousin of Ex-President James K. Polk; S. F. Hill, J. B. Mahaffie, C. A. Osgood, Charles Mayo, who had at one time been mayor of Boston, Mass.; Henderson Bogg's, Martin Ott, Edwin Nash, J. Henry Blake. Jonathan Millikan brought the first team of horses to the town, built the first dwelling house, married the first woman that came to the place, Miss Whittier, and now lives on a fine farm at the edge of town, taking his ease surrounded by plenty.

During the following years, 1858 and 1859, Dr. Barton worked energetically in the interests of the new town, and succeeded in materially increasing the population. Barton was a man of fine personal appearance and an accomplished physician, personally very popular, and a man who would attain more than ordinary local importance in any community. During the exciting political events of 1858 and 1859 he was really the leader of the Proslavery or Democratic party in Johnson county. In 1858 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1859 he was elected a delegate to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, in which he was a member of the committee on banking and finance. Judge John T. Burris was the other delegate from Johnson county. Burris had settled in Olathe in 1858, and owed his election to his personal popularity as the county was proslavery and Burris was a Free State man. Barton was one of the twenty delegates who refused to sign the constitution because it did not meet his proslavery views.

In the course of his practice as a physician Doctor Barton was a frequent visitor to the home of Judge S. E. Wilkerson, where he met the Judge's charming daughter, Josephine Wilkerson, and in the course of time they became engaged to be married. The day for the wedding was set and the bride had her wedding gowns made. Two days before the wedding Doctor Barton left Olathe for Wesport, ostensibly to get his wedding suit. Before going, however, he executed deeds conveying to Josephine Wilkerson all his Johnson county real property, which was considerable. Barton never returned to Olathe, and Miss Wilkerson's first intimation that Barton was gone and would not return was received from the man who delivered to her the deeds left by Barton. This was in 1860. No explanation was ever given for the Doctor's action until thirty years later when Barton disclosed to a friend the reason for his leaving, a reason which involved no reflection on the woman in the case.

During the war Barton was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and after the war settled in Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in the real estate business and became, as was reported, quite wealthy. He died a few years ago, according to report, in one of the Missouri institutions for the insane.

Among the '58 settlers were John F. Giffen, who had been a clerk in Governor Denver's office, and who in 1859 established the Olathe "Herald," the first newspaper; J. E. Hayes, afterwards colonel of the Twelfth Kansas, and State treasurer; John T. Burris, soldier, lawyer and jurist; A. J. Clemmans, afterwards sheriff; Williams Roy, J. E. Sutton, B. P. Noteman and Capt. J. W. Parmeter. In 1859 Burris, now and since the Greeley campaign, an ardent Democrat, organized the Republican ticket in the field on which J. E. Hayes was a candidate for representative and J. M. Hadley, father of Herbert Hadley, was a candidate for county clerk. During the campaign the Republicans held a big mass meeting in Olathe and at night pulled off a big torch light procession. What Republicans there were in town gathered on the corner of the square and put Burris up on a dry goods box to make a speech as the procession passed, and he made one, which a year or two previous would have cost him his life. As the procession passed its members tried to drown his voice with groans and yells. Then they threatened to pull him down, and for a period of time a lively fight was in sight. However, the matter was compromised by an assault on a big Republican by the name of A. J. Hill, who made a run for a convenient stairway and caused the crowd to scatter and forget to pull Burris down from his drygoods box. This was the first open "defy" on the part of the Free State men in Johnson county. The Democratic ticket, needless to say, was elected. Although Colonel Hayes was not elected county treasurer this year, the Democratic county board gave him the contract for building the new county jail, at a cost of \$6,000, and he built and delivered it to the county the same year, and it remained a serviceable building until destroyed by fire in 1905. Because the population in Olathe and Johnson county was predominantly proslavery, the town and county were spared any large part in the border war of '56-'58. By 1861 the political complexion of the population had changed completely and the city and county became overwhelmingly Republican, and this led the people of the city and county to expect their full share of trouble from the armed bands known to be across the line only ten miles distant.

In September, 1861, Olathe received a visit from the notorious Jayhawker, C. R. Jennison, and his band, who arrested L. S. Cornwall, his partner, Drake, Judge Campbell and the Turpin family, all well known Southern sympathizers. Cornwall protested and Jennison struck him in the face with his pistol. After holding his prisoners for several hours, confiscating their weapons and swearing them not to take up arms against the United States, Jennison released them; and proceeding down in Aubry township, robbed an old German doctor of a large sum of money and valuables.

The next trouble from across the line occurred the first day of August, 1862, when Bill Anderson, an enterprising member of the bushwhacker

fraternity, and two companions, visited Olathe. Before reaching Olathe they robbed and murdered a Mexican trader. In Olathe they stopped at Charles Tillotson's hardware store and inquired the road to De Soto, enforcing a truthful answer by holding a revolver at his head. Just at the edge of town on their way to De Soto they met Deputy Sheriff Weaver, returning from a cow hunt, and "held him up," but finding no valuables on his person, let him go. Weaver went at once to Sheriff John Janes, who started in pursuit. Janes caught up with Anderson and his companions a mile or two out of town and was promptly taken prisoner and disarmed. A few minutes later they made prisoners of James Wells and another citizen. Releasing the latter they took Janes into a ravine and told him that he was to be shot, but finally released him. On his way back to town Janes met John and Ben Roberts, who, thinking that harm had overtaken the sheriff, had followed. Janes and the Roberts boys had each a Sharp's carbine. Finally, John Roberts succeeded in mortally wounding one of the trio and he fell from his horse. Janes stopped to secure the wounded man. Another citizen joined the Roberts boys in the pursuit and shot one of the fugitives' horses. The dismounted bushwhacker mounted behind his companion and attempted to escape, but was soon wounded and surrendered. The third escaped to the brush but was captured that evening. The two men with Anderson gave their names as Lee and Coover. Coover was mortally wounded and died in a few days. He claimed to be a lawyer by profession, and gave evidence of being a man of education and intelligence.

The next day a jury of twelve decided that the two remaining prisoners should suffer death, but the crowd manifested no alacrity in furnishing volunteers to execute the sentence, and Sheriff Janes settled the matter by taking the prisoners from the mob and locking them in jail. This offended John Roberts and he took a shot at the sheriff as he stood in the upper front window of the jail. The shot missed him, but only by a few inches. Janes grabbed a musket and sent a ball and three buckshot after Roberts, who was making excellent time for the nearest corner. One buckshot hit Roberts in the thigh and another hit him in the neck, but the wounds were not serious, and in a few days the sheriff and Roberts talked the matter over and became friends again. The prisoners were sent to Leavenworth a few days later to be dealt with by the military authorities.

Before leaving Olathe Anderson remarked to the citizens assembled to see him off: "Gentlemen, I will visit your town again," and he did, for he participated in every border raid and as a cold-blooded murderer had no equal. He was killed about the close of the war.

Next came Quantrill's raid, September 6, 1862. Quantrill had in 1857 or 1858 taken a claim several miles southeast of Olathe in what was then called the Ohio settlement. He never lived on the claim,

but frequently came up from Miami county to see that no one "jumped" it. He was often in Olathe and Jonathan Millikan relates that Quantrill was frequently at his house with the young men from the so-called Ohio settlement.

Eventually someone did jump Quantrill's claim, and being under age, he made no effort to hold it. On the evening of September 6, 1862, Quantrill crossed the State line into Kansas with a force variously estimated at from 125 to 150, finely mounted and thoroughly armed. Proceeding up Coffee creek they came to the home of David Williams, six miles east of Olathe, where they found Frank Cook, who had just enlisted in the company then being formed at Olathe for the Twelfth Kansas. They took him prisoner and rode away. The next day Cook's body was found in a ravine some distance from the Williams home, with two bullet holes in his breast and his head horribly mangled by a musket ball.

A mile and a half east of Olathe the invaders found John J. Judy and his brother, James B. Judy, who had enlisted in the same company with Cook. They made them prisoners, took all the valuables they could find and left. The next day the two brothers were found, their bodies riddled with bullets, in a ravine on the farm owned by Jonathan Millikan, about half way between the Judy home and Olathe. It was almost midnight when Quantrill and his men reached Olathe and moonlight was almost bright enough to read by. Entering Olathe Quantrill halted his men and gave them instructions as to their procedure. A party of Olatheans had just returned from De Soto and had gone into a saloon which stood on the east side of the public square, where Ostrander Nicholas and Hershey's meat market now stands. Jiles Milhoan, at present police judge of Olathe, had left a \$400-team of horses and wagon in front, and looking out a rear window saw the cavalcade coming up the hill from what is now the Santa Fe Street crossing of Mill creek. The citizens were expecting a company of Union cavalry and going outside, one of the crowd, William Roy, the post adjutant, hailed them with the inquiry, "Is that Captain Harvey's command?" Someone answered: "Yes," and the men turned back towards the saloon. At that time the Santa Fe Trail crossed block 46 on the east side of the public square, when he gave the command, "File right, file left. Take immediate possession of the town and don't let a man escape!"

Jiles Milhoan heard the command and said: "Boys, them's bush-whackers," and made for his horses with the intention of cutting them lose from the wagon and letting them run, but he was too late, a bush-whacker, reinforced with a gun, ordered him to "let that team alone and fall in line," which he did. About that time Hiram Blanchard, a young merchant who had come up from Spring Hill, ten miles south of Olathe, that night in company with Judge Ezra Robinson, of Paola.

came out of a saloon and walked across the street to where his horse was tied to the fence around the square. Blanchard then went to the other side of the horse, untied it and putting his foot into the stirrup was in the act of mounting when the bushwhackers shot him through the head.

Judge Robinson also had a narrow escape that night. He knew Quantrill personally and Quantrill promised Robinson to get his horse back for him, if he could and cautioned him to keep close to him, Quantrill, as in that event he would enjoy a greater degree of safety. Shortly afterward Robinson went to the Turpin House which stood on the



THE OLD FIRE WAGON, OLATHE, KAN., WHICH HAS BEEN REPLACED BY A MODERN AUTOMOBILE TRUCK.

site of the present Avenue House and was kept by the parents of "Cliff" Turpin, one of Quantrill's men. In the parlor he found a troop of the bushwhackers and heard Mrs. Turpin welcoming them with, "I'm glad to see you, boys. If you had come two weeks ago, when I sent you word, I would have had something for you to eat." Just then Cliff Turpin entered and took in the situation. Robinson had heard too much for the health of the Turpin family and it was promptly decided to kill Robinson, but Mrs. Turpin protested against them killing anyone in her house, and the gang started out of the house,

pushing Robinson along. Reaching the front door, they met another troop of Quantrill men coming in and this gave Robinson a chance and he took it. Bolting through the door he turned south and ran to where a few women were huddled together and hid behind them. When his pursuers came up, one of the women had the presence of mind to say that Robinson had just disappeared around an adjacent building and directed them in that direction, and at that Robinson lost no time "making his get-away."

Meantime the guerillas had spread over town, entering every house and bringing all the men into the public square. A number of recruits were sleeping upstairs in a building which stood on the site of the present National Bank building. As the guerillas rushed up stairs, a young recruit by the name of Phillips Wiggins caught one of them by the throat, took his pistol away and was proceeding to choke him when he was shot through the head and instantly killed. Another recruit by the name of Josiah Skinner was sleeping on the floor of a building which stood on Park Street about where Ott's grocery store now stands. He was sound asleep and several shakings failing to wake him, a bushwhacker shot him through the body saying: "Lay there if you won't get up." Skinner died a few days afterwards.

During the night another citizen, Marian Milhoan, was shot in the foot, while trying to get away, and still carries the bullet.

Col. J. E. Hayes, who had recently been appointed colonel of the Twelfth Kansas, narrowly missed being caught in this raid. He was in Leavenworth that day, where Burris, who was colonel of the Tenth Kansas, was in command. Intending to return home that afternoon he started for Olathe, but it having rained, he turned back to get his horse shod and thus missed being at home to meet Mr. Quantrill. Mrs. Hayes was at home, however, lodged at the American House and received a visit from the marauders. In a closet in her room was stored a quantity of soldiers' uniforms. Placing herself in front of the closet door she managed to hide it while the men searched her trunk standing close by and thus saved the uniforms. The Colonel's sword she saved by throwing it into the back yard.

The two newspaper offices, the Olathe Herald and The Mirror, were wrecked. All the arms for the new company were loaded in Milhoan's wagon. Everything of value in the town, including money, jewelry and even bed clothing, groceries, and dry goods, was loaded into wagons and brought into the square. Finally the citizens were released, the recruits being kept as prisoners.

After Jiles Milhoan, whose team has been mentioned, was released, he met Cliff Turpin, whom he knew and asked him to intercede with Quantrill to give him back his team. They found Quantrill sitting on the porch of Judge Campbell's house which stood on the present site of the Patrons Bank. Quantrill said the arms had been loaded into

that wagon but if Milhoan wanted to go along he would give him back the team when they reached the point where they intended to unload, but advised him not to take the chance, as some of the men would undoubtedly kill him and take the team before he got a mile away and he could not send a guard back with him. Milhoan took Quantrill's advice. After the inhabitants were gathered into the square, they were held up for all the "shin plasters" in their possession, which was pronounced "d——n poor money," but they took it just the same.

About daylight the recruits were ordered to "fall in" and the wagons loaded with plunder, started south towards Spring Hill, Quantrill and his men followed on horse back, with the prisoners on foot. On the march south, Cliff Turpin offered William Pellett a big horse with a sore back to ride. Pellett accepted it. As they proceeded, an old bushwhacker rode along side of Pellett and urged him to jump and run as he could easily escape that way, saying: "You d——n little Yankee school-master, run, you can get away just as well as not." Mr.



HODGES BROTHERS' OFFICE, OLATHE, KAN.

Pellett replied that he was a good runner all right but added, "I'm afraid I couldn't outrun that shot gun of yours," and declined to run. The news that several companies of soldiers had arrived at Spring Hill diverted Quantrill eastward through the fields of Squiresville where Quantrill lined up the recruits and informed them that he had been deliberating whether or not to shoot them, but had decided to turn them loose, which he did after taking their paroles. They reached Olathe about noon, footsore, weary and hungry.

The next day Burris started in pursuit with several troops of cavalry and succeeded in recovering the arms and most of the goods taken from the stores. So ended Quantrill's first raid, but Olathe was a

sorry wreck, scarcely a door or window in the town remained unbroken, and it took quite a while for its people to recover from the blows, but they did, and Olathe suffered but little during the remaining years of the war.

I have recounted these things lest it be forgotten that our "City Beautiful" has seen troublesome days and that "the road to yesterday" was not paved with roses.

At the close of the war, while Mr. J. R. Brown was running the American House in Olathe, a colored boy six or seven years old, whose mother was a cook there, dressed up in a soldier's suit that someone had made for him. A man by the name of Roberts saw him and said: "You —— of a ——, take off that suit!" and whipped out his gun and shot the boy dead. Colonel Holt, who was in charge of the troops, arrested the man and put him in jail. Mr. Brown does not remember Roberts' punishment for the dastardly act.

A "COUNTY SEAT TOWN."

One of the beautiful farms of Johnson county two miles southwest of Olathe, as the travel ran in the early days before the wagons followed section lines, came near being the site of the present county seat of Johnson county. The Princeton town company of which Albert White, D. H. Mitchell, T. E. Milhoan and George Stringham were members, laid out the town of Princeton, comprising 160 acres, and began to sell town lots. This was in 1857, and soon two stores, a blacksmith shop and shoe shop located there. Princeton was a Free State town, and its people hoped to make it the future county seat, but Olathe had to be reckoned with and when the question came up to a vote, the Shawnee Indians were declared legal voters for this occasion and their votes were almost solid for Olathe, and Princeton's star had set. After the Olathe victory, Albert White filed on the old townsite of Princeton, for a homestead. J. H. Milhoan, a brother of T. E. Milhoan, is the present judge of the city court of Olathe, and lived at Princeton with his brother and mother when Princeton was laid out. He remembers the early days of Olathe and Princeton well, being identified with both and talks in a most interesting manner of their early history.

CHAPTER VII.

SPRING HILL.

Location and Enterprises—Banks—Churches—Reminiscences of Spring Hill—The Old Hotel—The Pioneer Store—Early Days at Spring Hill—Stage Line and Early Business Ventures—Locating the Town and Organization of Town Company—Spring Hill Beginnings—War Times.

SPRING HILL—LOCATION AND ENTERPRISES.

At the present time Spring Hill is one of the best trading points on the Frisco railroad in eastern Kansas. The Spring Hill Co-Operative Association, organized in 1877, have the largest store in the city, and own their building, 80x100 feet, with opera house in the second story. It carries an excellent line of merchandise, has a very fine trade and is one of the solid financial institutions of the town. J. R. Lemen is its efficient manager. Bunger Nelson also carry a general stock of merchandise in the Odd Fellows building and are progressive merchants, building up a permanent trade. E. Davis & Son have a model furniture store and undertaking parlors and are competing with the larger towns in their line. George Ellis carries a full line of hardware and is doing a good business. H. H. Neff, druggist, is an up-to-date man in his line. C. E. Baily is one of the pioneers in the drug business, having been here for about thirty years. Other well conducted lines are harness, M. E. Black; meat shop, Ralph Hines; barber shops, E. A. Roofe and Jack Burns; R. E. Harbison's tin shop; Allen's jewelry store; Frank B. Jamison, hay and feed and extensive buyer and shipper of stock; W. F. Hunter and A. H. Starbuck each run blacksmith shops; Mrs. M. L. Baily, millinery. The Eagan restaurant and bakery is an up-to-date shop. The Spring Hill elevator, of which J. S. Null is manager, does an extensive grain business, and the City Hotel, under the management of James Wykoff, gives fine service to the traveling public. Physicians are: Dr. R. E. Eagan, Dr. O. C. Thomas, Dr. H. M. Beaver, Dr. S. G. W. Stevens, and L. V. Gast, dentist. The Spring Hill Lumber Company under the management of G. A. Simpson carries a complete line of building materials. Mellor and Rose are contractors; John Lambert, carpenter and plumber; W. M. Mollison, livery; Roy Payne, pantatorium; George S. Sowers, 20th Century stationary; J. L. Todd, Spring Hill creamery; W. E. Tisdale, real estate; W. F. Wilkerson, insurance; G. W. Moore, garage; C. W. Dunn, drayage and veterinary; Dr. Pearson, fancy poultry; C. D.

Flanders, fancy poultry; George Mower, contractor; Col. W. C. Graves, auctioneer; Bush Newton, Overland dealer; Fred Ricketts, postmaster; W. W. Wickens, Mi-Jo. Telephone Company; Clyde Elliot, manager of municipal lighting plant.

The city a few years ago voted \$6,000 bonds and installed a municipal light plant and the streets are well lighted. The engines and dynamo are in a neat and concrete building, the property of the city.

An excellent band is also kept by the merchants' association. The Spring Hill Grange Fair, which this year will give its eleventh annual exhibit, began in 1904 as a stock and farm exhibit on the street and the second year leased two acres of ground from Mrs. Mathews, adjoining the city on the south. These two fairs being so successful,



THE OLD STORE BUILDING, SPRING HILL, KAN.

the fair board the next year leased fifteen acres of ground, fenced it and erected a floral hall, put up stables and pens for stock, and each year since additions have been made till now the fair is one of the best attractions in eastern Kansas, to those interested in fine stock and farm products, this too without horse racing, considered as one of the great drawing features of a fair in the years past.

The Spring Hill High School stands high as an educational institution of the county, and is an accredited school at the State University. A parent-teachers association has been organized recently and its meetings add much to the real worth of the school.

The Spring Hill "New Era," established in 1889 by J. W. Sowers, W. F. Wilkerson, editor and owner at the present time, is an excellent

country newspaper and covers the field adjacent to Spring Hill completely. Mr. Wilkerson is a practical and thorough newspaper man and his untiring work and straight business methods are appreciated by the business men of the town in a substantial way. The "new Era" articles written by Mr. Wilkerson are widely copied by the press. The worth of the average town as a place of residence is measured often by the progressive features of its newspaper. Spring Hill owes much of its advancement in the past ten years to the aggressive fight of the "New Era" for better things and the wide-awake citizens of this thriving little city have begun to appreciate this fact.

BANKS.

Spring Hill has two excellent banks. The Spring Hill Banking Company, the oldest bank organized, has a capital stock of \$20,000 and a surplus of \$15,000, deposits \$100,000. This bank for the past fifteen years has been under the careful supervision of A. P. Williams as cashier, with his daughter, Miss Anna, as assistant cashier, and is one of the solid institutions of eastern Kansas. Eli Davis is president, Loren Crawford, vice-president, W. C. Palmer, secretary. Directors are W. M. Adams, S. R. Hogue, W. M. Tibbetts, George S. Sowers, P. O. Coons, Lizzie Bunnell, Eugene Davis and W. H. Rutter. Stewart Simpson is assistant cashier and bookkeeper at the present.

The Farmers State Bank was organized April 1, 1912, with a capital stock of \$20,000. It has a surplus of \$6,000 and deposits of \$50,000. Irwin Williams, a home boy, was selected as cashier at the organization of the bank and his careful business methods and pleasing manners are bringing the bank rapidly forward in the confidence of the people. Miss Osa Williams is assistant cashier. Thomas Williams is president, J. W. Sowers vice-president, George Ellis, secretary. Directors are R. R. Crawford, H. B. Dickey, George Osborn, J. L. Pettyjohn, E. E. Smith, W. C. Rohrer, Alex Hines, A. C. Stiles.

The city park in "old town," planted in trees many years ago, affords a cool retreat from the hot rays of the summer sun and has an amphitheater where public meetings are held in the warmer months.

CHURCHES.

The first year of the settlement of Spring Hill there were no churches or schools in town. Mr. James B. Hovey in an interesting letter written in 1874 gives the following data:

"The spring of 1858 opened and found us without a school or church. Our community had been too small up to that time to support either, but the writer, thinking the time had then arrived when we might sustain occasional preaching, went in search of a minister of the Gospel,

one who would be willing to preach occasionally, at first, with a view to establish a regular stated service for our people. A preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church was found by the name of Hurlbert (if I recollect rightly), who lived about two miles east of Baldwin City. He agreed to be on hand on the following Sunday; and hold service at my house. (I don't know but it might be as well to say here that my house being somewhat commodious was made use of for all public occasions; it was used for a hotel, postoffice, justice's office, voting, public meetings, preaching, and just before the war for a store and stage stand.) When Sunday came he was on time; in fact we were on the lookout for him and saw him coming miles away on the prairie, in those days one could always tell a minister as far as the eye could reach. They always traveled on horse back—the horse invariably had a sort of pious regulation trot, and carried the inevitable ministerial saddlebags. He had no sooner got there than the house was filled. The people crowded in from all directions. Some came on foot, some on horse back, and some with ox teams, a few in two-horse wagons, but none in buggies, for buggies at that day were as scarce as railroads. The meeting was such an unexpected success, and the preacher so encouraged that another appointment was given out, and from that time we had stated preaching. In a few weeks the time came for a quarterly meeting and the congregation had grown so the old hotel would not hold them. So all at once just a week before the meeting the people set about building a house which could be used for a church and school house. Everything was ready on the ground and the building completed, all inside of one week, and the first quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church in Spring Hill was held in that building on Sunday, where on the Sunday before not a stone or brick was to be seen. Elder L. B. Dennis, of Lawrence, was our first presiding elder, and he was so pleased with our enterprise, and with the large congregation that turned out on that occasion, that he at once took a lively interest in our people and town, and had a regular station established here. In the meantime a church had been organized and the interest continued to increase till we were supplied with a resident minister, the Rev. Richard P. Duvall.

"The roster of Methodist ministers from 1858 to the present time is as follows: The first minister was R. P. Duvall, who stayed till March, 1867. Then Rev. Hogue followed in 1867, William Whitney 1868, O. H. Call 1870, Cole 1871, J. Biddison 1872, J. C. Tilford 1875 (Mr. Tilford is the father of Mrs. J. W. Sowers, who still lives in Spring Hill), J. O. Roberts, 1877, Walker 1879, Frank Hayes, 1881, J. S. Smith 1884, William Whitney 1885, son of the pastor of 1868; Don S. Colt 1887, S. A. Laugh 1888, L. A. Markham 1889, J. A. Thompson 1891, M. L. Everett 1891, W. P. Elliot 1893, C. G. Crysler 1896, C. S. Frank 1899, C. J. Horned 1901, C. G. Crysler 1902 to complete

the term of Horned, who resigned, Thomas McConnell 1903, W. J. Mitchell 1906, A. J. Bruner 1909, M. E. Goodrich 1910, D. A. McColough, the present pastor, came in 1912. The first church was built in 1871 and is now used by the colored Methodist Episcopal church. A new brick church began in 1911, was dedicated in August of that year and cost \$10,000. The membership at present is 191. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 125."

REMINISCENCES OF SPRING HILL.

(By W. R. Rutter.)

I came to Kansas in 1855 and went to Lawrence. When I arrived in the neighborhood where Spring Hill now is, in 1857, there were but very few people then on the ground. There were some Indians living on Bull creek, and among the whites I remember were James B. Hovey, William Mavity, S. B. Myrick, E. F. Davis, A. B. Simmons, W. A. Jenkinson, George Sprague, James McKoin and H. E. Brown. A town company was organized but it was not regularly incorporated until 1858.

The first building in the town was the hotel at the northeast corner of the public square, a two-story frame, known as the Spring Hill Hotel. It was 30x40 and stood on one of the highest points in the town.

The postoffice was established in the fall of 1857, but the mail had to be carried from Olathe, often on foot by A. B. Simmons, J. P. Lockey and myself. It was a dreary task, sometimes through the snow, and a lonesome job.

In that winter four of us thought we would enliven things by advertising for a wife. Thus we did in the Boston "Journal," which brought several responses of a warm and amorous nature. One widow from St. Louis, Mo., carried on a correspondence with increasing interest with one of the boys, and at last reached the climax by telling him how much she thought of him and said that "the children called him pa." A young lady in Kentucky early expressed a willingness to see "the southern lily transplanted to the side of the northern rose." An elderly female from Maine wrote that she had \$1,500 and that her husband must have as much. This let the boys out. Out of all the fun came one genuine attachment. One of the boys arranged to go to New York City where he was to meet his lady on a ferry boat, and should know her by her being dressed in black and carrying her handkerchief in her hand. This was carried out and they were married and came to Spring Hill to live. She was a finely educated lady, a fine Latin scholar and a musician.

Mr. George Sprague was the first to erect substantial farm buildings in 1857, putting up a good house and barn, building fences and making things look like home. S. B. Myrick settled on the northeast

quarter of section 15, directly north of my claim, and Davis was on the north of him. The first store was opened by W. G. Davidson. These were quickly followed in the next year by many others, nearly all of whom have gone.

The first newspaper of Spring Hill was started December 7, 1870, and was called the Spring Hill "Enterprise." It was a Republican paper but in 1872 it changed hands and the name was changed to the "Western Progress."

The Presbyterian church of Spring Hill was organized December 4, 1864, with ten members. Rev. H. Reed was the first pastor.

The following persons have served as pastors: J. W. Rankin, N. A. Rankin, James C. McElroy, A. Carroll, N. Young, A. M. Reynolds, William Howell, A. V. Stout, W. A. Rankin (second time), A. M. Mann, W. H. Course.

The church building was erected in 1871 by J. C. Beckley and is situated in old town one block east of the Old Hotel.

THE OLD HOTEL.

(By Ed Blair.)

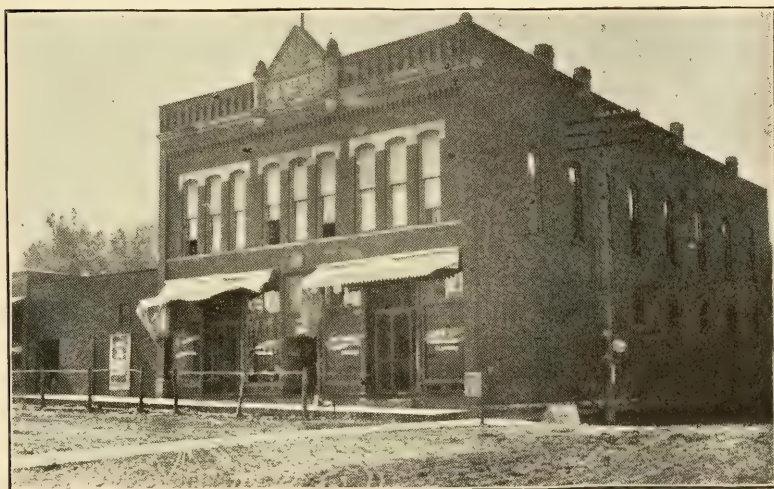
Over the prairies for miles and miles,
Slowly the stage coach rolled along,
With now and then the crack of a whip,
And a "Get up there" or a bit of a song,
The bluestem waved and the flowers wild
Nodded and becked as the stage went by
(In the soft June days) and when autumn came
The fires of the prairie lit up the sky,
And after the ride was a rest for a spell,
For the passengers here at the old hotel.

'Twas a welcome sight to the traveler worn
The light that flecked from the windows here,
And far in the night were the slow teams urged,
That the drivers might bask in its warmth and cheer,
For equality reigned at the old hotel,
Where the traveler told of his wanderings far,
Of his hopes and ambitions, of what he had been,
Of all that had happened his fortune to mar;
And the innkeeper listened to what had befell,
Till the clock struck twelve in the old hotel.

'Twas here Greeley came by the old stage line,
And stopped awhile for a welcome rest,
And saw for the first the prairies so wide,
That inspired his advice, "Young man, go west."

But the trail now bears the name of a street;
By the hotel's walls move a city's throng,
And the corn and wheat now nod and bend
On the sod where the bluestem waved so long;
But the hotel stands, yet through its door,
The guests from the stage coach come no more.

Like a granite slab 'mong the tangled vines
That bursts to view in a lonely wood,
(Where once in the long, long years ago
A party of silent mourners stood),
Brings back to the mind the years that have flown;
The years that have flown, yes, by the score.
So the old hotel, with its sinking sills,
Calls back to the pioneer days of yore,
A slab in the woods with but few to tell
Of its history now—is this old hotel.



THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE, SPRING HILL, KAN.

The Old Hotel at Spring Hill, Kans., is one of the historic buildings of Kansas and should be preserved as a historical museum of the border. It was the first building of Spring Hill, built in 1857, and the old stage line ran by its door. It was built on the northeast corner of the square in what is now called Old Town. The building of the Frisco railroad caused the present business district to be removed a half mile east of the old town site. The building is a two-story and its frame work is made from native lumber. It has four rooms 15x18 below and two

above with a seven-foot hallway in which a three-foot stairway is built. The stairway is boxed up underneath and recently a trap door was discovered inside of this, which, no doubt, had been made to be used as a hiding place during the border warfare. While there was no cellar underneath the building, the floor was high enough to admit a man's body and a score of persons could have been secreted there with no danger of discovery. On the north side a kitchen, twelve feet wide, extends the full length of the building. Everything about the building from the heavy oak sills, the old style hardwood flooring, the doors, windows and general style of construction, suggest the pioneer days. Up the old stairway you will want to go sure when you visit the place and there you will find two big rooms, big enough for four beds each, yet how many were accommodated at a time few indeed know at this time. The bridal chamber above the approach to the stairway is $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, and suggests the only privacy about the building. The building cost \$3,000, and the lumber used, with the exception of the frame, was hauled from Leavenworth. At the time of the building of the hotel some maple trees were set out and two of these are still growing, the largest, standing south of the door, being nine and one-half feet in circumference. A well dug at the same time just north of the building is twenty-five feet deep; has never been dry and still furnishes water to many in this part of town. One hundred feet north of the hotel a stage barn was erected where eight head of horses were kept and cared for.

STAGE LINE AND EARLY BUSINESS VENTURES.

The drivers on the stage line changed horses here, and it was the duty of the stage barn owner to have these horses ready to hitch up as soon as the stage arrived. These stage barns were erected about every ten miles along the route and but a few minutes was ever lost in changing horss. Four horses were driven at a time. Pat Murphy came to Johnson county with Jared L. Sanderson, who was interested in carrying mail and operating stage lines. Sanderson first established a stage line from Sedalia, Mo., to Warrensburg; then later, in 1863-64, a line from Kansas City Mo., to Ft. Scott, Kans., making a contract to carry the mail for four years at one cent per year. Mr. Sanderson figured that the passenger traffic, freight and express would make him a nice profit and he could afford to carry the mail, as by doing so he would keep competitors out, and it proved a profitable venture. He also operated a line from Kansas City to Santa Fe, a distance of 700 miles. A daily mail and express from Kansas City to Ft. Scott, with stations ten to fourteen miles apart where horses were changed, was kept up till the Missouri River and Ft. Scott & Golf road was built in 1869 and 1870. The first station was at Gum Springs, then followed in regular order, Beattie Mahaffies, northeast of Olathe; Squiresville, Spring Hill, Paola, Twin

Springs, Moneka, north of Mound City; Ft. Lincoln and Ft. Scott. Eight horses were kept at each barn and a telegraph line was established along the route. Two changes of horses were made each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, and Mr. Murphy had charge of the stable at Spring Hill. When Pat first came George Sprague kept the Farmer's Hotel, now the residence of James Cuddeback, and the stage barn was located near, under the charge of Mr. Sprague. He afterwards moved to the Old Hotel and the stage barn was built just north of it. Here later William Sowers conducted the hotel and had charge of the barn.

The location of the different buildings around the square at the time Mr. Murphy came was as follows: W. G. Davidson's general store was located on the site of D. S. Curtis's residence at the southwest corner of the square. This was the only building on the west side. Rankin & Steel had a general store near the southeast corner, west of Mrs. Hattie Skinner's residence. On the east side, where George Reeder lives at present, stood the store of Brown & Willis. Willis was a brother-in-law of Eliphalet Newton, and south of this store was a hardware store owned by W. Day. Alexander Davis and William Nichols ran a blacksmith shop on the east side, also located on the lot where the residence of C. G. Wilson now stands. On the northeast corner, opposite the Old Hotel, was located the first store building. A store was opened here in the winter of 1857-58 by W. G. Davidson. Afterwards a Mr. Johnson kept a general store here and kept a barrel of liquor on tap also.

THE PIONEER STORE.

(By Ed Blair.)

The counters were not polished (only where the loafers sat),
But little light shone through the window small,
A sack of Rio coffee made a snug bed for the cat,
The shelves extended half way up the wall.
'Twas just a "general" country store, at least they called it so,
Perhaps because they generally were out
Of what the people wanted, and the customers must go
With things with which they often were in doubt.

But stores are only ventures and the first must feel its way
And this was like all others of its kind;
Some groceries and hardware, just enough to load a dray,
Was largely then with what the shelves were lined.
But there was more than merchandise dispensed there every day,
When settlers from the Wea and Ten Mile,
And roaring, raging Bull Creek, and the Blue, ten miles away,
Spat on the stove and visited a while.

The stories of the growing corn ("Nigh on to boot-top high")
The planting of the hedge (the future fence),
The digging of the spring and well and finding water nigh,
Were stories then of interest intense,
And sandwiched in with others was the yarn from Uncle Dan
Of yesterday when crossing at the ford
He caught six cats with just one bait, the way his story ran,
The least of them as long as Berkshire's sword.

And Uncle Bill would tell 'em how he sewed his buttons on,
For batching was an art he'd mastered well,
And how the nails helped out a lot with buttons off and gone,
"Or locust thorns sometimes would do as well;"
And when a lively yarn was told the boys would gather 'round
A little keg that sat against the wall,
And turn the spigot slightly and pass the cup around,
The memories of old times to recall.

Yes, there was "booze" in Johnson's keg and money, too, for him,
And the reservation Indians also knew,
And when they, too, "mixed in" to smoke, the candle light grew dim,
And then they surely had a motley crew.
Sometimes the hotel cleared its floor and gave the boys a dance,
And then this keg of Johnson's took a hand,
And e'er th' boys attending spent th' "wee sma' hours," perchance
A part of those connecting couldn't stand.

The booze is gone, an outlaw now—for this no tears are shed—
But many things we've lost that are no gain:
The stronger ties of friendship in the early days, that led
A pioneer for miles through snow or rain
To help a needy brother when the fever threatened life,
Or help him save the meager crops he had.
For hearts grew strong and brave and true mid poverty and strife
And the good things ever crowded out the bad.

The "Uncle Dan" referred to above was the invincible 'Dan Ramey, of Spring Hill." Uncle Bill (William Rutter), worked as a carpenter on the Old Hotel and was a pioneer of 1857. Berkshire's sword is still hanging in the Grange store at Spring Hill. This sword was carried by Lieutenant Berkshire in the '60's and is one of his treasured relics of the war.

Mr. Hovey built the old store building and it was afterwards purchased by William Sowers, at the same time the Old Hotel was bought.

EARLY DAYS AT SPRING HILL.

David Sprong had a residence near where the residence of J. W. Janes now stands. A Mr. Lindsay built the residence now occupied by Mrs. L. J. Holdren.

The stone houses now owned by J. A. Hopkins and W. C. Graves were built before Mr. Murphy came to Spring Hill, and, having been remodeled and replastered, are as substantial as the day they were built. The building now known as Cook's Hall on south Main Street, was originally the Odd Fellows Hall and stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Hattie Skinner at the southeast corner of the square. The Ancient Free and Accepted Masons also had a hall on the southwest corner of the square, which was moved when the railroad was built to the lot now owned by Mrs. Null on Main Street. The building was later burned down and a brick store stands there, now occupied as a bakery and restaurant. Mr. Murphy moved his building now standing northeast of the depot from the north side of the square west of the Old Hotel. Mr. Murphy transacted business in this building for forty-two years.

The first white citizen of Spring Hill township was James B. Hovey. In a letter from him to Mr. Oliver Gregg in 1874, he gave the following excellent sketch of the early days of Spring Hill and Spring Hill township:

"About the middle of March, '57, I started for Leavenworth with a view to locating there, but the enormous value put upon property there, at that time, led me to abandon that point. I then proceeded to Kansas City, where I heard such glowing accounts of the "Shawnee Lands" in Johnson county that I decided to see these lands and locate there, if they answered the description given them. In the latter part of March I went to Olathe. There I found Dr. Barton, a clever genial gentleman, who took pains to show me the vacant claims about Olathe, but the fact is, I was frightened at seeing so much prairie with no timber near. So the good Doctor told me about the land around the head of East Bull creek, where there was, then, a most lively country and good timber. After spending the night with him in his cabin (which was the only house there then), where some eight or ten of us, all strangers to each other, slept in a row on the floor, with a blanket apiece under us for a feather bed, and one over us for covering. It was the fashion then to carry a pair of blankets, because one hardly knew where night would overtake him, or what he would find in the way of sleeping accommodations. Having breakfasted with the Doctor, on the plain fare of the day, corn bread and bacon, I started, under his directions, to find the head of East Bull creek. There were no roads, not even a trail to guide one, I was on horseback, and went, with the help of a pocket compass, to find a certain quarter section, I have forgotten its number, with its township

and range on a memorandum, nine miles south of Olathe, which I found without difficulty. I was then to go down Bull creek one mile and a half to find the cabin of a Shawnee Indian, who bore the name of George Washington, whom I found to be a good sort of an Indian, or as he would say: "Me good Shawnee man."

You will recollect that among the provisions of the Lecompton constitution was one allowing all the Kansas Indians to vote "who had adopted the manners and customs of the white man." That meant the manners and customs of the average border ruffian of that date. The Indian who chewed tobacco, smoked, drank whiskey, and cursed the "d—d abolitionists" was entitled to vote, so they nearly all voted.

George Washington, though he smoked and chewed, seldom drank and was a very good Indian. His dress consisted of a broad rimmed hat, a red calico shirt, and a pair of moccasins, which, of course, entitled him to vote. His family consisted of a wife and two children, and with them



THE OLD HOTEL. SPRING HILL, KAN.

I made home for some few weeks, there being no white folks anywhere near there. The nearest place to a white man was seven miles south of me, near Ten Mile creek in Lykin county, now Miami county, where there was a small settlement of Missourians which they called St. Marysville.

On the east there was not a habitation till we reached the State line. On the north, Olathe was the nearest place, and on the west at the junction of Santa Fe and Little Santa Fe roads, where Gardner now stands. Mr. O. B. Gardner and some others were getting out material on Bull creek to put up cabins.

Bill McCamish, who had married a Shawnee woman, was living on

Bull creek, at the crossing of the Santa Fe road, which was then a camping place for Santa Fe trains, but was afterwards laid out for a town and called after its owner, McCamish.

The east fork of Bull creek was known as Little Bull.

At the time of my entry on Little Bull as an actual settler in March, 1857, there were four Shawnee families living there, nestled out of sight in the timber of the creek. They were George Washington and family, Solomon Madder and family, Black Wolf and family, and one other family whose name I have forgotten. They were all peaceable and quiet sort of Indians who minded their own business and kept pretty much away from the whites.

LOCATING THE TOWN AND ORGANIZATION OF TOWN COMPANY.

On going to the place where Spring Hill is located, I was struck with the natural beauty of the place. The view from the elevated point selected for the public square was grand, and the distance one could see was wonderful. After the town of Aubry was built, twelve miles east of Spring Hill, we could see the houses there every clear day, and the timber adjoining the town of Ossawatimie, eighteen miles southwest of Spring Hill, could be distinctly seen. I settled on the southeast quarter of section 15, township 15, range 23. From my Shawnee landlord I bought some timber and alone, with the aid of my horse, commenced to build a cabin. This was the first claim occupied in that part of Johnson county or in Spring Hill township. Being so well pleased with the locality and being somewhat enthusiastic in my estimation of its future, it having all advantages of timber and water, and on a line that must be traveled between Olathe and Paola, I concluded, to myself, you know, as there was no one else to conclude with, that this was a good place for a town. So singly I set the ball in motion and stuck my stakes, the northwest and southwest quarters of section 14, township 15, range 23, for a townsite. It was an easy thing to stake a town site, but the next thing was to keep it, especially when there was no town company, nor any sign of one, but I trusted to luck and the Squatters' Association. Dr. Barton was my friend and the leading spirit in the association. There was an understanding that if an actual settler, relative of a member of the association, thought of coming to Kansas, such a member might take a claim adjoining his own for the benefit of his relative and hold it thirty days. Well, I took the chances that way, for my brother-in-law, to hold one quarter, the other I had to watch, and whenever I found settlers searching for claims, I would volunteer to show them good claims, and in that way I got a good number of settlers around me, and saved the town site. The first man that come along was William Mavity. In about two weeks after I landed there I put him on the

southeast quarter of section 14, township 15, range 23. He was unable to improve his claim at that time, and I kept him in my employ all that season. Then S. B. Myrick and E. F. Davis came together and took claims adjoining each other, Myrick taking the northeast quarter of section 15, township 15, range 23, directly north of my own and adjoining the town site on the west, and Davis taking the quarter adjoining Myrick on the north, but both soon found that their claims were on Indian head rights, and Myrick went to Olathe, but Davis stayed and took another, which joined the town site on the north and I took him as a partner to hold half the town site. We two then held it till we got it platted and surveyed, which was completed May 18, 1857. It devolved upon me to give it a name, which duty I fulfilled, calling it Spring Hill, after one of the most beautiful places I had ever seen—the suburban town near Mobile, Ala., Spring Hill, a most charming spot surrounded by beautiful groves, and flower gardens in endless variety. It occurred to me that the surroundings of the new town were capable of being made, by culture, as beautiful as the older one for which it was named.

“In the fall of '57 Mr. Davis sold his interest in the town to A. B. Simmons, William Jenkinson and J. P. Lockey, and soon afterwards I sold shares to James McKoin, Edwin Walker and H. E. Brown. On the first Monday in January, 1858, a town company was organized in conformity with the legal requirements for preempting town sites. J. B. Hovey was elected president and A. B. Simmons secretary. The town made but little progress during the first few years of its existence, but the members of the town company were anxious to have the surrounding country settled with a good class of settlers and took more pains to get the county settled up than the town, well knowing that if they would have a flourishing town they must have a flourishing country to support it.

The first house built in the town was the Spring Hill Hotel. It was built in the summer of 1857, by J. B. Hovey, and stands on the northeast corner of the public square, a two-story frame building, the ground floor occupying forty feet front by thirty feet depth. It stands on the highest elevation in the town, the view from its upper story windows being very extensive and one of rare beauty.

SPRING HILL BEGINNINGS.

The oldest farmer in Spring Hill township is George Sprague. His claim joins the north half of the town on the east, and he made the first improvements and his farm shows what a practical industrious man can do. Mr. Sprague put up the first substantial board fence in that vicinity, also raised the first Osage orange for hedge and built a large frame barn, such as was seldom seen in any part of the State at that day. He was one of the first farmers to build a good dwelling in the township. Among other parties that came to Spring Hill about this time were D.

F. Dayton, James Sweeting, B. H. Stiles, and all made substantial improvements, so we had one of the best improved settlements to be found in the county.

On the fifth day of October, 1857, occurred the first election for delegate to Congress, member of legislature, justice of peace, etc. At this first election, if I remember rightly, sixteen votes were polled. M. J. Parrott received a majority for delegate to Congress, Edwin S. Nash for member of State Senate; J. B. Hovey and H. H. Wilcox were the first justices of peace.

During this fall the department at Washington granted a postoffice at Spring Hill, and appointed J. B. Hovey postmaster. But the receipts at the office had to pay for carrying the mail, and as they were next to nothing at all, the carrying had to be done just the same. Under these circumstances it was undertaken as a labor of love and was actually carried on foot during the winter of '57 and '58 to Olathe, and back once a week, over that bleak prairie, sometimes through the snow, and there was no beaten road to guide one most of the time, by A. B. Simmons and W. R. Rutter, though occasionally by Jonathan Gore and W. A. Jenkinson. They went two at a time for safety, as there was no road to follow. In 1858 our mail route was changed. We got it through the distributing office at Westport, and J. H. Jackson, of Spring Hill, got the contract to carry it weekly. In 1860 A. B. Squires took a contract to deliver it to us tri-weekly. In 1862 we got mail daily, on the regular Kansas City and Ft. Scott mail route, which had been changed so as to come by way of Olathe.

During 1859 it was thought advisable to effect a regular organization of a Republican club. In pursuance of that plan Gen. J. H. Lane spoke at Spring Hill to a large crowd, and the club was organized with J. B. Hovey, president, and A. B. Simmons, secretary.

Early in 1858 A. D. Richardson, then a regular correspondent of the Boston "Journal," since then attached to the New York "Tribune," became much attached to eastern Kansas. In going to Osawatimie he stopped at Spring Hill, and was so highly pleased with everything there that he at once proposed to become interested in the town. The writer sold him an interest and he was admitted into the town company on the footing of an original member. Mr. Richardson evinced a lively interest in the affairs of the town and always used his influence for its welfare.

During the winter of '57 and '58, the first store was opened at Spring Hill by W. G. Davidson. He did a very fair business for the amount of stock he kept. In 1860 Mr. Prunty came from Parksville, Mo., built a commodious store and dwelling, put in a complete stock and did a splendid business.

On the twenty-second day of March, 1858, an election was held for the election of township officers when H. H. Wilcox and J. B. Hovey were elected justices; A. B. Squires and Mr. Wilcox, supervisors, and

J. B. Hovey, chairman of supervisors, William Mavity and Robert Victor, constables.

In 1859 Spring Hill thought she had enough talent within her border to start a literary society, so a call was made for that purpose, and the Spring Hill Literary Society was started with about twenty members. J. B. Hovey was elected president, Mrs. Charles Spaulding secretary, and Miss Emma Gustin critic. It flourished for a season then quietly gave up the ghost.

It was during this year, 1858, the great rivalry sprang up between Gardner and Olathe on the county seat question. Gardner was not sat-



SPRING HILL BANKING CO., SPRING HILL, KAN.

isfied with the way Olathe had secured it, and wanted further action on it by the next legislature. At that period in the history of Kansas it was believed that corner lots, when judiciously applied, had great weight in the location of county seats, especially with the previous legislature, whose uneviable name has passed into history, and which is known as the "bogus legislature" of Kansas, though I am not aware that Olathe was ever suspected of using any such appliances in her interest. Gardner's hope was in getting her candidates nominated for the legislature, through whose influence, if elected, they hoped to secure the desired

change by legislative enactment. Messrs. Lockhart and Hovey were elected by large majorities. That election was really a test on the county seat question, and Olathe won. The legislature wisely refrained from meddling with it, and in Johnson county it never came up afterwards.

In 1860, the year of the great drouth in Kansas, Spring Hill township suffered but little in comparison with other parts of the State. Though there was great scarcity, and but little of anything raised, the calls for aid from our township were very few and easily supplied. During the summer the writer had frequently to shut all the doors and windows in the house to keep out as much hot burning air as possible that came from the south; we had never experienced anything like it before. In breathing it, it really seemed that we were breathing hot air from an oven. Animals suffered dreadfully, and its blighting effects were felt by everything animate and inanimate.

WAR TIMES.

Spring Hill raised two companies for home protection, one a mounted company, commanded by Capt. James Duff, and one infantry company commanded by Captain Hovey. One or the other of these companies was frequently requested to stand guard over some weak neighboring settlement, that had been threatened with fire and sword by some of the Missouri bushwhackers that infested the border that season. This kind of irregular service did not suit our men, it was not either soldiering or farming, though it partook of the hardships of both. Frequently we had to sleep with our guns in reach and perhaps with our clothes on, ready to start up with the first note of alarm. During the same season Captain Hill, of Olathe, commenced recruiting for active service in the field and quite a number of our men went into his company and with their regiment, Col. R. B. Mitchell's, participated in the battle of Wilson Creek, under General Lyon. Captain Duff, together with such of the men that remained, held himself ready for home service.

In October, 1864, we had our last and biggest scare. Price was coming upon us like a volcano, with an army big enough to swallow us all down together. Our situation was critical. General Curtis at once issued an order putting the State under martial law, and ordered every man to report for duty, had the stores all closed, and squads of patrolmen bringing in delinquents, not only in cities and towns, but through the country. In many instances men were taken from their fields while at work and some were not allowed to go home for a change of clothing.

The legislature of 1858-59 passed an act opening a State road from Leavenworth via Olathe, Spring Hill, Paola, and Mound City to Ft. Scott. A military telegraph line was placed on the road during the war. In due season parties interested, including the writer, began to agitate the question of a railroad.

One looks back on those days of trial, when the wolves came howling around our cabin in the night, and the rabbits used to eat all our young trees in the winter, the Indian hogs ate up our corn in the summer, and the cattle broke down our fences at all seasons of the year. And when we used to haul all the water we used from a spring half a mile away and go twenty-five miles to Westport to mill; yet after a lapse of sixteen or seventeen years, it is rather pleasant to look back and reflect on the good those early efforts have accomplished.

CHAPTER VIII.

GARDNER.

Settlement and Townsite Company—Business Firms—Gardner Raided Three Times—The Last Raid—Churches—Gardner of Today—Gardner's Early Days.

GARDNER—SETTLEMENT AND TOWNSITE COMPANY.

Gardner, Kan., situated on the Santa Fe railroad, ten miles southwest of Olathe, is one of the best cities of its size in the State in wealth and business. The town was settled in 1857, and named for O. B. Gardner, former governor of Massachusetts. The town company was composed of J. W. Sponable, O. B. Gardner, Benjamin B. Francis, A. B. Bartlett, George Chamberlain and others, and from the start the town made a good growth. The early settlers were nearly all Free State men, and when the Lecompton constitution was up for adoption out of 103 votes cast in the township, only three were for it. The greater part of Gardner township is prairie and the soil is extremely fertile. One of the first Free State conventions in the county was held in Gardner in 1858, J. W. Sponable representing the township as a delegate. He was also a delegate to a convention in Olathe the same year where a firm stand was taken against the pro-slavery party. Gardner was pillaged three times during the border warfare, but only once did the town suffer badly. When the war commenced the men in Gardner and Gardner township enlisted freely.

BUSINESS FIRMS.

The following is a list of Gardner business men in 1915: Bigelow-Foster Merchandise Company, general merchandise; Ward & Mowrey, grain dealers; Farmers Bank, H. C. Bigelow, cashier; Terrell & Turner, hardware; Gardner Lumber Company, building material; Cramer & Eyerly, contractors; Dodge Sisters, millinery; Gardner State Bank, H. O. Craig, cashier; Gay Brothers, general merchandise; George B. Dent & Company, harness shop; Johnson County Telephone Company, H. C. Bigelow, manager; J. B. Todd, creamery and ice plant; C. L. Horn, groceries and meats; Henry Young & Son, hardware; W. R. Pearce, jeweler and optician; E. E. Armstrong, drug store; R. C. Fear, physician; J. W. Stanley & Son, furniture and undertaking; J. R. Miller, barber; E. L. Eaton, editor Gardner "Gazette;" W. T. Silver, barber; Will Stern, live stock shipper; F. L. Hodges, horse dealer; H. N. Hodges,

dealer in mules; P. J. Murphy, postmaster; Gardner Clothing Company, general merchandise; H. Z. Moore, dentist; A. M. DeVilbiss, physician; F. N. Wilson, dentist; J. L. Smith, painter; W. H. Luther, painter; W. C. Ball, shipper hay and straw; J. S. Cordell, drayman; T. H. Myers, pantitorium; J. C. Pack, dealer in hay, rock crusher; Laura B. Murphy, insurance and real estate; J. C. F. Ayres, real estate and insurance; L. I. Gray, garage; J. E. DeNoon Auto Supply Company, oils and auto supplies; G. J. Tobler, auto livery and feed stable; G. W. Moll, bakery; H. T. Clarman, blacksmith; Sam Stephens, blacksmith; James C. Shean, electric picture theatre; E. E. Hill, restaurant.

GARDNER RAIDED THREE TIMES.

I am indebted to Stephen J. Wilson, of Olathe, for the following articles concerning the raiding of Gardner, Kans., at three different times in the early history of Gardner township:

Hostilities of the great Civil war in the United States commenced April 12, 1861, when the Confederates fired on Ft. Sumpter. Hostilities ended with engagements at Boco Chico, May 12, 1865. In August, 1861, was the first hostile act of the Confederates in Johnson county, Kansas, when a party of Missouri Confederates came over to Tomahawk creek and escorted the suspected Confederates, old man Franklin and family, across the line into Missouri. There were no casualties in this demonstration. The occurrence created some local excitement but in reality was of little consequence. The first town in Johnson county, Kansas, that was raided and looted by Confederates was Gardner on the night of October 22, 1861. The village of Gardner is situated on the old Santa Fe Trail, seventeen miles west of the Missouri line and eight miles southwest of Olathe, and thirty miles southwest of Kansas City, Mo. I was at that time sixteen years old, a resident of Gardner, and clerking in the store of J. W. Sponable. The store was full of goods, including many pieces of fine goods such as broadcloth, tweeds, cassimeres, silks, satins, laces, ribbons, and staple drygoods, such as were usually kept in country stores, which we sold entirely at retail. Another store there was owned by a brother of my employer, Sanford G. Sponable, and L. H. Church, his partner. Their store was filled with clothing, drygoods and groceries, which they sold at wholesale and retail. Both stores were doing a thriving business. We had no railroad then at Gardner. Some small stores, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, the Stone Hotel, owned or occupied by Abram Cramer, the postoffice, about fifteen or twenty dwelling houses, and about 100 inhabitants, constituted the town. We had also an organized company of home militia, consisting of about twenty-five or thirty men, recruited from various parts of the township. The State government supplied them with sixteen muskets; Osmar Green was captain. They met about once a week

to drill, and used a small one-story house near the center of town for their armory, where the guns and ammunition were stored between drill days.

In this raid on Gardner fourteen of the bandits were Dick Yeager's men, from Missouri, near the border, though some other man may have been the captain. We called them bushwhackers. It is reported that Cole Younger was one of the men in the band. They entered Gardner from the east, bringing with them a wagon and horses, probably stolen from Andrew Murphy and Henry Gorsline, two miles east of town. They also got wagons and horses from my employer, J. W. Sponable, and a third wagon and horses were taken from another party near town. The bandits arrived about 10:30 o'clock just as we were closing up the store after a busy day's trade. It was a clear moonlight night and the last customer at the store was a man living north of Gardner, William Bergen, near or beyond De Soto. He was trying to make a deal



FARMERS' BANK, GARDNER, KAN.

with Mr. Sponable for a larger bill of goods than regular customers usually bought. He stayed late talking to Mr. Sponable and left about half an hour before the bandits arrived. The first move the bandits made was to secure the sixteen muskets, stored in the armory diagonally across the street from the store. They evidently knew where the guns were. Mr. Sponable had just stepped outside the door to go home and immediately came back and said, "There are robbers." We counted fourteen bandits in sight. We could see from the store what they were doing and realized our danger. After securing the guns they surrounded the store. John Sponable, myself, and a soldier of the Mexican war by the name of Wesley Iliff, were in the store. Iliff slept in the store with me and had already gone to bed. We locked and bolted the front

door, put out the light, and went up stairs. The bandits rattled the front door and demanded to be let in. We did not answer. Then four or five of them got hold of a big breaking plow that stood outside and with it smashed the door open. By that time we were getting uneasy, but could do nothing, and that is just what we did. Our store was wooden and could be easily set on fire. We had two single-barrel guns, one empty and no ammunition to fit it, the other one I loaded while going upstairs and in my hurry got the ramrod fast. Outside were fourteen men well armed with double barrel shot guns, Spencer and Sharps rifles, for us to tackle. Mr. Iliff told us to hide our guns, which we promptly did, by placing the loaded gun in the bed. The bandits were now in the store and calling for a light, and informed us we would not be hurt. They knew that we were upstairs and told us to come down. Mr. Sponable went down first and lighted a lamp. Iliff was the next one down, and in a few moments I went down, passing by a man with whiskers and a double barrel shot gun, standing at the foot of the stairs. He looked like a common, every day sort of a fellow, and I failed to be frightened at seeing him and stepped in the back room as I told the fellow I wanted to get my scarf. I found men outside guarding all the doors and windows, and no chance for me to get away if I had wanted to. They demanded the safe key from Mr. Sponable. He told them he did not have it, but had just got back from Leavenworth, spent all his money for goods and had lost the safe key, unless he had left it in his other pants pockets. He handed them a can of powder, said they might blow the safe open but he did not think there was any money in it. They examined the safe and decided it could not be blown open with powder, and asked Mr. Sponable to make a further search for the key. Three or four of the men took him to his home about a quarter of a mile away to search the clothing he had worn to Leavenworth (the story about going to Leavenworth was true). Mr. Sponable found the key and the bandits no doubt saw it in his hand but from their ignorance of safe keys, failed to recognize it as a key of any kind. Mrs. Sponable succeeded in making the bandits believe that her husband had told her when he came back that he had lost the key. So the safe was not further molested. There were several hundred dollars in money and many valuable papers in the safe. In the meantime, while all this was going on, the bandits were loading up the wagons with goods, mostly dry goods, from the counters, shelves and drawers, dumping them in by the armfuls. The other store owned by Church & Sponable was also broken open and other wagons were being loaded up there with goods. Several thousand dollars' worth of goods were taken from each store. Other houses and stores in the town were not molested, no person was killed or injured, not a gun fired. Mr. Iliff and myself, and every other person the bandits caught, except Mr. Sponable and his wife, were taken and marched across the street to the armory, where a mounted

guard was placed over us. There were about twenty of us and they held us from about one to two hours till all of the wagons were loaded and started toward Missouri. Guards then ordered us to stay where we were till daylight or they would kill us. Then they left following the wagons eastward. Two or three persons were compelled to act as drivers on the wagons. E. Davis was one of these. When they took Andrew Murphy's and Corselines' teams on their way in town Mr. Gorseline immediately set out to inform his neighbors. The bandits were hardly out of town before men with guns were coming in town from all directions. By daylight nearly 200 men had started in pursuit. They got as far east as Little Santa Fe at the State line where they made a halt to council concerning their rights to cross over and also to get something to eat. Here Henry Gorseline met with an accident. He was in a store looking at a loose handled smoothing iron which lay on a shelf, and in examining it the iron dropped down, striking the hammer of his gun he was holding, and discharging it. The charge entered his head, causing his death two weeks after. This accident put a damper on the entire company, and they returned home without recovering any of the goods except some that had jostled out of the wagons along the road. My loss by the raid was a silver dollar, some small change, a home-made white weasel skin purse, and a record or diary that I prized highly. Since the raid I became owner of the store building, and own it yet in a somewhat altered condition. It stands on another lot in the west part of town. I also became owner of the safe and key referred to, and the latter is still in my possession, the safe having been destroyed.

Of the persons victimized and otherwise referred to in this sketch, my old employer, J. W. Sponable, accumulated a competence for himself and family, in the banking business and other enterprises. He was finally paid for his loss in this raid by the Government and the money he received he gave to people in Miami and Johnson counties for the support of libraries. He died a wealthy banker in Paoli, Kan., leaving a family of six, consisting of his widow, Myra D. Sponable, of Paola, Kan., his son, Fred T. Sponable, who succeeded his father to the presidency of the Miami County National Bank; his son, Frank W. Sponable (our present State senator from this county, 1905), who lives at Gardner, Kan., and operates the Farmers Bank at that place. His daughters are Fannie F. Fordyce and Carrie McLaughlin, of Paola, Kan., and Helen Washburn, of Topeka, Kan. His brother, Sanford W. Sponable, died a retired bachelor in Chicago, was wealthy, and is buried in Paola. L. H. Church made considerable money in the mercantile business and was one of the men who built the old St. James Hotel, in Kansas City, Mo. He afterwards became a cattle man and in cowboy fashion he gave his personal attention to driving the cattle to markets.

Abram Cramer and Wesley Iliff are both dead and are buried in the Gardner cemetery. Osmar Green moved to Palmyra, Mo., E. Davis was afterwards a captain of militia at Gardner. He died in Lyon county, Kansas. Andrew Murphy moved to Topeka, Kan. As to what took place immediately after this raid, October 22, 1861, the loss sustained by Newton Ainsworth, a farmer living five miles east of Gardner at that time, and of Ainsworth's and Sponable's efforts, and of their success in securing Jennison's troops from Leavenworth, and the doings of Jennison's men in retaliation, recovery of some plunder captured from some of the bandits and disposition made of the pursuers, I can not give accurate and reliable account.

THE LAST RAID.

It was August 23, 1863, that the third and last visit of Confederate guerillas was made on Gardner. It was in the evening when Quantrell's men passed through the town on their way to sack and burn Lawrence. They moved quietly along, riding four abreast, with pickets out in all directions, the officers speaking to their men in a clear deep undertone, saying: "Close up, close up." I was holding several horses in a ravine some distance away and out of sight, though I distinctly heard the tramp of the horses' feet and the commands of the officers. They traded horses with some man in the town and told the man to send his bill into Leavenworth for the "boot" they were to give. They claimed to be new troops going to Leavenworth to be mustered into service. Their conduct and armament were suspicious and aroused the citizens. Great excitement soon prevailed, and people hid their valuables and run their horses and cattle to places of safety and some individuals sought safety in the high weeds and shrubbery. Dr. W. W. Shean appeared to be one they were especially desirous to see, but he and his son, Chandler D. Shean, succeeded in evading them, but his son, Edwin P. Shean, then a boy, was induced to put the Johnnies on the right road to Lawrence and was their guide for a few minutes. He was not harmed, is alive yet and lives on a farm near Gardner. No persons were tortured, no shots were fired, no one was killed and no houses were burned in Gardner or in its vicinity, on any of the raids made on Gardner by Confederate guerillas, bandits or bush-whackers.

CHURCHES.

The first church organization in Gardner was that of the Methodists, a temporary one in 1857. They were reorganized in 1859 and built their church edifice in 1878 at a cost of \$2,200. It was dedicated by Rev. J. C. Tilford, who was minister at the time. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Walford. The church was remodeled in the

spring of 1911 at a cost of \$1,500. The present pastor is Rev. B. A. Silverthorne.

The Presbyterian was the first permanent church organized in the town, having been effected in 1858. This church was built in 1870 at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. Beech was the first pastor. This church was struck by lightning in August, 1892, and damaged. A new church was built in 1894 at a cost of \$4,000.

Westminster Hall was completed in 1915 at a cost of \$6,000. This ing is 48x90 with stage 48x16, with maple floor, well lighted and built for public meetings, basket ball, athletics, etc. It has a full set of stage scenery, and the Ladies' Aid Society have a complete kitchen in the building, and folding tables where church dinners are served at all social functions.

The Catholic church was organized in 1870 after the completing of the railroad and a church erected in 1870 costing \$2,000. In 1912 a new handsome brick church 35x80, costing \$8,000, was erected. The first pastor was Rev. M. J. Casey. Present pastor is Rev. James Ordning.

The Baptist church was organized in 1879, and their church erected the same year at a cost of \$2,000. Their first minister was Rev. W. A. Stewart. Present pastor is W. O. Wolf. Claude Spyres, formerly a member of the church here, is now doing excellent work in the ministry. The church building was damaged by a tornado, March, 1905. It was remodeled at an additional cost of \$500.

The Church of Christ was built in 1912, costing \$3,000. This church has no regular pastor at the present time.

Gardner has two strong banks, the Farmers Bank, Frank W. Sponble, president, H. C. Bigelow, cashier, deposits \$262,000; the Gardner State Bank, M. F. Bray, president, Homer Craig, cashier, with deposits of \$122,000. The population of Gardner is 600 and on a bill board recently erected on the south side of the Santa Fe Trail passing through town is the following glowing tribute to prohibition Kansas: "Gardner: Population 600—Bank Deposits \$400,000—No Saloons or Joints."

GARDNER OF TODAY.

Gardner had a population of 514 in 1910 and has had a substantial growth since then, and perhaps has about 600 now. Its bank deposits are about \$400,000.

The homes and streets of Gardner are lighted with natural gas from the main of the Kansas Natural Gas Company. It supports a Chautauqua each summer and has a lecture course during the winter season. It has several strong mercantile concerns, among them the Bigelow-Foster Mercantile Company, Gay Bros., Terrell & Turner Hardware and Implement Company, Gardner Lumber Company, and all the different lines of business are well represented.

The Gardner "Gazette," Ed Eaton editor, is a newsy paper, and in its quiet and effective way, boosts for the city of Gardner fifty-two times a year. Mr. Eaton, the editor, is a thorough newspaper man, unobtrusive, but firm for the things that add to the upbuilding of a small town and his persistent work in showing so effectively the value of good roads, and public improvements has been the means of placing



KELLEY'S ELEVATOR, EDGERTON, KAN.

Gardner foremost among the small cities of the State with a reputation for doing things. A \$30,000 dollar high school building is being erected at the present time which will be modern throughout.

GARDNER'S EARLY DAYS.

(By W. J. Ott.)

The author of this article was born in Maryland in 1827, and after a few years' residence in Virginia went to Iowa where he remained two years.

"In 1856 I had heard of the fine country lying to the south and west, called Kansas, and the struggle for liberty then being waged to make it a free State. However, after a trip as far as Leavenworth, and showing such war-like conditions, I returned to my home in Iowa where I remained until the next year.

"In the spring of 1857 a party consisting of Alexander R. Veach, Arthur Larrick, Ellis Miner and myself took up the trail from Leavenworth for the Neosho country which was then being rapidly settled up. On reaching Lawrence, we fell in with a man named Fairfield, who

lived on Kill creek, about five miles northwest of where Gardner now is, who told us of the prairies near his home, 'as fine as the sun ever shown upon.' Our party followed Fairfield's suggestion and on April 22, 1857, we reached the place which was to be our future home and found that its description had not been exaggerated, and if the sun shines on finer prairies, we have failed to find them.

"Each of us took a quarter and started to make a home. We were the first white settlers in this neighborhood, except Fairfield, who had married a Shawnee woman.

"Not long after this George Thorne and Rufus Thorne, his brother, came with several yoke of cattle and went into the business of breaking prairie. George Thorne settled on a claim northeast of Gardner but about the next year took a trip over the Santa Fe Trail to New Mexico. His father came that fall and took the claim which had been first held by Rufus Thorne, although he was not much more than a boy. I raised some excellent potatoes on my claim that year, but nothing else. The ground which Thorne broke was planted to corn the next year, 1858, and gave fair promise of the splendid qualities of the prairies of Gardner township which we have seen fulfilled so bountifully in the intervening years.

"Among others who came that first year was our friend, V. R. Ellis, and a man by the name of E. Davis and O. B. Gardner. Mr. Davis built a hotel on the Santa Fe Trail near where my present home now stands. The principal attraction at his house in the way of entertainment consisted of the charm of his three daughters. The oldest one married Mr. Cartright in 1857, being the first wedding of the neighborhood. I claim to be entirely unbiased as to the qualifications of these young ladies, as I knew them well, having married one of them myself in 1859.

"The most of the settlers of our neighborhood were Free State men; and most of the settlers of Olathe were pro-slavery. We had very little of crime or law-breaking and were a peaceful and neighborly set of fellows. It is true that in some parts of the country there was a good deal of claim jumping, when men rightfully entitled to their homes were driven off by violence. In order to protect the rights of actual settlers, we formed a protective settlers' association or squatters' association, as it was called, of a dozen or more men of the community. This association had but little to do, and never to my knowledge used any violence, but we did save the homes of some of our settlers against eviction by persons who had come with a view of using force. There was no shooting or hanging by this association, and its work was of the best and highest advantage to our little community.

"The town of Gardner was laid out in the summer of 1857. The town company consisted of Mr. Bartlett, president, Asa Thayer, George Cham-

berlin, Ben Francis, David Francis, his brother, and O. B. Gardner, and from this latter person the town took its name.

"Large beginnings were made by laying out 320 acres of land in town lots. The company gave a share of eight lots to any one who would build a house on the townsite. . . I accepted this generous offer and built my first house on the now site of Gardner. It was not a very pretentious affair, made of native lumber, which I got from the mill at De Soto.

"The long, old, red building, which now stands near Mr. Frank Sponable's elegant home, was built by me for his father, J. W. Sponable, in the year 1857. It first stood a block farther east than it now stands and was our first store building. The stone hotel was begun that year but was not finished until 1858.

"The first sermon in the town of Gardner was preached in the house of Mr. Davis, afterwards my father-in-law, but not according to my regular appointment. The preacher was Mr. Hubert of the Methodist denomination.

"There are incidents enough to be told of our early life in Gardner to fill a big book. We had many inconveniences and hardships, discouragements and difficulties, almost without number, but each rebuff only made these early pioneers the more buoyant and strong, developed the many splendid qualities out of which was grown the excellent citizenship of our little city of today. There were many calls for help and sympathy and the large heartedness, characteristic of the times, never halted or failed to respond when occasion demanded."

CHAPTER IX.

EDGERTON.

Location—Churches—Commercial Enterprises—Cemetery—The Press..

Edgerton has a population of 450, is located on the Santa Fe railroad, fourteen miles southwest of Olathe, and is in a fertile farming country. It has three churches. The Methodist Episcopal church has a fine \$10,000 building which was dedicated in October, 1913. Rev. A. L. Day is pastor. This church is located on the corner of Fourth and Hulett streets, and the congregation has a fine parsonage which was erected at a cost of \$1,500.

The Presbyterian church is located at Third and Nelson streets, and is a handsome frame building, costing \$7,000. Rev. J. S. Swagger is pastor. A \$2,000 parsonage is owned by this church, also. This church has a membership of 140.

The Catholic church is in charge of Rev. L. E. Kramer. The building is an elegant frame structure, costing between \$7,000 and \$8,000, with a fine parsonage also.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.

The Edgerton State Bank has a capital stock of \$20,000, and a surplus of \$14,000. The following are the officers: President, Frank Braun; vice-president, J. R. Whitla; cashier, Martin J. Kelly; assistant cashier, W. F. Braun. The Edgerton people take a pride in their schools, and are now agitating the question of building a district high school, as the present building is inadequate for the increasing needs of the district.

The Edgerton Hardware Company does a large business in hardware, implements and automobiles. J. R. Whitla is the manager.

The Farmers Store with C. E. Harlow, manager, does an excellent business, and carries a general stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware and implements.

Pearce & Cordell are dealers in groceries and dry goods. E. J. Runner, druggist. Thomas S. Greer, physician and surgeon. Hale & Dwyer are general merchants. Besides these, all smaller lines of business are well represented. The town has a large lumber yard and an elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. A new modern hotel, band, thirty-acre natural park adjoining the city on the east, and as Mr. Mayes puts it, "four Killarney lakes which furnish boating." The Odd Fellows hold an annual picnic in the park and a Chautauqua is held every year. Nat-

ural gas is supplied by the Kansas Natural Gas Company. The two cemeteries, Catholic and the one belonging to the Edgerton Cemetery Association, are well kept and present a neat appearance.

The following is a list of the firms doing business in Edgerton: W. H. Kelly, elevator and corn mill; Edgerton Lumber Company, D. R. Hale, manager; Edgerton State Bank, M. J. Kelly, cashier; Edgerton Hardware Company, J. R. Whitla, manager, hardware and implements; Farmers' Store, C. E. Harbour, manager, general merchandise; Pearce & Cordell, general merchandise; Hale & Dwyer, general merchandise; Ernest Crow, barber; L. J. Roller, restaurant and bakery; E. J. Runner, drugs; Edgerton Creamery Company, C. E. Todd, manager; S. B. Ewart, painter and paper hanger; S. M. Lard, blacksmith; G. E. Leberman, blacksmith; P. E. Wolfley, real estate and loans; J. C. Crawford, painter and paper hanger; L. E. Walker, painter and paper hanger; F. O. Grahm, barber; J. M. Collins, dray and transfer; J. S. Edenfield, horse and mule buyer; J. F. Hastings, postmaster; The Edgerton "Journal," Charles W. Mays, publisher.

CEMETERY.

The people of Edgerton and vicinity are proud of their cemeteries, one of which lies one mile south and four miles west, while the other, the Catholic, is one mile south and an equal distance to the east.

A few years ago it was thought the present cemetery would shortly be too small for their needs, so the late C. M. Dickson sold to the board of trustees a number of acres adjoining the old cemetery on the east and south, so that the plot was more than double in size.

The cemetery board takes care of the ground and all the graves, no one being obliged to look after their own lots.

THE PRESS.

Mr. Charles Mayes publishes the Edgerton "Journal," a live newspaper. Mr. Mayes is a Kansas product, born in Pleasanton, Kan., in 1873, and began learning the printing trade when eight years old. He worked in many newspaper offices before he embarked in business for himself. He established the "Journal" in December, 1906, bringing the old Washington press formerly used by the "Greeley News," Mound City "Democrat" and LaCygne "Standard," which he purchased from Bruce Dennis of the La Cygne "Journal." Mr. Mayes is the father of eight children, a gain of seven since he came to Edgerton, and is not only educating his flock, but is making the financial end show up in a substantial way. He is a good town booster, and is appreciated by the good citizens of Edgerton and surrounding country. His office is located in the historic Methodist Episcopal church that was removed from Lanesfield to Edgerton

after the railroad established the town of Edgerton. The main part of the Hotel DeTar building at Edgerton was formerly the United Presbyterian church at Lanesfield, and was brought here at the same time. The studding in this building is 4x6 oak, and the building is still substantial, notwithstanding the fifty years or more of service. The old Ft. Scott and Leavenworth military road, as well as the Santa Fe Trail, passed through Edgerton.

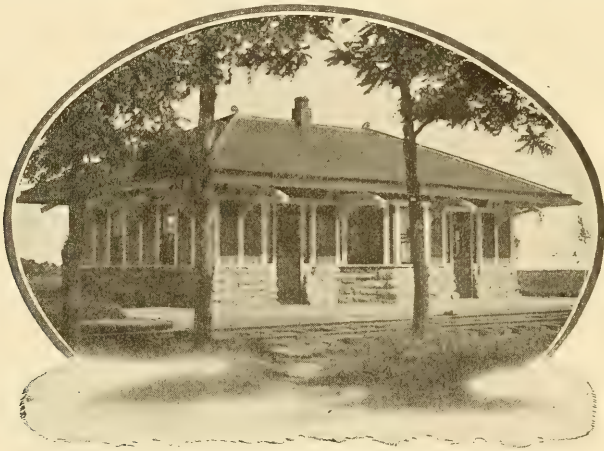
David M. Evans located here in 1857, when he was six years old. On the way here, he with his uncle, later Judge David Martin, camped at Jonathan Millikan's, at Olathe. They erected a log house on his farm at first, and, shortly afterwards, a stone house. During the border trouble Mr. Evans remained here alone, Mr. Martin being called away to duties connected with the home guards.

CHAPTER X.

OVERLAND PARK.

Strang Line—Business Houses—Additions—Avation Park—Exposition Club—Bank.

The building of the Missouri-Kansas interurban railroad, known as the "Strang Line" from Kansas City to Olathe, has joined the futures of the two cities. If one grows the other must as the business and social relations are so closely connected. The rise in land values along the line of the interurban from \$100 to as high as \$1,000 per acre has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the farmer residents in Johnson county. The interurban lines are naturally the farmer's lines as they bring a market to his very door and give him the

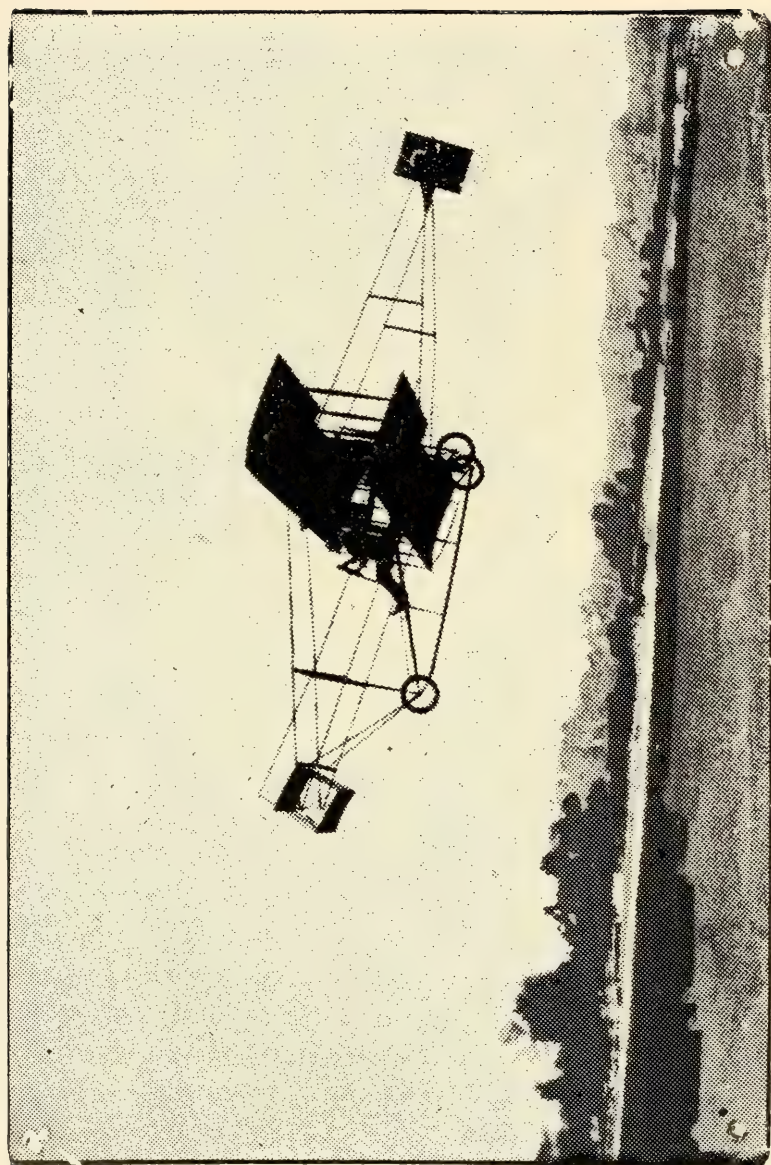


STRANG LINE DEPOT, OVERLAND PARK, KAN.

conveniences of the larger cities, while still living in the free and open country. The Strang line has not a bridge on its entire line. It follows the high ridge along the historic Santa Fe Trail, now a rock road that parallels the Strang in the Overland district, and this drive is the delight of all motorists.

Overland Park is situated on a ridge 136 feet higher than the highest point in Kansas City, which is plainly visible in the distance and is nearer the postoffice in Kansas City, Mo., than Swope Park.

Overland has natural gas, electric lights, septic tank sewerage, twenty miles of graded streets, shade trees, and about 100 buildings. It has a bank, lumber yard, and a number of important business institutions,



SCENE AT AVIATION FIELD, OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

as follows: Lon Cave, hardware, implements, garage; J. C. Conser & Son, general merchandise, coal and feed; J. E. Murphy, general store; Miss Fern Jessup, drug store; George W. Weimer, restaurant; Phil. Walker, feed barn and livery; Howell & Wilson, blacksmiths; Overland State Bank; Auto Restaurant; A. M. Wood, real estate and insurance; Miss Ella Moreland, postmistress; C. B. Halliday, attorney and real estate; Dr. Stough, physician; Home Telephone Company, J. D. Givens, manager; Overland Park Lumber Company, Charles Braun, manager; Overland Barber Shop.

ADDITIONS.

The entire town site of Overland comprises 500 acres, divided as follows:

Overland Park is laid out in 233 choice building lots 50x140 feet, which lie just west of the depot at Overland on the Overland Park turnpike. The building restriction is \$1,000.

Overland Hill, laid out in ninety bungalow sites, lies just north of the depot. Kansas City can be plainly seen from every lot, and no more beautiful land can be found anywhere. The building restriction is \$1,500.

Overland Heights, which lies east of the depot, along the Santa Fe Trail Boulevard, is an ideal spot for a suburban home. It is laid out in 170 lots, and single acre tracts, fronting on winding roads to conform to the natural contour of the grounds. A fine view of Kansas City, as well as of the beautiful Indian creek valley, can be had from this subdivision. The building restriction is \$2,500.

Overland View, which is laid out in single acre tracts, adjoins Overland Heights on the south, and commands an excellent view of the Indian creek valley from every point. The convenient and slightly location of this land, together with the richness of its soil, makes it very attractive for suburban homes. The building restriction is \$1,000.

Overland Place, which lies southeast of Overland Heights, is laid in two and one-half and five acre tracts. A fine view of Kansas City, as well as of the Indian creek valley, can be had from this subdivision, and it is especially attractive for those desiring a large country place for a home, or for truck gardening purposes.

AVIATION PARK.

Overland Park has an aviation school, a grand stand, and hanger or aeroplane garage, and all facilities provided for the housing of aeroplanes. Some of the world's now famous aviators made their first small beginnings at Overland, and its flying field is widely known in the world of aeronautics.

Mr. Strang believes in Overland, works for it, talks for it, spends his money for it, and knows from his thorough knowledge of the United States, in which he has built railroads in nearly every State, that Overland, for a healthful place, a beautiful place, a moral place, and a good place for investment and home building, can not be excelled and proves his faith in the people and town by living here, himself, with them and being one of them.

EXPOSITION CLUB.

The Mid-Continent Exposition Club has been chartered under the laws of Kansas and is organized to build and operate an extensive exposition plant and club on ground to be purchased in Overland Park district. A large tract of land, excellently situated for the purpose of a club, has been acquired. It is well served by macadam, automobile



THE VOIGHT BUILDING, OVERLAND PARK, KAN.

roads, the Strang line, the St. Louis and San Frisco railroad, and is only eight miles from the union station in Kansas City.

BANK.

Overland Park State Bank was organized March, 1910, with a capital stock of \$10,000. It has a surplus at present of \$2,000, and deposits of \$55,000. Its officers are John L. Pettyjohn, president; John Marty, vice-president; C. A. Pincomb, cashier. The directors are John L. Pettyjohn, John Marty, John Hyde, J. D. New, E. D. Cross, E. E. Voights, Willard James, C. E. Pincomb, L. D. Breyfogle, C. F. Pettyjohn, Frank Hodges. This bank has a neat building 24x60 feet, with basement under the entire building.

CHAPTER XI.

DE SOTO.

Location and Business Firms—Organization of Town Company and First Building—Churches—DeSoto During the Civil War—A Pioneer's Experience—Introduction to the Shawnee Indians..

De Soto, Kan., is situated in the northern part of Lexington township, on the Santa Fe railroad, sixteen miles east of Lawrence. It is a thriving little city, and is surrounded by a good farming territory. It has a city light plant, a grain elevator, and Hodge Brothers have a large lumber yard there of which J. E. Dewees is manager. The Kaw Valley Mercantile Company and the Taylor Mercantile Company have large establishments, carrying full lines of general merchandise. All lines of business are well represented. The city has a population of about 500.

The De Soto "Eagle Eye" is published by Wiard & Wiard, and is a newsy paper of genuine merit, and covers the surrounding territory thoroughly.

The De Soto State Bank has a capital and surplus of \$18,000. B. S. Taylor is president and Andrew Smith, cashier. It is one of the solid financial institutions of the county.

Other business firms are: Ralph Jinks (successor to Coker Brothers), general merchandise; Davis & Ore, implement store; J. M. Stuchberry, hardware; Nicholson & Chambers, hardware, furniture and undertaking; Baker & Company, furniture and undertaking; John Boen, livery; B. C. Culp, Rexall drug store; L. C. Blaylock, garage; Charles Kaegie, blacksmith; James Hidleston, second-hand store; George Wyland, barber; Dr. Marks, physician; Dr. Fortney, physician; J. F. Mason, stockman; M. Rakestraw, postmaster.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN COMPANY AND FIRST BUILDING.

De Soto was organized in the spring of 1857 by a town company, composed of B. W. Woodward, James F. Ligate, James Findley and G. W. Hutchinson. It was named after the great Spanish explorer, De Soto.

Zera Nichols occupied the first frame building in the town as a general store in 1857, and Stratton & Williams built a saw mill on the river bank. D. Rolfe was employed as engineer for a year and he liked the country so well that he sent for his family and they arrived here in April, 1858. Two or three buildings were erected in 1857. Percy

Teters built a double dwelling in 1858, and his family and that of John Van Rankin occupied it. The first hotel was built in 1858 and Mr. Rolfe moved into it that year. John Van Rankin started a general store in 1859. The postoffice was established in 1860 and James Smith was the first postmaster.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist church was organized in 1858 with Elder Buch as minister. Meetings were held in private houses and in the hotel until 1866 when a stone church, costing \$2,500, was erected. The Presbyterian church also was organized in 1858. In 1879 they built a stone building costing \$2,000. Rev. William H. Smith became pastor in 1860 and remained pastor for about thirty years.

The first birth in De Soto was a child of Mr. and Mrs. Gentry. It died soon after birth and this was the first death in the town.

The first marriage was a double one, that of Trusdale Barclay to Mellisa Gentry and Robert Todd to Mary Gentry, the ceremony occurring in 1859.

A two-story flouring mill was erected in 1879, near the depot, by Skinner & Barrett.

DE SOTO DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The excitement of the border war was as great at De Soto as in other border towns, and the people of that vicinity organized the home guards and picketed the roads. Robert Todd, of this place owned a horse named "Buckskin" that used to stroll across the Kill creek bridge, near his home, where pasture was greener than on his side of the creek. Sometimes he would go over in the evening and along about daylight the next morning return home. A Mr. Lewellyn, who did not know "Buckskin," nor his way, was placed near the bridge one night after "Buckskin" had crossed, with orders to halt everyone that attempted to cross the creek. Early next morning he heard the horse coming across the bridge. Mr. Lewellyn called "Halt" and "Buckskin" stopped. "Advance and give the countersign," yelled Mr. Lewellyn, and "Buckskin" started on and kept advancing. Mr. Lewellyn, thinking it was a bushwhacker, blazed away, putting a bullet in "Buckskin's" jaw. "Old Buckskin" was a tough animal though and a few days' doctoring by Mr. Todd brought him back to his usual good health.

A PIONEER'S EXPERIENCE.

The following is given by J. L. Morgan, who is one of the prominent pioneers of De Soto:

"I landed at Kansas City about the twelfth day of April, 1858, and walked out to Westport where I stayed all night, and there I met a man

who said his name was Turpin, and he lived near Olathe, which was a very wealthy neighborhood, where claims were worth about \$5,000.00 each. I was intending to go to Tecumseh the next morning, but took the wrong road at the mission, and asking no questions, I later found myself in Olathe. I saw some men at a house on the north side of the road from the Avenue Hotel, and asked one of them the way to Tecumseh. He said that I was on the wrong road, and would have to go to Monticello, or Lexington, which latter was the nearer, but that there was no road further than Cedar creek. The house where these men were proved to be the justice court, and my informant was Wilkerson, a kind of attorney between the two cedars. I had business with him afterwards.

"Following his direction to Lexington, I started out, passing the Bronaugh claim, now the A. G. Carpenter farm, and the claim of Bill McGill.

"I saw rails hauled out on the prairie, but no wealth that my friend, Turpin, had spoken of. Outside of Olathe all was prairie grass, about two inches high, partially covered by the snow which had been falling all morning. The road stopped at Cedar creek. I forded the stream and climbed the bluff, just above where the red bridge now is, and found myself on a high prairie, and saw a high mound ahead, and made for that, until I saw, off to the northwest, some signs of life. The sun was getting low, so I made for that bunch of houses. After wading Kill creek, I came to a path which proved to be one made by stage horses, when driven to the creek for water. Following this path, the first house I reached was one standing where Lexington Grange Hall is now located. I went up to this house, and the man sitting in the door was Colonel Quarles, the father of William Quarles, of Stanley. He pointed out a place where I could stay all night, for the sun was down and I was very hungry, not having had anything to eat since I left Westport. Several men came in during the night, and some of them were from Kentucky. Colonel Quarles also was a Kentuckian, and I was just from there myself (not from the bluegrass district, but from the penny-royal).

"After looking around the next morning, I concluded to go no further. I found that this was the Shawnee Reservation, and that there was a township organization, and that the settlers had come in 1857, mostly. Samuel McKinney had built a large hotel which had burned down, and Ralph Potter was undertaking to rebuild it at this time. There was a grocery store, which sold whiskey, on the side. There was a daily, four-horse stage, west and east, with an express messenger who carried the money chest. They changed horses and took dinner here, each way. This was a regularly organized stage company. I remember that L. G. Terr went over the line often, also Phil Elkins, the father of Stephen B. Elkins, United States senator from West Virginia. Some of the

drivers' names I recall. Among them was our jolly, whole-souled "Bill" Julien. No matter how cold or hot, wet or how dry, he was always on time with jolly good humor.

"Among the town officers, I will name Mr. Slaughter, county surveyor, who lived here. Each township had three commissioners, and the chairman was a county commissioner. Ralph Potter was our chairman; Jesse Roberts was justice of the peace. There was no constable serving when I came, so Justice Williams appointed me constable, and I was commissioned by Governor Denver.

"A few words in regard to the town of De Soto. It seemed to be a flourishing little town, with a steam saw mill, owned by Stratton & Williams. Cottonwood lumber seemed to be legal tender at that time, to the mill owners. A good dry goods and grocery store, by R. and M. L. Todd, and a ferry, put in and operated across the Kaw, by Warren Kimball, and John L. Taylor's blacksmith shop, together with H. A. Burgess' boarding house, used until the hotel was built, made up most of the business concerns. Daniel Rolf was proprietor of the new hotel.

There was another place which made an effort to be a village, and that was the town of Potosi, or better known as "Little Shab," just east of Pioneer Hall. It was preempted by O. F. Williams and a man by the name of Winthrow, for a town site, but, like Lexington, it is now a fine farm.

"To refer to an item mentioned in the beginning of this paper, of going to Tecumseh; the name of my friend there was James Alverson. He came out here from Kentucky, in 1854; and his relatives, at Tecumseh, were named Jordan. In March, 1863, I went up to see him, and we had a very fine visit, talking over old times. I never saw him any more, until the Price raid, in 1864. I was with our company, at Shawnee, when the Topeka regiment came through, and he was in the ranks. I had a good long talk with him, and the first news I heard after the battle of Brush Creek, or Westport, was that he had been killed in that battle."

CHAPTER XII.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.

J. L. Morgan, of De Soto, was born in Hardin county, Ky., in 1833, and located on the Kar river, three miles west of DeSoto, in 1858. The town of De Soto is located on land then owned by John Possum, a Shawnee Indian. Mr. Possum's cabin is still standing in the barnyard of Mr. Anderson, who owns the farm now. Once, after the Shawnees had drawn their Government money, some of them decided to celebrate with a little firewater, and these met at Possum's cabin, and the usual drunk followed. When Mr. Morgan stopped at the place, the little cabin was full of drunken Indians, lying on the floor, much like hogs in their pen. One of them, Aaron Blackfish, was not so full, however, and he darted out at another door. There were three doors in the cabin. After Mr. Morgan left, Blackfish came back and in the drunken row that followed, killed Tom Big Knife, crippled another Indian by striking him with a gun, and then shot himself with the same gun.

OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Shawnee—Quantrill Visits Shawnee—Lenexa—Aubry—Stilwell—Stanley—Merriam — Bonita—Morse—Ocheltree — Monticello—Wilder Kenneth — Choteau—Switzer—Lackman—Craig — Zarah—Holliday—Oxford.

SHAWNEE.

The lovers of Kansas history will always find in the pretty little town of Shawnee, situated one mile west of Merriam, Kan., something of interest. It is a beautiful place, and a few business houses are built around the square in which are growing shade trees that invite you to a welcome rest. The history of Johnson county could not be written without Shawnee being prominently mentioned. It was at one time the county seat of Johnson county, and at two different times, 1862 and 1864, the town was sacked by guerillas under Quantrill. James Campbell, of Merriam, lived there at the time and witnessed the destruction of the town. Thirteen houses were burned each time beside the loss by pillage, and destruction of lives. A street car line from Merriam, Kan., running through a beautiful grove, takes you to this quiet retreat so full of romance and history and as one wanders about the town, house after house built back in the '50's and '60's can be discovered. Many of the modern houses in the vicinity contain a part at least of some of the stone or brick residences of the earlier days.

Shawnee contained a larger population before the war than at the present time. It is not now an incorporated city, and has no police force. The residents of the town being so law-abiding and peaceful none is needed. What a contrast to the time when eight saloons sold liquor here to Indians and whites alike. And this little town, without an organization, too, has one of the strongest and best directed banks in the county. the Shawnee Savings Bank, incorporated in 1908 with a capital stock of \$10,000 and a \$5,000 surplus and deposits of \$90,000, president, R. O. Larsen; vice-president, L. L. McShane; C. Nieman, cashier; C. M. Watson, assistant. The town has three general merchandise stores and one exclusive dry goods store and one hardware store. It has a nice school building with three rooms and an enrollment of 115. The Methodists have a strong organization under the supervision of Rev. F. E. Modden and a membership of 105. Two years ago the Methodist Sunday school celebrated the fiftieth anniversary. Father T. P. Schwam is the head of the Catholic church here. He has a fine church with strong membership. Up to two years ago a parochial school was maintained here, the school being the oldest one in the State.

The first settlement was made here August 10, 1857, by J. D. Allen. Other early settlers were Richard Williams, William Holmes, J. T. Rowland, W. B. Maupin and A. W. Wear.

Shawnee derived its name from the Shawnee Indians, who lived here on the reservation at the time of the white settlements. The district court met here in 1857. All the county officers resided here at that time and the town was known as Gum Springs. J. D. Allen was appointed justice of the peace by the commissioners in 1857 and held the position for many years.

Timothy Keeser and Martha Patton were married September 9, 1857, the first marriage in the town. The first death, that of Mrs. W. B. Maupin, was in July, 1858. The same year the first school was organized here and was held in an old Indian meeting house. A school building was erected in 1866 near the southwest corner of the public square. In September, 1857, Rev. William Holmes preached the first sermon in the town. A church was built many years prior to the location of the town, called the Shawnee Indian Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A postoffice was established here in 1858, and M. P. Randall was appointed postmaster. The present postmaster is Benjamin F. Hollenback, who was first appointed to the place in 1867 by President Andrew Johnson, and with the exception of two terms when Grover Cleveland was President, has held the office ever since. In Mr. Hollenback's own words, "I was removed then for being an offensive partisan." The postoffice is now located in the northeast corner of the square and Mr. Hollenback and wife have nicely furnished living quarters in the back part of the same building. Mr. Hollenback was born in Kendall county, Illinois, in 1836, was married to Catherine Brown in 1854 and has seven children. He first located in Olathe township about four miles

east of town and was there when Quantrill raided Olathe in 1864. He heard the gunshot that killed Frank Cook, a young man who enlisted a short time before in the Twelfth Kansas. It was about midnight when Quantrill's men passed by his place and Mr. Hollenback heard them coming. His house was almost one-fourth mile from the road and one of Quantrill's men began to tear the boards off the fence to go through when one of the men called, "Come on, G— d— it, there aint no one lives there; it's an old abandoned house." Mr. Hollenback's corn field was close by his house and he kept secreted until they had passed. Mrs. Hollenback and their children were there at the time.

Mr. Hollenback engaged in business with Thomas Archer, in 1865, at Shawnee. A year later they dissolved partnership and Mr. Hollenback continued in business alone. He knew the Indians well and recalls Chief Bluejacket, Graham Rogers, Lazarus Flint and others. He sold the Indians a great deal of merchandise and they were good pay. He says they came, picked out what they wished and paid for it without dickering. Many of them were like their white brothers in spending their money as fast as they received it, and oftentimes, before. He says Chief Bluejacket and quite a number of other Indians belonged to Shawnee Lodge, No. 54, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he remembers when Chief Bluejacket was initiated. At a certain part of the ceremony, he made a very long and fervent prayer, and tears rolled down his cheeks. These Indians wore their hair trimmed in the same style as the white men. In August, 1862, Mr. Hollenback enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Kansas infantry, and served until July, 1865. He was on the board of county commissioners for two years, being elected in 1867. He is well fixed in a financial way, and at the age of four score, he and his estimable wife are enjoying the well-earned competence which is theirs.

Patrick McAnany lives three-fourths of a mile north of Shawnee on one of the fine improved farms for which this township is famous. Mr. McAnany was born in Ireland in 1839, and came to this country in 1848, and to Shawnee, Kan., in 1858. He was married to Helen Mansfield in 1869, in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. McAnany lived with a Shawnee Indian, David Daugherty, many years, and has a fund of most interesting history of the early days to relate. He says, as do all the others who were intimately acquainted with the Shawnees, that they were a fine people, intelligent and honest. The only objection he had to them, said he, was the way they cooked. He just couldn't like their cooking. "How did they cook their meat?" was asked of him, and he replied: "Well, I don't know as you would call it cooked. They would roast it before the fire until it was partly done, then eat the part cooked and roast it again, continuing this until the piece was finished." The greatest season of rejoicing among these people though was when the corn of the little field had reached the roasting stage. Then these people would gather the corn, tie the ears together by the husks, put

some forks in the ground, lay poles across them and hang the corn on the poles, under which they would build fires. When the corn was roasted properly they would take the corn and cut it from the cobs and spread it out on buffalo robes, deerskin or other hides, to dry. The Indian went barefoot and the fact that their bare feet came in contact with the corn made no difference as to its toothsome-ness. After the corn was dried it was put away in bags made of hides and kept dry until such time as it was needed for food. Their fields were small, from one to four acres in extent. The corn that was not dried was kept for



STREET SCENE, LENEXA, KAN.

meal, and until a mill was built each family desiring this luxury made its own meal by burning out a hollow in a stump. In this hollow they would put some corn, and with a wooden maul, almost four feet long, would pound or churn it until it was the proper fineness for bread.

When they got their pay from the Government, which was once a year, in the fall, the payment was made at the council house, and those to whom the Indians were indebted were there at desks, ready to receive their money as soon as the Indians got theirs. The Indians carried their money in big handkerchiefs, tied around their neck, and the pay of each one as his name was called was put in his handkerchief. Then he passed

down the line to his creditors, and each took out the amount due him, which usually was plenty, no doubt, and often there was nothing left for "Poor Lo," when he had visited the last one. Mr. McAnany received \$16.00 per month while working for the Indians and Mrs. Daugherty each month, would hand him the exact amount tied up in a sack. This he gave back to her to keep for him, and when she died he had about \$200 of his money put away in the sacks that he had saved. After she died he worked for a Mr. Wilkerson & Knapp, who kept a general store, groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, etc. He worked for them until Mr. Wilkerson was killed by the Indians. There were eight to ten saloons there at this time and Wilkerson with others had been drinking and one of the Indians who was also drunk killed him. Wilkerson did not sell whiskey. Mr. McAnany could speak the Shawnee language and was an interpreter at one time. Asked in regard to their songs, if any, he said there was no sense or words, really, to them. The only musical instrument, if it should be called musical, was a sort of drum, made by stretching a hide over a hoop, which was struck with the hands or sticks. The Shawnees were educated too highly to indulge in the dances that many of the other tribes were accustomed to give, yet there was some sort of chants, given at times, which he could not interpret. Mr. McAnany was on several hunting trips out West, near Junction City, with the Indians, and he said meat of most any kind was welcome, even to prairie dogs and skunks, the latter tasting excellent to a half-famished man. Said he: "When you get hungry you can eat anything." He says he has seen buffalo wallows so deep that if filled with water, would drown a man. They were made by the buffaloes using their horns and pawing the dust until they made a nice bed in which to wallow, which desire was no doubt caused by an itching of the skin. The buffalo meat was smoked and dried, no salt being used. It made little difference, said Mr. McAnany, if a few bugs or crawlers did get into it. and "Eggs," said he, "I never could like eggs the way the Indians ate them. The fact that the chick had begun to form did not keep the Indian from using the balance of this great delicacy. They simply threw the chick away and used the balance of the egg, and seemed to prefer their eggs in that condition."

Mr. McAnany saw the real thing in war service and carries the proof with him. He doesn't have to go to the records to convince one that he "fit some." "Just feel here" he said, as he put his finger on the upper part of his left cheek bone. "That is a bullet and its been there since the battle of Wilson Creek. The doctors said they did not dare remove it for fear it would never heal and here in my left ear I received another one, shot from a hot musket and the head of the bullet buried itself, leaving a part sticking out as the bullet seemed to be partly melted. And the buckle on my cartridge box saved me from being bored through. A bullet struck with force enough to have killed, but that buckle saved

my life." It was a warm fight and some of the Union soldiers had to lay on their backs and load, then roll over to shoot, while they used rocks for protection. Mr. McAnany was taken prisoner and afterwards exchanged and ordered sent to Leavenworth hospital. On the way there he, and three others, stayed all night about half way between Ft. Scott and Kansas City, and intended to leave by the stage next morning. The hotel keeper was a Union man and knew of a plot to kill them the next day as they left on the stage, so told them to slip quietly out at a signal he would give them during the night, and he would have a conveyance near and take them to Westport. They were ready when the signal came and thus their lives were saved. From Westport they went to Leavenworth by boat. Mr. and Mrs. McAnany live on their 148-acre farm in a stone house, one part of which was built by Fred Choteau before the war. The road to Olathe in the early days was not hard to find. "Just go south one-half mile and twelve miles straight across the prairie" was the direction given. A fine spring was on the road, near Lenexa, Kan., where early-day campers found plenty of good water for their teams. A house stood near this spring in 1862, and the next and the only other house on the road was Mahaffie's big stone house.

QUANTRILL VISITS SHAWNEE.

Of course Shawnee being so close to the Missouri line, could not escape the terrors of the border warfare, and on October 17, 1862, Quantrill, with about 140 men, surrounded the town and corraled the residents in the square. A Mr. Styles and Bicker were murdered in the streets, and all the stores in town looted and the buildings set on fire. The Higgins Hotel, the largest house in town, was burned, and thirteen other buildings.

No one but those who saw the terrible destruction can have the faintest idea of the terror to the residents of the town in the short hour that Quantrill's men were there. Momentarily expecting to be murdered, seeing house after house looted, then set on fire, and seeing defenseless citizens shot down, the terrors of the hour can never fade from the memory of those early pioneers. Yet, strange to say, this happened but six weeks after the Olathe outrage of the same character, and practically no preparations had been made to protect the town and the invaders came without a moment's warning. A few citizens made their escape into the woods surrounding the town. J. A. Walker had a large dry goods stock and after picking out all they could use, the raiders set fire to the store, a plan followed out with all the other business houses in town. Quantrill's men found two Miami county, Kansas, men camped at Brown's Spring, five miles east of Shawnee. They shot both men, also a boy of twelve or fourteen, and took their teams and set their wagons on fire. The bodies of the two men and the boy were taken to Olathe the next day. The boy was living when discovered, but died on the way to Olathe.

One of the men from Miami county was a Mr. Butram and two of his wife's brothers were with Quantrill. Mr. Butram had had a quarrel with them previous to this time. James Warfield, who lived on the Brown farm, was also murdered by this same gang and his body left lying in the road a few hundred yards the other side of the place of the killing of Butram and his companions. Warfield had been accused by some of the party of being favorable to the Jayhawkers. An Indian named Washington was met at the crossing of the Big Blue by Quantrill's men. The Indian supposed that they were Jayhawkers and when asked where he had been, said: "Been over to Missouri to kill Secesh." Quantrill told him he certainly did not mean that and the Indian said again: "Yes, kill Secesh." They explained the mistake he had made but



SCHOOL BUILDING, LENEXA, KAN.

told him they would give him a chance for his life, however, and to run for the brush. He did so but got entangled in a grapevine and one of the men shot him through the head. A year or more after this, Dr. Bell took the skull home as a curiosity, the Indian not having been buried. Hundreds of cracks radiated from the hole in the skull as in a pane of glass when shot through.

The following is a list of business firms in Shawnee:

Shawnee State Savings Bank; J. H. Hurd, general store, William Garrett & Son, general store; Patti Brothers, dry goods and notions; G. Gey-

sels, harness and hardware; W. H. Heaton, druggist; H. Caswell, barber; Mrs. E. L. Sautter, groceries; W. F. Blanton, machinery; B. Young, cafe and cold drinks; B. F. Hollenback, postmaster; Dr. W. O. Quiring, physician.

LENEXA.

Lenexa is a pretty little town, located on the Frisco and Strang Line railroads seven miles northeast of Olathe, in a fine farming country, and is destined soon to be a city of nice residences owing to its close proximity to Kansas City. It has service every hour to Kansas City over the Strang Line at the present time.

Its population is about 450, and each year shows a steady growth.

The railroad bought the townsite in 1869 of C. A. Bradshaw and laid out the town, and sold a number of lots to different parties, among them D. Brickly and C. M. Bower. The first store in town was opened by Lee Freeman in 1869; the second by Dr. Bower in 1870; the third by Rush and Gintner.

H. D. Gillette moved to Lenexa in 1870, and started the first blacksmith shop. Mr. Gillette is still living in Lenexa. He sold his property in 1875 and went to California but returned to Lenexa and engaged in business again, and concluded to stay. He has never regretted it and has a nice home now in which to spend his declining years. When Mr. Gillette built his first shop in 1870, he used green cottonwood lumber, and when the summer's sun poured out its rays of heat on that shop the boards cupped till they looked like big troughs. Mr. Gillette does not recommend green cottonwood lumber for building purposes.

Among the early settlers were Joseph Rush and Edwin Bradshaw.

David Huff moved here in 1871. The postoffice was established in 1870. The first birth in town was that of Willis Bower January 19, 1869. The first marriage was that of John Bower to Miss Mary Bradshaw in 1873, and the first death that of George Bower, the same year. The Methodist church was built in 1878, at a cost of \$1,200. They have fine parsonage also, and a strong Sunday school. The finest church in the city is the Catholic church, which has a very large membership. The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1878, at a cost of \$1,200. The Lutherans stand second, having a strong membership and a beautiful church. The Methodists organized in 1870, but prior to that held meetings with others in Sunday school work.

The Farmers State Bank of Lenexa, organized April 20, 1904, has a capital stock of \$10,000, and a surplus fund of \$5,000, deposits, \$105,000. President, S. B. Haskins; vice-president, A. E. Wedd; cashier, E. H. Haskins. Directors, S. B. Haskins, A. E. Wedd, W. P. Haskins, Herman Musch, C. E. Pincomb.

The city is well represented in all lines of business as follows:

Farmers State Bank, E. H. Haskins, cashier; Lenexa Lumber Com-

HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS

pany, W. D. McClure, manager; Louis O. Krumm, general merchandise; Ellis & Schwald, general merchandise; Mrs. Fanny Lisk, general merchandise; E. A. Legler, variety store; D. S. Swartz, blacksmith; R. E. Mills, blacksmith; F. J. Spena, garage; J. A. Burnett, drugs; J. Callaghan, blacksmith; J. H. Dent, harness; W. E. Dickerson, barber; Lenexa Grain Company, grain and implements; M. R. Elrod, cafe and cold drinks; L. E. Newcomer, hotel; R. C. Creeker, hotel; Dr. P. L. Jones, physician; Bradshaw Bros. Realty Company, real estate and loans; Miss Maude Williams, postmistress.



THE TRAIL INN, LENEXA, KAN.

AUBRY.

The village of Aubry was surveyed and the town company organized in March, 1858. The members of the town company were A. G. Gabbart, president; Greenbury Trekle, treasurer; W. H. Brady, F. G. Franklin, P. J. Ford, and L. M. Smith. Mr. Gabbart named the town Aubry after the famous traveler (Mexican we believe) of that name. Mr. George Cass, a bachelor, who was afterwards a member of the town company, traded his interest in the burgh for a slave negro woman.

The first township election was held May 22, 1858, when Mr. Brady was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, Burton Olney, treasurer, and W. W. Rice, clerk. Also Gabbart, Snyder, Gamble and Trekle were elected justices of the peace.

At that time the chairman of the board of supervisors was also a member of the board of county commissioners, Mr. Brady acting in that capacity to represent Aubry township. Also the township treasurer collected the taxes, and the clerk assessed the township. The first school district, now No. 8, embracing the town of Aubry, was organized in the summer of 1858. A frame building 20x24 was built and Sylvester Mann taught the first school.

The first sermon was preached at the house of A. J. Gabbart in February, 1858, by Rev. Duval, a minister of the Methodist church, North. The first church was organized in May, 1859, by Rev. A. Clark of the Christian denomination. Samuel Medell and Miss Nancy Middleton were the first couple married, Justice Gabbart tying the knot in September, 1858. The first birth was their daughter, being born the next year.

A son of A. Purdy died in the spring of 1859, the first death in the township.

The township was gradually settled and improved, generally, by an excellent class of people, and peace and harmony prevailed.

With the commencement of the national difficulties, rural quiet and peace came to an abrupt end. Located on the border of Missouri—the worst part of Missouri too where the adherents of rebellion were most numerous and rampant—the township was most unfortunately situated. With the outbreak of the war, most of the citizens left and joined the armies. A number of the best citizens decided to remain, hoping to escape molestation by adopting a peaceful policy. Some few were in sympathy with the Union cause, and the rest, who were principally former residents of Missouri, inclined to pray for the success of the rebellion. It was equally unsafe to express an opinion on either side.

One of the most outspoken Union sympathizers was Dr. S. B. Bell. The first raid by the rebels in the town was made some time in 1862. A gang of men who were supposed to belong to the Cassidy band came in the night and surrounded Dr. Bell's house. The latter, by this time had learned of the feeling against him across the line, and hearing some noise in the yard, sprang out of bed and found his house surrounded by armed men. He dashed out of the door and by dodging among their horses managed to reach a cornfield near by. The bushwhackers fired at him a number of times, but as soon as he reached the shelter of the standing corn they gave up the chase.

From Dr. Bell's place they went to Jackson Gabbart, another Union man. Mr. Gabbart was away from home and again the raiders were balked. A gun was accidentally discharged by one of the band which shot off the hand of a young man named Sublette, a member of their own party. This mishap caused them to immediately return to Missouri without doing any damage. It was afterwards ascertained that

the expedition was undertaken for the purpose of murdering Bell and Gabbart.

The second inroad was by Quantrill, who passed through with his men on their way to Missouri, after they had plundered Olathe. They found a deserted town, however, as Black Bob, the chief of his band of Shawnees, came in ahead of them, and notified the citizens of their approach. The bushwhackers finding no Unionists to capture, contented themselves with robbing Dr. Bell's store of all goods of value and soon departed.

This threatening aspect of affairs caused the commander of the district to station Company D, Eleventh regiment, Kansas infantry, there. With this company was Dick Rooks, commissioned as a lieutenant, who afterwards gained some notoriety as a "Red-Leg."

A few miles northeast of Aubry lived old "Uncle Billy" Bryant, who was one of the most uncompromising secessionists of the locality. He was too old to go into the Southern army himself, but had two or three boys who were among the first to join the Confederate cause. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812, and the sounds of the approaching contest aroused all the martial ardor of his youthful days.

One day Rooks scouted around the country with fifteen or twenty soldiers on foot. They arrived in the vicinity of Bryant's farm, and happened to meet the old gentleman in the road, carrying a gun, and in company with a neighbor named Wilson. Rooks ordered Bryant to surrender. In reply Bryant took deliberate aim and fired at the soldiers, and immediately commenced reloading. They later returned the fire and shot the old man dead. Taking Wilson, who was unarmed, they started to Aubry. When near the town, Wilson grumbled at having to walk, at which a wild Irishman named "Nick," well known in Olathe in those days, stepped up behind him and shot him dead.

The ill feeling on the border between the two factions had been increasing day by day, and the acts just spoken of brought matters to the culminating point. From that time on Aubry was a battle ground.

After the death of Bryant his family went away and left the farm unoccupied. Among the property they left in their hasty removal were several fine hives of bees. Early in the spring five men started to get the honey one night, stating to their families that they would be back early. From that time to this they have never been seen or heard of, and even the place where their bones lie is unknown. Early in the evening the citizens heard some shots fired in the direction the men had gone. About sunrise the next morning Quantrill came into town intending to take the place by surprise and capture the people.

Dr. Bell, one of the first to discover their approach, ran across the fields, hoping to reach a ravine and hide before they could overtake him. A burly ruffian saw him and started in pursuit. After firing several futile shots, he attempted to beat the unfortunate prisoner's brains out with

his revolver. Bell managed to ward off the blows enough to keep his skull from being crushed but his face and arms were badly cut and mangled. Soon a comrade rode up and interfered saying: "Wait and see whether he needs killing or not." As the bushwhackers had several friends residing in the place and Bell was completely disguised by the blood that streamed from his numerous wounds, this advice appeared timely, and Bell was taken back and put under guard with other captives.

Two or three months previous to this time it had been a fact, pretty well known, that several of the Union men residing in the place had formed some connection with the "Redlegs," who were making it lively for the rebel citizens. The main purpose of this expedition was to capture these parties. They proceeded to Trekle's house and in addition to Trekle, Cody, Tullis, and Whitaker, who lived there, and four strangers were there who had stopped to stay over night.

The Union men saw the bushwhackers approaching, and fired a volley at them, from the window. Then with a want of wisdom that can scarcely be accounted for, they abandoned the house and attempted to seek safety in flight. Trekle and Whitaker after running a short distance turned and attempted to fight. Some twenty men were after them, and in an instant Trekle and Whitaker were riddled with bullets. Tullis, who ran in another direction, was shot in the eye and killed. John Cody, while running, fell behind a clump of weeds, and his pursuers ran past without seeing him; he remained there until they were gone, and escaped unharmed. A man named Ellis was shot while in the house, but afterwards recovered, and several others were wounded. After the fight was over, Quantrill had Dr. Bell attend to the wounded which he did though suffering badly from his own wounds. While they were in town the wives of the five men who had gone out the night before went to Quantrill, and besought him to tell where their husbands were. He would give them no satisfaction, saying they had attended to them, properly. All search for them was fruitless.

Trekle had a large house and considerable property. His widow remained there for some time, when in another raid, she was stripped of the balance of her personal property, when she went to Iowa with her four children and remained there till the close of the war, when she returned to Aubry where she became insane, and was sent back to Iowa. Whitaker left a large family, who went to Ohio to relatives.

Cody had received warning enough to have caused him to seek some more favorable locality, but with the fearlessness that characterized the man he remained. In about a year after his narrow escape while enrolled in the militia he was ordered to report for guard duty. It was never supposed that he ever intended to evade the order, but instead of going immediately he took his horses to be shod. The major on learning this sent two soldiers to bring him to headquarters. These soldiers

were Bill Nichols and Van Osdell, former bushwhackers who had been captured a short time and in preference to the chances of hanging or prison had enlisted in the United States' service. It was while the "lenient policy" was in vogue, when it was thought that all that was necessary to reform a bushwhacker was to administer the oath of allegiance, give him a good horse, uniform, and arm him. It worked well, with the slight drawback that in a course of a week or two the repentant sinners, almost invariably, disappeared with horse, arms and equipment.

These two fellows were among the worst of their class. They found Cody at the shop. Two shots were fired and on going to the shop, citizens found Cody with his brains blown out. The fellows reported that Cody resisted them and would not obey orders. The same night they took their horses and arms and deserted, going back to the brush. Cody's death only added another to the long list of foul murders that marked the border troubles.



BRADSHAW BROTHERS' STORE, LENEXA, KAN.

The next raid of note was on the last day of January, 1864, by Dan Vaughn, a leader second only to Quantrill among the bushwhackers. On that day a traveler named Norman Sampson stopped at Dr. Bell's to get his dinner and horses fed. He lived in Linn county, and was from Wisconsin, originally, serving, we believe, during a part of the war as a soldier in one of the regiments of that State. After staying about an hour, he started to Kansas City. Two miles north of Aubry, he fell in with Vaughn, who had ten men with him. They pretended to be Union soldiers. Sampson rode some distance with them, and to their inquiries, stated that he had served in the Union army, at the same time mentioning in rather a boasting manner, some of the bloody work he had participated in while fighting the rebels. That was enough and sealed his fate. He was found dead the next day with two or three bullet holes in his body.

After murdering Sampson, they came to Aubry, and stopped at Bell's store, still pretending to be Union soldiers. After making a few inquiries, they threw off the masks, arrested Bell and setting a guard over him, proceeded to rob the store. As soon as the goods they desired were taken out, the building, store and dwelling, were fired and burned to the ground.

While a part of the band engaged in this work, they informed the Doctor that if he would give them \$1,000 they would release him—otherwise he would be hanged. He told them he had no money, and they then, coolly, procured a rope, and making him mount the horse they had taken from the unfortunate Sampson, started towards Missouri, promising to attend to the hanging at the first convenient place on the road.

For the first time, the Doctor gave up all hope, for he knew the merciless nature of his captors. As he rode along he realized all the horrors of a violent death. In the full flush of manhood, he looked at the familiar prairies, calm and peaceful in the bright sunlight, and thought they had never appeared so fair and lovely. He thought of his family, and his soul was wrung with agony as their helpless future loomed up before him. Life never appeared so desirable nor so hard to relinquish as then. In fact, only those who have been similarly situated can fully realize his feelings. He was not reassured in the least by the act of a burly ruffian who rode up and grasping the front locks of his hair remarked to a comrade that he intended to have that for an ornament for the head stall of his bridle. As they were riding along, one of the gang, behind the Doctor, rode up to the fence and broke off a large splinter. The latter heard the sharp snap and concluded that they had attempted to shoot him, and it was the cracking of a cap. He did not dare to look back, but presently saw the shadow of one approaching with something in his hand that looked much like a bayonet or long knife. He then decided that the pistol had failed to go off and their intention was to stab him, and he waited each minute to feel the sharp thrust of the blade in his body. The fellow with the splinter, however, rode up and struck the horse the Doctor was riding, causing it to perform a lively circus movement. They all laughed heartily and the Doctor's gloom vanished. He reasoned that while they were in this sportive mood they could hardly be contemplating a deed of blood. His reasoning was correct for on reaching the end of the lane they gruffly told him to go home and attend to his business—and he did. He certainly had escaped "out of the jaws of hell." In addition to the house and goods, the Doctor lost \$225 in money, which was burned in the building.

Previous to Trekle's death, and while the Jayhawkers were making his house their headquarters, the Doctor, one night anticipating a raid by the bushwhackers, went to the home of his brother-in-law, John Beeson, who lived a mile or two out in the country, to stay over night for safety.

It happened that on the same night a squad of jayhawkers had gone down on the Missouri line, and pretending to be bushwhackers, robbed several persons who were obnoxious to them. On the way back they concluded to stop at Beeson's to look for a certain Jake Mast, a rebel, who was supposed to be there. They surrounded the house. Bell in bed upstairs was awakened by the noise, and as he awoke he heard some one say: "There is a man in there I'm going to have, by God." Supposing it was bushwhackers who had discovered his retreat, he sprang out of bed, seized his gun and attempted to get out at the back door. As he raised the latch some one called out: "Don't open that door or I'll blow you to h—l." Immediately after that a man stepped in and said: "Give me that gun." The Doctor, without any ceremony, gave him the contents, killing him instantly. The sentinels outside, supposing it was Mast, fired three shots at Bell, one bullet passing between his hand and hip, and the blaze from the gun setting fire to his shirt. The Doctor ran out of the door knocking a man down who was standling in his way and proceeding to Aubry, gave the alarm that the bushwhackers were coming. The next morning he found he had killed a Union man, Isham Helm, the leader of the party. Helm was a Missourian, who had been compelled to leave that State because of his loyal tendencies, and seeking shelter in Kansas, had taken up the precarious profession of jayhawker to get even with his enemies. Had the Doctor known they were Union men he would not have fought them; had they known he was the Doctor they would not have made the attack. It was a mistake on both sides, but it cost a human life.

Greenbury Trekle's father, an old man of eighty years, lived in Missouri six miles east of Aubry. At the time of the Quantrill raid on Lawrence, the bushwhackers assembled on the creek not far from the old man's residence preparatory to starting, and the latter knew that the demonstration meant a raid in Kansas, but did not know where they intended to strike. Becoming satisfied of their intentions, he walked to Aubry and informed the citizens and commandant of the post, of their movements. The information was timely enough to have given the alarm and saved the city of Lawrence, but the officer in charge treated it as an idle story of an old man who wished to create a sensation. Two hundred lives paid the penalty for his stupidity or carelessness. The object of the old man's visit to Aubry became known and a few weeks after Vaughn's men murdered him in cold blood in his home.

STILWELL.

The little town of Stilwell on the Missouri Pacific railroad in Aubry township is about one-half mile east of "Old Aubry," but the two towns are practically one and have a population of about 300. The plat for Mt. Auburn, now Stilwell, was filed November 30, 1886, by

Michael O'Keefe, J. Larkin, W. A. Kelly and A. J. Norman. The town is located on the southeast quarter of section 5, township 15 south, range 25 east. Grain and stockraising in this fertile country are profitable occupations of the thrifty people living there.

The town will probably be incorporated as a city this coming year. The business men carry excellent lines of merchandise and receive a good patronage from the surrounding country.

The following business concerns are engaged in business at Stilwell: M. Wilson, general merchandise; E. K. Gibson, general merchandise; W. M. Moon, hardware, implements and drugs; State Bank of Stilwell; Jones Bros., successors to Conboy Bros., who are retiring after twenty years of successful business, elevator, grain, coal and implements; J. T. Kissenger, blacksmith and carriage worker; D. N. Wright, confectionery, restaurant and groceries; Miss Sloan, postmistress; Dr. M. F. Sloan, physician and drugs; A. P. Conboy & Son, general merchandise; Stilwell Lumber Company, Mr. Berg, manager; A. B. Hiatt, livery, feed and sales barn; A. B. Witherspoon, barber; Ira Baker, garage and jitney; Fred Smith, carpenter and builder; Dr. M. W. Rogers, physician and surgeon; Fred Collins, blacksmith and wagon maker; L. Whitsett, gas and plumbing.

The State Bank of Stilwell has a capital stock of \$12,500, surplus, \$6,250. Michael Kelly is its president and P. K. Hendrix is cashier.

Its directors are: W. M. Moore, L. N. O'Keefe, E. K. Gibson, J. W. Adams, Thomas Hudson, Gust A. Zimmerman.

STANLEY.

Stanley is situated on the Clinton Branch railroad two miles south and eight miles east of Olathe, Kan., in a fertile prairie country and the farms around speak well for the thrift of its people, and it has a population of 300. It has been built since the building of the railroad through Oxford township and is a growing little town as proven by its new buildings now in the course of erection. The Methodists, Christians, and Presbyterians all have fine churches here and are well supported. An excellent school is maintained and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen, Royal Neighbors and Grange, all have strong organizations. Another thing that speaks well for the place is that a summer Chautauqua has been kept up for several years.

The town has several good stores, among them Allison & Son's general store, a drug store, and Allen's cash store. Hodges Brothers Lumber Company has an excellent yard here under the supervision of Ralph Parsley. Stanley's Bank is the pride of the city and was organized April 3, 1905. It has a capital stock of \$10,000, a surplus of \$5,000, and owns its own building. J. H. Schroder is president, W. W. Frye, vice-president, T. L. Kellog, cashier. The directors are, J. H. Schroder, W. W.

Frye, Robert Baker, J. T. Kincaid, R. M. Donham, J. T. Hudson, George D. Warr.

Stanley, Kan., is located in the Black Bob district, and the settlers, after years of suspense in getting titles to their land, at last were permitted to buy their homes at an average price of \$10 per acre. If Black Bob, a real Indian in name and nature, could come back to the place of his wanderings here and see the beautiful fields of waving grain under the soft rays of the June sun he might be convinced that agriculture is better than loafing, but he was not an agriculturist and he didn't like any one very much that was. Fishing and hunting suited Black Bob and his followers, and they were also great visitors, oftentimes going down to the Indian Territory or visiting with the more civilized around Shawnee.

J. H. Hancock located here in 1866 and bought the claim of David Hunt. A man by the name of Hudson was a former owner of the claim. Mr. Hancock has taken active interest in the Grange work of Johnson county, and held the office of overseer in the State Grange at one time. Stanley had a newspaper at one time which was published for about six months. Mr. Kellogg, cashier of the State Bank, was interested in it, and was its editor. The Stanley "Review" was the name of the paper, and it was printed in Kansas City, Mo., by a firm that got out patents for several country weeklies. The cashier of the concern at Kansas City vamoosed one day leaving them stranded, and Mr. Kellogg made arrangements with another concern to fill out the unexpired subscriptions. The paper sent out, however, turned out to be an anti-prohibition sheet and Mr. Kellogg notified them to cease sending them out to his subscribers. The "Review" had about 300 subscribers at the time it suspended.

Sherman Kellogg, one of the interesting and historical characters of Stanley, was born in Sherman, Vt., April 5, 1833. He says he is related to all the Kelloggs in this country. He came to Atchinson in 1864 and to Johnson county in 1867, locating about one-fourth mile north of Stanley. Mr. Kellogg has been a notary public and justice of the peace almost the entire time since he came here, and often took depositions of the Indians that lived here when he came. There was considerable of this work to do in the early days. Mr. Kellogg knew old man Gill, a wealthy Southerner, who lived on a farm adjoining the townsite of Oxford, just across the State line from Little Santa Fe., Mo. Mr. Gill was a slave holder. Oliver Gregg in his Oxford township sketch says: "One of the most prominent of the wealthy planters was a man named Gill, who owned a fine large farm adjoining Santa Fe, highly improved with first class buildings, and well stocked with cattle, horses and slaves. The war found him in most prosperous circumstances and surrounded with all the appliances for ease and comfort that an ordinary man could desire. But Mr. Gill was not at all satisfied with his blessings and longed

to increase them by crushing the North and establishing slavery on a basis that would insure its stability for years to come. Hence he was most active of all fiery partisans and soon acquired such prominence as to render the locality unsafe for him personally. As these patriots were noted for desires, tending to extreme longevity, it was not long till Gill, his family, slaves and personal effects were loaded in wagons, and in a long procession, with the Confederate flag flying gaily in front, a negro boy riding a jackass and trailing the Union flag in the dust in the rear, the caravan departed for Texas. It was in this triumphant manner the majority of the citizens in that locality went. No more striking contrast could be conceived than their return. At the end of four years'



JUDGING COLTS, STANLEY, KAN.

war, they straggled back haggled with hardships and cares, impoverished in purse with broken health, and utterly dispirited to find their fine dwellings burned or torn down, the magnificent orchard dead from neglect or destroyed by vandals, the fences gone and fields a wilderness of weeds, only ruin and desolation where once was thrift and prosperity.

List of present business firms in Stanley:

William Allison & Son, general merchandise and postoffice; S. L. Runner, drug store; Stanley Lumber Company, lumber and hardware; Allen's cash grocery, general merchandise; P. C. Brown & Son, restaurant; State Bank of Stanley, Percy Kellogg, cashier; John Meyers, blacksmith; John May, blacksmith; C. W. May, barber; J. R. Sloan, practicing physician; J. H. Shrader, banker and farmer; E. O. Callahan, auctioneer; Kenneth Allison, agent Kansas City "Star" and Olathe "Mirror."

MERRIAM.

Merriam, Kan., at first called Campbellton, is a station on the Frisco railroad, thirteen miles northeast of Olathe. Merriam Park, a short distance south, was in the eighties one of the prettiest spots near Kansas City, the delight of those who desired a day's outing. In later years the Frisco road neglected it, and it is now a pasture.

Merriam has a new \$20,000 school building, modern throughout, and an excellent corps of teachers. The southwest boulevard rock road runs through the town and the old Quaker mission, one of the historic buildings of Kansas, is still standing, one-half mile east and one-fourth south of the depot. A wireless station stands near the mission. Hocker's Grove adjoins Merriam on the west, and is one of the pretty spots for which this part of Shawnee township is famous. Pretty bungalows line the electric railway that runs from Merriam through this grove to Shawnee. J. M. Campbell runs a general store at Merriam, and is one of the oldest residents, having located here with his father in 1862. His father planted the first orchard of any magnitude, forty acres, near Shawnee in an early day. Mr. Campbell was there when Quantrill sacked and destroyed so much property in 1862 and 1864. Mr. Campbell tells of the fun the Indians had with him once when they found him alone on the road. Seeing him coming one of them dropped a handkerchief in the road, where he was sure to see it. Then they hid and after Campbell had picked it up they surrounded him and accused him of stealing it. However, a chance for his life was given him by giving him twenty feet the start. He did some tall running with that bunch after him, and they failed to catch him. A few years ago Mr. Campbell soared to fame, by his expert horseshoe pitching. He and some more of the crack pitchers challenged the Stanley pitchers to a game and the Kansas City Star wrote it up. Mr. Campbell has two pairs of malleable iron shoes molded according to the regulation size and weight and he knows how to use them.

In 1888 Billie Randall, an Indian, owned forty acres, now a part of Hocker's Grove at Merriam. One day Milt Parish, of Kansas City, a real estate man, offered him \$8,000 for the forty. Randall said he would take it. Then Mr. Parish said he could pay only \$4,000 down, and would like to have him take a mortgage for the other half. Mr. Randall drew a long breath, and in all seriousness replied: "Well, I will take it but it is d—n poor security." Forty acres cornering with this on the southwest is the old homestead of Mrs. Randall, a Shawnee woman, and the title is still in the Government of the United States. As Mrs. Randall has never sold the land she is a ward of Uncle Sam.

BONITA.

Bonita, Kan., is a small town, five miles south of Olathe, on the Frisco railroad. It was at first named Alta, on account of its

being the highest point along the road. There being another postoffice in the State with the same name, it was changed to Bonita, the Spanish word meaning, "beautiful." The name is very appropriate, as the surrounding country is one of the prettiest scenes to be found on the prairies of eastern Kansas. Each year the farms grow fine yields of corn and wheat. J. J. Kuhlman has a general store and elevator there and does a large business in shipping grain. This country is one of the best grain growing districts along the Frisco.

MORSE.

Population, 61. The little town of Morse, Kan., situated on the Clinton Branch railroad, six miles southeast of Olathe, is in the most fertile part of Johnson county's rich prairies. It has a population of 61. Smith Brothers have a general store here and the Morse Grain Company operates an elevator, and handles a large amount of grain, mostly wheat and corn. The Modern Woodmen of America have a strong organization here, and meet in the hall over Smith Brothers' store. George McCaughey is the oldest settler, having located here in 1866. It was then a vast prairie, and some of the Black Bob Indians were living along the creeks. The State Bank of Morse was organized June 22, 1910, with a capital stock of \$10,000. It has a surplus fund of \$1,500 and owns its own building.

Its officers are: J. W. Toynbee, president, J. F. Mitchell, vice-president, James Murdock, cashier. Directors: J. W. Tonybee, B. F. Hargis, J. L. Pettyjohn, G. H. Smith, J. F. Mitchell, H. B. Klopmeier, H. M. Beckett, James Murdock, T. B. Sharp.

OCHELTREE.

Named after W. A. Ocheltree, one of the town company. Ocheltree is situated on the Frisco railroad, one and one-half miles north of Spring Hill, Kan. The territory surrounding this town is as fine for agriculture as any part in Johnson county. C. H. Mossman and nephew, Harry E. Mossman, conduct a general store here and do a good business. Besides the store they handle coal and buy grain, handling over 65,000 bushels the past season. Mr. Mossman came to this county with his father in 1868, who settled four miles east of Ocheltree on a farm. When the town of Ocheltree was first established it grew rapidly, having three stores, and quite a number of residences, but Spring Hill at first refused a depot, because they would not subscribe \$1,500 bonus to get the line, afterwards got a depot and Ocheltree being so close failed to hold up in the trade. The early business concerns were Scott and McElhenny, Miller & Thorne Lumber Company, Miller Hotel and the inevitable

saloon. O. H. and William Tibbetts were also in business here, running a general store.

MONTICELLO.

The town of Monticello was laid out in June, 1857, by the town company of which Col. A. Payne was president and W. J. McCarthy secretary. Among those who moved into Monticello that year were C. Brassfield, A. J. Cordray, M. and F. P. Shannon and J. M. Reed. Mr. Reed to show his faith in the town, built a large hotel which was burned in 1862. The first store was opened in 1857, by Rich & Rively. A school was opened in 1865, a school house was built and school held there that year. In 1880 a Methodist church 40x50 was built, one and one-half miles southwest of town, at a cost of \$2,000.

A tornado visited the town in 1858 and destroyed many of the buildings, but the people soon rebuilt, and at one time the town had the ambition to be the county seat, but its location being too far from the center of the county it failed to be selected. At the present time there are several residences and a good store. It is nine miles north of Olathe.

Back in 1866, after the war had closed, the pro-slavery and Free State men of Monticello township had a little party all their own. During the war and before many horses were stolen. The owners were killed, if necessary, for being, "Free State" or "pro-slavery" men, it didn't matter which, to the fellows who followed this business.

Isaac Parish, who had married a Shawnee woman, had lost three or four horses; Uncle Joe Kenton had lost two; Lorenzo Greening two, and a good many other men living near had lost from one to two at a time by this roving band of thieves in 1865.

John Wilson, now living at Craig in Monticello township, remembers the circumstances well. His father came to Olathe in 1862, and bought a place in Monticello, in 1864, and in 1865 moved there. John was fourteen years of age at that time. Benton Ingraham, Preston Deen, and Newton Wicher, went to Douglas county and arrested Peter Bassinger, and returned with him to Monticello. While he was in charge of W. S. Ingraham and Preston Deen, constables, a number of men who had suffered loss at the hands of Bassinger and his gang, took him from the officers, and making a scaffold of rails, using three as a tripod tied together at the top, and a fourth as a lever, swung him from the ground. The hanging took place about a mile south of Monticello. Mr. Wilson saw Bassinger the morning after the hanging, before he was cut down. One foot touched the earth at this time and the other was drawn up. The men who did the hanging are now all dead. Among them were Ike Parish, John Kenton, Barney Evans, Newton Wicher, Benton Ingraham, Tom Self, Lorenzo Green and Sam Garre. A number of these men were arrested, and the county attorney refused to let them out on bond, but

Judge A. S. Deviney went to Topeka, brought their case before the governor and they were permitted to give bond which they did, but none of them were ever tried.

The first wedding in Monticello township occurred prior to the war. Major Hadley had been elected justice of the peace for Monticello township. One day George Walker called on him and told him the neighbors were coming in that evening for a social time, and for Mr. Hadley to be sure to be there. Mr. Hadley was there, not knowing exactly what part he might have to play in the evening's entertainment. On arrival there a Mr. J. W. McDaniel entered with Miss Mattie Walker, his sweetheart, and McDaniel handed him a marriage license and requested him to perform the ceremony immediately. Mr. Hadley was an unmarried man and had never seen a marriage ceremony performed, and had no idea of what a real marriage ceremony consisted. In speaking of the incident afterward Mr. Hadley said: "I don't know what I said. I never will know what I said but I said something, and I sometimes doubt the legality of that union." Uncle Thomas Stephenson, who lived in Monticello for forty years or more, says that Major Hadley wound up the ceremony by saying, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul." But as Mr. Stephenson is somewhat of a practical joker this latter statement must be taken with a grain of allowance.

WILDER.

Wilder is in the northern part of Monticello township, on the Santa Fe railroad, about one mile from the Kansas river. This town and Frisbie station, two and one-half miles south, are in the potato belt and many carloads of potatoes are shipped from here every year. Wilder takes its names from E. Wilder, who was formerly with the Santa Fe railroad. The first settler was Simon Walters, who located there in 1877. A postoffice was established there the same year with L. S. Hayes postmaster.

KENNETH.

The little town of Kenneth is situated at the crossing of the Clinton Branch and Missouri Pacific railways almost on the Missouri line, a little over three miles east of Stanley. Clyde Clark has a general store here.

Choteau is a little station on the Santa Fe twelve miles west of Kansas City, between Holliday and Wilder, and takes its name from the Choteau brothers, who were early pioneers of Johnson county, establishing a trading port here in 1827.

Switzer is a station on the Frisco twelve miles north of Olathe. Large quantities of milk are shipped from this place to Kansas City, Mo.

Lackman, three miles north of Olathe, is a station on the Frisco.

Craig is a station on the Santa Fe, seven miles north of Olathe.

Zarah is located ten miles north of Olathe, on the Santa Fe railroad and Harry King has a general store there and does an extensive business.

Holliday is located in the north part of Monticello township, at the junction of the two lines of the Santa Fe railroad. It has a population of 175, and several stores.

OXFORD.

This little old town,
Won its way to renown;
And from "stay at home crime," absolution,
Thirty votes to each man,
Won the day for the clan,
And for law and the new constitution.

Yes, the voters of the town of Oxford, who, by the way, lived, mostly, in Little Santa Fe, Mo., just over the line, believed in turning out to elections. It wasn't necessary to haul 'em in either; they voted to a man. According to the report there were about forty-two or forty-three voters who cast their votes according to law, but Henry Clay Pate, who was intrusted with the records, took the list over to Little Santa Fe that night, then to Westport the next day, and when the vote for October 5, 1857, showed up at the office of the secretary of State, Oxford had cast 1,628 votes. At a later date, December 21, 1857, an election was held on the Lecompton constitution, and the Oxford vote was about 1,250. Shawnee precinct also had worked up the "stay at home vote," and had cast over 700 more votes than they had voters. On January 4, 1858, an election was held for the election of officers under the Lecompton constitution. Oxford precinct showed up with only 696 illegal votes, a big slump. On the twenty-ninth day of the same month a census was taken ford township, and the precinct showed forty-two legal voters. It had been generally supposed that the officials in charge of the ballot boxes of Oxford township, and the precinct showed forty-two legal voters. It had been generally supposed that the officials in charge of the ballot boxes at Oxford were dead, but recent events in Terre Haute, Ind., and Kansas City, Mo., prove this to be an error.

W. T. Quarles, who lives on one of the fine farms of Oxford township and whose farm adjoins the townsite of Stanley, on the north, is one of the most interesting characters of the county. The experiences of early-day life connected with a life of activity in political and business affairs give him a prominent place in Johnson county history. Mr. Quarles came to Johnson county in 1857. The county then extended north to the Kaw river. His father stuck the first stake in Lexington township on the Kansas City-Lawrence stage road. While living there the first summer an Indian murder occurred. Mr. Quarles happened

along the road a short time after the killing and saw two dead Indians and another crippled one by the road side. "Who did this?" asked Mr. Quarles of the crippled Indian. "Black Fish velly bady man," was the answer. "He kill Tom Bigyknife, he breaky my back then kill himself." Black Fish was a bad Indian, and had shot Big Knife. The other Indian interfering in some way was struck with the gun, and then putting the butt end of the double barrel shot gun against a tree, with his foot he discharged the other barrel, killing himself instantly. This saved the other Indians from hanging Black Fish as they followed the divine injunction, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Mr. Quarles came to Oxford township, where he now lives, in 1868, and settled on the Black Bob lands. In the early days of '60 Mr. Quarles



RESIDENCE OF E. H. HASKIN, LENEXA, KAN.

hauled hay to Kansas City stacked loose on the hay rack, and, said Mr. Quarles: "I don't know what we would have done if it had not been for the prairie grass. The Kansas City market being only a day's drive gave us an opportunity to sell what we had at a living profit, and prairie hay was always in good demand there. We got 40 cts to \$1.25 per hundred." Mr. Quarles bought his housekeeping outfit from Hadley & Phillips, of Olathe, and with a twinkle in his eye and a smile said: "I bought them on credit too."

Mr. Quarles knew the Turpin family quite well, that ran the Olathe House in 1861, when C. R. Jennison called at daybreak to rid the town of Southern sympathizers. Colonel Jennison, famous as a Jayhawker in the troubles of 1856, raised a company of men at Leavenworth, and took

them to Wyandotte to have them enlisted, with himself as captain. For some reason they were not taken in and Mr. Jennison was very much disappointed. He had something he wanted to do at Olathe by authority of law, if possible, but if not legally, he intended to do it otherwise, and with his men he came to Olathe and arrested L. S. Cornwell, and his partner, Drake, his son-in-law, Judge Campbell and the Turpin family, all from the Southern states and with Southern sympathies. As Jennison was acting without authority of law, Mr. Cornwell protested against the arrest as an outrage, at which Jennison struck him in the face with a pistol. The prisoners were searched and their weapons taken away from them and confiscated. After being held under arrest for three or four hours they were sworn not to take up arms against the Government and released. An ex-stage driver by the name of Cleveland, who had the reputation of being a "horse-operator and confiscationist," and the afterwards famous James G. Blunt were acting as lieutenants under Jennison. Over in Oxford township a German doctor lived, by the name of Schaerff, and on the way to Olathe Jennison called on him to straighten out his political views and made him take an oath of loyalty to the Government. The doctor claimed that Jennison robbed him of a gold watch and other valuables, but as his reputation for veracity was not of the best the neighbors generally doubted his word. This act of Jennison's at Olathe, no doubt had something to do with Quantrill's coming to Olathe, for the Turpins were strong Southerners, and were not afraid to say what they thought in regard to the political questions of the day. Turpins ran the Olathe House, on the west side of the square, and occasionally the Red Legs visited them and stole stuff from them, at one time a pair of wool blankets that Mrs. Turpin thought a great deal of, as she had spun the wool and done the weaving.

(Gregg's History gives the following concerning the Turpin family.)

"The Turpin family consisted of the old gentleman, his wife, three sons and a daughter. The daughter married Mack Smith, and Smith made a living by selling whisky, in 1857, and belonged to the middle class of the South. They were proud of their Southern origin and hated the Yankees with a genuine honest hatred and their espousal of the Southern cause was most decided and emphatic. Turpin, the nominal head of the family, was an easy going, mild old fellow, who looked upon the national conflict as a rather trivial affair when compared with the domestic conflicts of frequent occurrence in his own house. His spouse, the real head, was a character. A large muscular woman with a snapping black eye and tongue of a thousand horsepower, fond of a glass of whisky (and they sold it at the hotel too), a horse race, a game of 'draw' and occasionally a knock down, she was a woman that very few of the Yankee persuasion cared to contradict when national complications were discussed. Few people went away from that hotel without a pretty comprehensive knowledge of the political views entertained there. The

boys were young men, and better than might have been expected, taking the maternal training into consideration."

Soon after Jennison's visit the oldest son of the Turpins joined the Confederate army, in southwest Missouri. He never came back and it is supposed he died, or was killed, about the close of the war.

Cliff, the younger of the boys, was the "son of his mother," found the companionship of the Quantrill gang suited to his taste, and joined them. He was with Quantrill at the Olathe raid, and although the balance of the town was looted, the Olathe Hotel ran by the Turpins was undisturbed. Quantrill and a part of his men dined at the hotel while the men of the town were corralled in the square. Mrs. Turpin, the day before the raid, went to Missouri on horseback, and returned the evening of the raid, and it was supposed she had been instrumental in giving Quantrill the necessary tips that made the surprise and plundering of the town so easy. How Cliff Turpin got his arms, necessary to join Quantrill, is told by Mr. Quarles. A drunken soldier was asleep in Westport one night, and Cliff quietly stole his gun from him, cocked it, and backed off ready to shoot if the soldier made a move. Fortunately for the soldier, however, he was too drunk to be awakened by a little thing like that and he only lost his gun.

Mr. Quarles was instrumental in organizing a company of thirty men to drill for gas at Stanley. Four wells were drilled and gas found in each one, and in one of these considerable oil was found. Gas was struck at a depth of 600 feet, and the residents of Stanley use gas now for both cooking and heating.

Mr. Quarles has always taken an active interest in politics and is a man of strong character, and rare executive ability. He is fearless in fighting for a principle that he believes is right, and is fair with those who may oppose him. He was chief of police in Kansas City, Kan., during both the Leedy and Lewelling administrations in Kansas, and proved himself thoroughly capable and worthy.



A GROUP OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS, MEMBERS OF FRANKLIN POST, No. 68, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIL WAR AND BORDER WAR.

Free State and Pro-Slavery Conflict—Johnson County in the Civil War—Maj. J. T. Hadley Promoted—Lieutenant Pellett Recruits a Company—Colonel Hayes Wounded—General Order No. 11—Battle of Westport—Beginning of Quantrill's Band—When Quantrill Raided Olathe—Quantrill Passed through Johnson County on Way to Lawrence—Spring Hill Looted—The Red Legs—Battle of Bull Creek—Battle of "Blowhard"—War-time Clippings from the "Olathe Mirror"—Grand Army of the Republic.

CIVIL WAR AND BORDER WARFARE.

Owing to the close proximity of Johnson county to Missouri more than its share of disaster and distress arising from early political differences fell to the lot of the early settlers of this county. The fact is, the war began in this section in the fifties and ended sometime after the surrender of General Lee, and this country was blighted by about ten years of war, instead of four, which fell to the lot of the country, generally.

From the beginning Johnson county was the scene of many conflicts between the Free-State and pro-slavery parties. The first ones were slight and unimportant owing to the fact the land was not open to settlement and the few early residents were practically of one mind. As the controversy waxed more intense, the conflicts became more cruel and insolent. The elections held were farces and for the greater part were managed by pro-slavery men. The methods used are evidenced by the election of October 5, 1857, for the members of the legislature. The continuous interference of Missouri border ruffians in Kansas affairs on the eastern tier of counties aroused the greatest feeling of animosity among the Free-State men which resulted in the border wars of varying degrees of importance. A battle growing out of politics was that called by some "the first battle of Bull Run," because it was fought on Bull creek, in the year 1858, when General Lane, commander of the Free-State men, met the pro-slavery forces of General Reid. A few shots were exchanged and Reid retreated into Missouri. No blood was shed.

On September 6, 1862, Quantrill made his well known raid upon Olathe, which was in a defenseless condition. With a band of about 140 men he entered the town, invaded and plundered houses and stores, and corralled the citizens in the public square. Hiram Blanchard, of Spring Hill, Philip Wiggins and Josiah Skinner were killed in an effort to protect property.

JOHNSON COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In Johnson county 500 men were enrolled in the Thirteenth regiment, of which Thomas M. Bowen was commissioned colonel; J. B. Wheeler, lieutenant-colonel; William Roy, adjutant, and during the four years of war Johnson county furnished its full share of soldiers. In about three weeks after the first call for troops, a company of fifty men enlisted and organized with S. F. Hill, captain. This company was assigned to the Second Kansas infantry as Company C. Upon the second call for volunteers a second company was organized with J. E. Hayes as captain. For some time this company belonged to the Fourth regiment. Nearly an entire company was raised in the county for the Eighth Kansas infantry, and was assigned as Company F of that regiment, with J. M. Hadley as second lieutenant. In the late summer of 1862, William Pellet, of Olathe, was commissioned to raise another company of infantry. As Company H of the Twelfth regiment it performed garrison duty at Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Larned. Also for the Twelfth regiment a company was raised in the vicinity of Gardner and Spring Hill, with John T. Gorden as captain. After the Lawrence massacre, the Fifteenth regiment of cavalry was raised. Johnson county furnished one entire company. The regiment distinguished itself in 1864, fighting General Price's army on its notorious raid.

The second regiment, which had served three months as infantry in 1861, was re-organized during the winter as cavalry, and enlisted for three years. Johnson county furnished part of one company and two officers. Pat. Cosgrove, ex-sheriff, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, and G. M. Waugh, ex-county attorney, second lieutenant. In the spring the "New Mexico Expedition" was fitted out, the Second Kansas regiment being one of the regiments designated to form it, but subsequent events caused a change of program.

After operating on the Kansas border for some time, the regiment was united with General Blunt in his western Arkansas campaign and took part in the series of terrific battles, including Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Old Fort Wayne and Van Buren, which resulted in the permanent establishment of the Union cause in Arkansas. During the balance of their term of enlistment they were stationed generally at Springfield and Fort Smith, operating against the guerillas that infested that portion of the country.

In May, 1864, Pat. Cosgrove was promoted to the captaincy of Company L, and Joseph Hutchinson, of Olathe, his former quarter master sergeant commissioned first lieutenant. Before the close of the war Lieutenant Waugh was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Second regiment, Arkansas infantry, and served in that capacity till the disbanding of the volunteer forces.

The regiment gained great distinction during its term of service, and to this day the members are proud of the fact that they once belonged to the "Old Second."

Johnson county also furnished its quota to the Eighth regiment of Kansas infantry, which was organized in the fall of 1861. Nearly one entire company was raised at Monticello, Shawnee, Olathe and other parts of the county.

It was mustered in, we believe, as a part of Company L, but was afterwards assigned as Company F. Milton J. Hadley, of Monticello, who enlisted as a private, was commissioned second lieutenant October 5. During the winter, he was on duty the greater part of the time at Ft. Leavenworth, as adjutant of the post, the company remaining at Olathe and Gardner, acting as Home Guards. March 15, 1862, Lieutenant Hadley was promoted to first lieutenant of Company G, Ninth Kansas cavalry. He was soon after assigned as acting assistant adjutant general for General Ewing, in command of the district, and served in that capacity the greater part of the time while ranking as lieutenant. December 15, 1863, he received another promotion as captain of the same company, but still served as adjutant general. In March, 1864, he joined his company at Lawrence, and was soon after ordered to Ft. Smith, Ark. While there he filled the office of assistant adjutant general of the cavalry brigade, Fourth division, Seventh army corps. After two months' service at Ft. Smith they were relieved from that division and ordered to Little Rock, Ark. Remaining there till November they were ordered to Duval's Bluff, where they remained till their term of service expired. Captain Hadley was promoted major May 15, 1865, and retained that rank during the balance of his term of service. While at Duval's Bluff he was the greater part of the time president of court martial.

MAJ. J. T. HADLEY PROMOTED.

J. T. Hadley, of Monticello, who enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighth Kansas regiment, was discharged May 3, 1863, to accept a commission as second lieutenant in Company L, Fifth Kansas cavalry.

Among those who enlisted in this latter company was Colonel Payne, of Monticello, who in early days had been a prominent and influential member of the pro-slavery party, and had represented Leavenworth county in the first Territorial legislature.

Major Hadley's merits and abilities were recognized in civil life as well as in the army, as since the close of the war he was elected successively as county sheriff, and clerk of the district court, filling one or the other of the offices almost without intermission. During this summer the demand for troops became urgent. The Government had entirely recovered from its diffidence in regard to receiving volunteers from Kansas. In fact said volunteers were at a premium, and every

inducement was held out for enlistment. The demand was nobly responded to. With every call, the volunteers flocked in by the score, and companies were organized with a rapidity and dispatch unparalleled. Johnson county more than maintained its parts in this patriotic movement. In every regiment, Johnson county citizens could be found, and it rarely happened that any regiment was formed without an entire company from this part of the State.

LIEUTENANT PELLETT RECRUITS A COMPANY.

In the latter part of the summer, General Carney commissioned William Pellett, of Olathe, as recruiting officer, to raise a company for one of the three new regiments then being organized. The company was speedily enlisted and on the eleventh of August Captain J. W. Parmeter, an experienced officer, received a commission as captain, with Mr. Pellett as second lieutenant. Before the company was fairly organized for active service the Quantrill raid occurred and the majority of the members taken prisoners and parolled. The guerillas under Quantrill were not recognized by the authorities as a legitimate part of the Confederate army, nor this parole considered binding, but as a recapture by them would insure certain death it was thought advisable not to put our company in the field. Accordingly, after being assigned as Company H, Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry, they were ordered to Fort Leavenworth for garrison duty, remaining there till April 15, 1863. They were then ordered to Ft. Larned on the plains to relieve a company of regulars, and remained there till February, 1865, next to Fort Riley, and were mustered out at that post in August of the same year.

Lieutenant Pellett, in the meantime, had been ordered to Ft. Leavenworth for duty as post adjutant, and remained in that capacity till December, 1865. He was then relieved from duty and ordered south with the regiment to act as adjutant, filling this office till about the close of his term of enlistment.

In addition to this company, another company was raised in the vicinity of Gardner and Spring Hill for the same regiment and John T. Gordon, of Lanesfield, and James H. Berkshire, of Spring Hill, second lieutenant. This company was stationed at Olathe during the following winter, and finally ordered to Ft. Smith, where it formed a part of the brigade under General Steele.

COLONEL HAYES WOUNDED.

Josiah E. Hayes, previously a captain in the Tenth Kansas regiment, received the commission as lieutenant colonel of this regiment. The regiment formed a part of General Steele's command, who started to effect a junction and cooperate with General Banks at Shreveport, La. On April

2, 1864, they met the enemy at Jenkins Ferry in Arkansas, and a heavy battle was fought. Early in the engagement a minnie ball struck Colonel Hayes above the knee, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was placed under charge of the surgeon who amputated the leg on the field. The expedition was an ill-starred one, and the Union forces were compelled to retreat, leaving the wounded in the enemies' hands. It was Colonel Hayes' lot to become a prisoner with the rest. He was taken first to Camden, where he remained four months, lying in a precarious condition the greater part of the time from the effects of his wound, next to Shreveport, where he remained till exchanged, March 11, 1865. (James H. Berkshire, of Spring Hill, was with Colonel Hayes when he was shot. He fixed him as comfortable as possible, put saddlebags under his head and left him lying in six inches of water.)

In this connection we have an instance of the courageous and heroic spirit that distinguished our soldiers' wives, during the dark days of the rebellion. When Mrs. Hayes heard that the colonel was wounded and a prisoner she expressed without hesitation an intention of going to him. Her friends remonstrated in the strongest terms and depicted the perils and trials of such an undertaking. Unshaken by their arguments and warnings, with a few hours' preparation she started alone, proceeding first to Little Rock, at that time the advance Union post. From there she went to the rebel lines under a flag of truce, and receiving permission to go to her husband, traveled forty miles to Camden, in a wagon, with a rebel soldier for a driver. The journey was one that few ladies would undertake in times of peace, but she accomplished it safely, and remained with the colonel until he was exchanged.

The Twelfth Kansas regiment was composed of as good a body of men as could be found in the Union, but owing to unfortunate circumstances, and through no fault of their own, never had the opportunity afforded other regiments, to exhibit their soldierly qualities.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

August 21, 1863, four days after the Lawrence raid General Ewing issued his famous general order No. 11, ordering all citizens of Jackson and Cass and Bates, and a part of Vernon counties, Missouri, living more than one mile away from the military posts of Harrison, Hickman's Mills, Little Santa Fe and Westport to remove to said posts, or out of the counties. Such a howl of indignation as went up from it was never before heard, and even some of the non-a picket guard, keen, watchful and ever ready to give information or warnings of danger. The rebels had inaugurated and faithfully carried out a similar policy themselves in regard to Union citizens early in the war, but could see only barbarous tyranny and oppression when applied to their side of the question. It was a severe remedy it is true, but Ewing

had suddenly become impressed with the fact that it was particularly a severe disease. In regard to the justice or the expediency of the order, opinion will always differ. No very satisfactory results came from it. The country was given up to ruin and desolation, the rebel citizens were more bitter and determined than ever, thieves on both sides of the line had more favorable opportunities for plundering, and bushwhackers roamed and raided as before.

BATTLE OF WESTPORT.

On the night of the twenty-second day of October, 1864, the rebel army encamped on the west bank of the Big Blue, their line extending southwest from Byron's ford. General Curtis' army, comprising the First, Second and Fourth brigades, under General Blunt, was at Westport. The main body of the militia was in Kansas City, Mo.; General Pleasanton, with three brigades of cavalry on the road from Independence to Byrom's ford, and General McNeil, with one brigade on the road to Hickman's mill. Early in the morning of the twenty-third the brigade of Colonel Blair, consisting of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Nineteenth regiments, Kansas State Militia (cavalry) with the Ninth Wisconsin battery, a section belonging to the colored battery under Lieutenant Minor, and McLain's battery, moved from Kansas City to Westport. About 5 o'clock in the morning the First, Second and Fourth brigades with McLain's battery moved out from Westport to meet the enemy. The line when formed consisted of the First brigade on the right, the second Colorado and Sixteenth Kansas on the left resting on the road, McLain's battery at the edge of the timber half a mile to the rear. The Second brigade was soon brought up on the right. Colonel Jennison described the progress of the battle in his official report thus: "Our skirmish lines soon encountered the enemy, swarming through the cornfields, and in the timber, southwest of Warnell's, and the battle of Westport was speedily opened. Meanwhile the thunder of artillery to the left told us our lines were engaged in the entire front. After a contest of varying fortunes for some minutes on our right, the First brigade was withdrawn to the timber, in the rear of Bent's house, perhaps an eighth of a mile from its former position, while the second brigade took the road to the right, leading to Shawnee Mission and passed down through Kansas on the rebel flank. After this our entire line was pressed back to the north bank of Brush creek, while the available force was rallied for a general advance. Pushing rapidly through the valley, we soon regained our original positions, driving the rebels at all points until our entire line was fairly out of the timber, and occupied the open country. Our skirmishers following along the fences and stone walls, with which the position was so thickly intersected. In spite of the determined resistance of the enemy our forces moved steadily on, until

about a mile to the east and south. A heavy body of cavalry was visible, emerging from the timber when a general charge was ordered. Swinging into a trot, then a gallop, six companies of the Fifteenth under Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt took the left of the road and myself the right, with the Third Wisconsin battalion, and two companies of the Second Colorado and one of the Fifteenth. The Fourth brigade under Colonel Ford was also led by 'Fighting Jim' in a dashing charge well up to the front. Then when both armies were in plain sight upon the prairie the rebels broke and in thorough disorder began a precipitous retreat which was hastened by the well served artillery and dashing onsets of Pleasanton's forces on their right and rear. This, briefly told, is how the battle of Westport was fought and won."

BEGINNING OF QUANTRILL'S BAND.

Quantrill's guerilla band had a notable beginning. Its formation is not to be sought in any military activity of its members nor in any military ambition of its leader. The young men who organized the band lived in the neighborhood of Blue Springs, Jackson county, Missouri. They had no thought of becoming either soldiers or guerillas. The band numbered few at first, but its initiation was dramatic and in perfect keeping with its subsequent record, the record of free lances.

George Searcy was a wholesale thief and all-round robber. It is not known precisely when he arrived in Missouri, but during the year 1861 his home was in Jackson county, although his operations extended over all the counties adjoining.

Thieves became abundant in Jackson county in 1861; they took every species of property, horses, cattle, negroes, everything. Petty thieving became a fine art, and wholesale plundering an art of war. All law was paralyzed and a saturnalia of pillage reigned throughout the country. Thieves, in bands, usually carried a flag and robbed patriotically in the day time, and individual thieves operated at night for personal profit. Some of the thieving gentry were indigenois to the county and some came from afar. Sometimes a man was found dead and sometimes a house burnt. A general state of lawlessness prevailed. The border quarrels between Missouri and Kansas began half a dozen years before, and were now developing some of the characteristics of the old Corsican vendetta. The conditions were ideal for thievery, affording both opportunity and pretext. The owners of slaves were especially subject to loss, the negroes being transported by the owners as rapidly as possible to the South for safety. Property of every description was secreted or sent off. Household goods were often hidden in the thick underbrush or among the rocks and the cliffs; family fowling pieces were hidden in old trees or hollow logs; horses were tied to stakes in the middle of corn-fields, or to trees in the deep woods. But none the less, thieves made a

harvest. In many neighborhoods the citizens were banded in quasi-military organizations, but these were inadequate against petty thieving and were scarcely effective against squads of mounted thieves.

Toward the close of 1861 the people of Jackson county began to suspect that this man Searcy knew something of the whereabouts of the many horses which had lately disappeared. Searcy lived on the Little Blue, southeast of Independence. He had married a Miss Spencer, although he had a wife and five children in Illinois, so it was rumored. Some of the citizens in the vicinity of Blue Springs determined to investigate his movements and his occupation. Not the least active man in this business was young Quantrill, who had been living quietly for some time at Morgan Walkers' house. This was the house which Quantrill had raided months before in company with three or four Kansans. Quantrill's purpose was to betray and kill his comrades out of revenge for the death of his brother some years before. Quantrill had conducted these men down from Lawrence, Kan., under the pretext of running off Walker's negroes. The inmates of the Walker home were accordingly notified by Quantrill of the projected raid and ample preparation was made for the occasion. On the night of the venture, all things being in readiness at the Walker home, Quantrill led his dupes up from the woods, where they had been in hiding all day, and into the trap set for them. Quantrill had visited the house during the day and had reported to his followers that the time was propitious, the men folks being absent that night. When the raiders entered the house Quantrill sprang forward and ranged himself in line with the elder Walker and the two sons. These four opened fire on the Kansans, three of whom fell dead. One was badly wounded, but escaped back into the woods, where he was discovered the next day, when he met the fate of his comrades, although the report was permitted to go forth that one had made good his escape.

After this episode Quantrill was henceforth welcome at the Walker home. The two Walker boys became guerillas. But this affair did not in any sense constitute Quantrill a leader, nor did it even recommend him to a favorable reception in Jackson county. On the contrary he was subjected in consequence to grave suspicions and was forced to undergo a severe investigation.

Some time after the Morgan raid Quantrill was employed on a trip to Texas with a squad of negroes for some wealthy Jackson county slave owners. He returned from Texas in August. On his way home he stopped at General Price's camp of state guards at Cowskin Prairie, in McDonald county. He accompanied the army when it moved, and as a private took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, the second great battle of the Civil war. This battle was fought in August, 1861. Quantrill was not at the battle of Lexington, fought in September. He lived quietly at Walker's after his return from Texas, from August until De-

ember, displaying no desire to engage in the war. The time was ripe with martial activity; recruiting camps were popular resorts, and young men from every neighborhood were flocking to Price's army.

The Morgan Walker raid marked Quantrill as a man of desperate courage, his trip to Texas marked him as a man of enterprise, a man both capable and trustworthy. He easily, therefore, assumed a sort of leadership in the search for Searcy. Quantrill and two or three other men, perhaps A. J. Liddil and Will Hallar, went to Searcy's house one night. Searcy was not there, but two negroes were found who thought they were going to Kansas with Searcy. Quantrill's squad chased a young man into the old mill at Blue Springs. He was captured and proved to be Searcy's cousin, a boy seventeen years of age, named Wells. He was badly frightened, but was reassured by his captors, who promised him immunity and release if he would tell all he knew about Searcy. The boy's revelations were startling. Searcy was then at the rendezvous in Johnson county, where he was arranging to start south with a large herd of stolen horses. The boy also reported a large herd of horses collected by Searcy on the Little Blue near the Missouri river.

The next night the several squads of hunters set out for Searcy's Johnson county headquarters, a few miles northeast of Chapel Hill. They arrived at the place about 3 o'clock in the morning. All was quiet. Quantrill stationed his men around the house, then boldly knocked at the door. After considerable knocking and considerable delay the door was opened by a woman. Two of the band entered the house with Quantrill. Quantrill never made mistakes in choosing men for arduous duties. Of the two men who entered the house with Quantrill, one became a famous guerilla; the other took part in the war, and is now a well known and highly respected citizen of Independence. The woman protested vehemently against the proposed search of her house. Quantrill was very gentle but very, very firm. His comrade, the future guerilla, had less patience with the demonstrative woman and roughly seized her to put her aside, so that he could pass to the rooms beyond. Quantrill sternly rebuked the young man for his rudeness to the woman.

In a back bedroom they discovered Searcy in a trundle-bed. He was heavily armed, but he offered no resistance, for resistance would have been suicidal. When daylight came the premises were searched. A large number of horses and cattle and a few wagons were found. It was impossible for the captors to bring away all the stolen property. They turned the cattle out to be taken up as strays or to find their way home. Horses constituted the only property of much value at that period. The horses were brought back and were ultimately delivered to the rightful owner.

The prisoner was carefully guarded. He exhibited remarkable nerve; some of his captors still living speak admiringly of his courage. On Christmas Day, 1861, the prisoner was put on trial before a drumhead

court presided over by A. J. Liddil, now a justice of the peace at Independence, Mo. Liddil lived at that time five miles east of Independence and the trial took place in his house. Searcy made no attempt to deny his offenses, and his attempt at palliation was limited to the remark that the property he had taken would have been stolen anyway, and he might as well have it as anybody. On his way up from Johnson county the prisoner talked freely of his plans, now frustrated. He expected to drive his horses and cattle to Texas and establish a ranch there. He expected to take negroes with him to run the ranch. At the trial he displayed a lack of judgment in proclaiming his animosity to Judge Liddil, whom he vowed to kill. This threat probably sealed his fate. On account of this threat Judge Liddil was in favor of turning him loose, but Quantrill and the others voted for hanging. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner was made to mount a horse; a rope was put about his neck; the other end was thrown over a limb of a tree. The horse was then led away and Searcy was left hanging between heaven and earth.

This was the first work of Quantrill's band. Some seven or eight of those who took part in the capture and execution of Searcy considered themselves now well launched in the business of recovering stolen property, and in ridding the country of thieves. They found sixty-five head of horses at the Little Blue rendezvous, whither Wells directed them. These added to those brought up from Johnson county made a herd of 130 or 140 animals. These had to be fed and watered through the winter season until the owners could come and get them. Each owner was expected to pay something for the services of recovery and for feed and labor. The report was soon circulated that these men took horses belonging to Union men and held them for ransom. A Captain Burrus came down from Leavenworth to look into the matter. Quantrill and his band waylaid Colonel Burrus' company and killed five of them. Colonel Jennison's men came next and they fell into an ambushade, losing several men. Quantrill's band of less than a dozen at the beginning of 1862 soon numbered twenty. By midsummer of that year the band numbered over one hundred. These were mustered into the regular Confederate service a few days before the battle of Lone Jack, Col. Gideon W. Thompson, of Clay county, administering the oath. The band had already engaged in numerous hot skirmishes on its own account. After becoming a part of the regular Confederate army, the band continued its peculiar mode of warfare. It attracted many recruits and attained a numerical strength of over 400 before its disintegration.

WHEN QUANTRILL RAIDED OLATHE.

"I was the first man that discovered Quantrill's men when they came to rail Olathe, September 6, 1862," said J. H. Milhoan, as he sat in his office at the city hall, where for a dozen years he has filled the dig-

nified position of police judge of the city of Olathe, and Mr. Milhoan, by the way, has been connected with the city of Olathe since the town was organized, way back in the prairie days of 1857. He was its first marshal, and Governor Robinson appointed him constable also when the county was organized, and for twelve years he was deputy sheriff, including the days of border warfare. Mr. Milhoan is a quiet, level-headed man with an unusually bright mind, and remembers with remarkable clearness the events that transpired prior to and during the war. He impresses one as being a man fearless, but sensible with it, and the fact that he kept cool head during the Quantrill raid is the only reason that he is alive and well today.

"It was a moonlight night," said Mr. Milhoan, as he filled his pipe, and reached for a match, "and I had just returned from De Soto, Kan., with a lawyer and some witnesses that I had taken up there to court.

"We stopped in the street in front of a saloon, on the square, and I held the horses outside while the others went in to get a drink. When they came back I went in to get a drink, and the saloon was full of men. I got the drink, then stepped around a bunch of ten or twelve men who were standing there to see who were at the card tables in the back end of the saloon. The saloon stood where Hershey's meat market stands now, and faced the west and the old trail ran along where the Grange Store now stands. When I got back there I could see east along the trail and I noticed some troops, by the bright moonlight, and asked who they were, as I suspected they were Quantrill's men. Some one spoke up and said they were looking for Captain Harvey's company from Leavenworth and it might be them. I watched them, they were about a quarter of a mile away, and when I got outside they rode up and some one asked: 'Is this Captain Harvey's company?' 'Yes, flank right and left and take possession of the town.' It was Quantrill's order. I made for my team at once and started to drop the tugs, thinking that if I let them loose the men might not be able to catch them, as they were pretty hard to catch, but before I got this done one of Quantrill's men said to me: 'Fall into line, I will take that team.'

"Three or four men came running out on the street from the saloon, among them Colonel Ocheltree and my brother, and one of the men shot my brother in the foot. I was wearing a cavalry overcoat and one of Quantrill's men seeing it, said: 'Pull off that coat.' I told him I had no coat under it and he answered: 'Take it off, — — — it, you won't need a coat very long,' and I took it off and gave it to him. Hiram Blanchard, a Spring Hill merchant was in the saloon at the time Quantrill came, which was about 12 o'clock at night, not ten minutes either way. He had left his home at Spring Hill at 10 o'clock, at night, to come to Olathe. His sisters who lived with him, had tried their best to keep him at home that night, but could not persuade him to stay. The only way to reconcile his coming here," said Mr. Milhoan, is "That

a man will go to meet his fate. Blanchard rode a mare up here and she was tied outside. He started to untie his mare when one of Quantrill's men told him he would take charge of the horse. The man prevented him from taking her when he, Blanchard, stepped around on the other side, pulled a butcher knife from his boot and attempted to get on, but as his head rose above the horse's back a shot from a double barrel shot gun, in the hands of the Quantrill man blew off the top of his head, and he fell like a beef, and on striking the ground, he jumped around like a chicken with his head cut off. Quantrill's man then took the mare and led her away.

"Phil Wiggins and Josiah Skinner were two men of the Twelfth Kansas regiment, Company A, all of whom were quartered here. Wiggins had said he would never be taken by bushwhackers. Wiggins was upstairs in a frame building, that stood on the lot where the First National Bank now stands.

"Three or four men went upstairs, in the building where Wiggins was. Wiggins jerked the revolver from the leader and snapped it three or four times at him but it failed to go off. One of the other men then shot him in the back and after he fell the first man that Wiggins had tried to shoot, shot Wiggins three or four times after he had fallen. Quantrill had said if any of his men were killed he would burn the place and shoot all captives.

"Mr. Skinner lay asleep in the First Presbyterian church, built by Rev. J. C. Beach, and used for soldiers' quarters. It stood where Whitney's drug store is now. He slept very sound and was hard to awaken. When Quantrill's men came to his room and called for him to get up the call did not awaken him, so one of them shot him through the body as he lay in bed. He died about one week later. Quantrill had about one hundred and fifty men with him, perhaps, though it was hard to tell the exact number. The Quantrill men went to all the residences in town and ordered all the men into the court house square. I sat over there in the square with Mayor Pellett, father of the present mayor, while the looting of the town was going on. A three-board fence surrounded the square at that time. Before they started to leave the town with their plunder, I went to Mr. Quantrill, who was at Judge Campbell's residence, which stood where the Patrons' Bank is now, and asked Mr. Quantrill if he could not let me have my team. He said if I would drive the team to Pappinsville, Mo., with a load of plunder on the wagon, that I could have my team to bring home, but he said, 'I can't furnish a guard to come back with you, and I wouldn't advise you to do it.' Quantrill's men robbed all the stores and took all the good horses they could find. A. M. Hoff owned a store on the west side of the square, and Hoff was with the men corralled in the square. His wife, excited at the looting of the store, kept calling to her husband as she saw their property being loaded, and Mr. Hoff in his frenzy attempted to cross

over where she was, when one of the guards struck him on the head with the butt end of a musket and knocked him senseless. 'It was a wonder,' said Mr. Milhoan, 'that he was not shot down.' 'Did they take any whisky?' was asked. 'Don't think they bothered the whisky,' said Mr. Milhoan. 'Up there at Lawrence one of Quantrill's men got drunk and failed to get out of town with the other men and next morning the citizens found him and killed him.'

"Quantrill was after the men who belonged to the Twelfth Kansas. On his way to Olathe he took Frank Cook from the residence of David Williams, his father-in-law, and shot him. Cook had just enlisted in the company and had gone out that day to see his wife who was at her parents' home. Cook was in bed at the time the bandits came and hearing an unusual noise came out and was immediately taken prisoner. His body was found in a ravine, not far from the house, with two bullet holes in his breast and his head crushed with a cannon ball. Mr. Cook was a most excellent neighbor and friend, straightforward in all his dealings, and the fact that he had joined the Twelfth was the cause of his being murdered, for murder it was, for no rules of honorable warfare give the victors the right to kill defenseless prisoners. From the Williams' residence, Quantrill and his men came on towards Olathe to the John J. Judy residence, a mile and one-half east of town. Here John J. and his brother, James, had gone that day to get ready to leave with their company. Mrs. Judy and a neighbor girl staying there were still sitting up, the brothers having retired, when the house was surrounded and ten or fifteen men entered. They ordered the two brothers to get up and dress at once, and then ransacked the house for any valuables they might find. They talked jestingly of 'Happy Kansas' and sometimes a snatch of a song would be mingled with the oaths and curses of the men. 'If you have much Union about you, better work it off by crying, and we'll give you cause enough,' said one. Getting tired of this sport in a short time, they ordered the brothers to mount behind two of their men and galloped away. Mrs. Judy left for a neighbor's, a half mile away, as soon as they had gone, and while on the road heard the five shots that killed her husband and his brother. She thought that the shots were at Olathe, however, believing they had been gone long enough to get there. The next morning the bodies of the men were found on the Jonathan Millikan farm, about one-half the distance between the Judy home and town. The Judys were men of excellent character and good citizens and their killing was no less than cold-blooded murder. John Judy had been shot once in the left eye and twice in the breast. His brother, James, once in the face and once in the breast.

"The men who were held in the court house square by the Quantrill gang while the looting was going on over the city, were, no doubt, wondering what was in store for them, and just before daylight the news

was broken to them. Quantrill surrounded the prisoners with a cordon of men, and ordered all citizens to go to the left and the recruits to the right, warning the recruits not to go over to the citizens' side. John Hayes, a recruit, took the chance, however, and escaped detection. Then Quantrill started the wagons loaded with the plunder on ahead towards Spring Hill, and he with the prisoners followed, the prisoners on foot. It was evidently the intention of Quantrill to rob the town of Spring Hill also, as the town was as defenseless as Olathe, but on getting within a mile of town at the farm house of Mr. McKoin he, McKoin, told them that several companies of soldiers had just arrived there and Quantrill not desiring any fighting, turned east through the fields, taking McKoin along as a guide and tearing fences down wherever they were on the route he wished to go. A. P. Trahern's house was just east of McKoin's. Mr. McKoin's rifle, violin and horse were taken, his furniture broken and Mr. Trahern ordered to fall in with the prisoners. Quantrill's men seemed to have a fondness for photographs of young ladies and always took them in robbing a house and in Mr. Trahern's house they took every photograph he had of this kind. Squiresville was a town laid out two miles east of the present site of Ochiltree, Kan., on the old Ft. Scott stage line. On the way there Cliff Turpin, one of Quantrill's men, offered Lieutenant Pellet a horse to ride, which Pellet accepted. A short time afterwards one of the bushwhackers rode up to him and tried to get him to jump off and run, assuring him escape would be very easy. 'You — little Yankee schoolmaster run,' he would say, 'You can get away just as well as not.' Mr. Pellet, however, stayed on his horse, not caring to be a target for the fellow who evidently wanted to shoot him. The prisoners were confined to a store room on arrival at Squiresville, while Quantrill and his men took breakfast. Breakfast over, Quantrill had the prisoners all lined up before him and said, 'For the last half hour I have been doing something I never did before, I have been making up my mind whether to shoot you or not.' He then told them that he decided to have them take an oath not to take up arms against the Confederacy, and release them, and the oath was administered accordingly, and the prisoners were released, returning to Olathe about noon, footsore, weary and hungry, yet thankful that they had escaped with their lives. When the prisoners were marshalled in line Mr. Trahern and a young man, John Dunn, were ordered to stand aside. Lieutenant Gregg, the third in command, rode up to Quantrill and, seeing them out of line, asked him about it. 'I don't know anything about it. I don't know who in the hell they are,' Quantrill answered. It seems that Trahern had been in service with Jennison in Missouri and Quantrill's men suspected it, while they had a suspicion that Dunn, too, might have been connected with a Missouri raid. Both, however, strictly denied everything, but they were kept prisoners and each ordered to drive a wagon, and at night their captors tied them to a wagon wheel to pre-

vent their escape. As soon as the prisoners were released at Squiresville they returned home. Steps were taken at once for the release of Trahern and Dunn. A party was sent to John J. Jackson, a farmer living near Squiresville, who was known to be in sympathy with the Confederacy, and informed him it was up to him to obtain the release of Dunn and Trahern, or meet the same fate that befell them. Jackson started immediately and arrived at the camp of Quantrill at midnight and next morning laid the case before him. Quantrill's own men did not know where he slept in seclusion. Quantrill, after hearing the case, decided to turn the men loose, as his friend Jackson would have to suffer, but had not Jackson arrived when he did, both Dunn and Trahern would have been executed. Mr. Trahern had a good opportunity to see Quantrill, while he was his prisoner, and says that Quantrill had his men thoroughly disciplined and his orders were obeyed with alacrity when or wherever given. Occasionally a scout would come excitedly to him and report that a body of men had been seen or that something alarming had happened. Quantrill, unconcerned apparently, would answer, 'See who they are,' or 'See that they do not come too close,' and ride on as cool and calm as if danger to him was unknown. The fact that there was quite a number of Quantrill's friends in and around Olathe that might have had to suffer, no doubt, saved Olathe from receiving at the hands of Quantrill the fate that Lawrence met at a later date.

"Olathe at the time of the raid had three saloons. The first one was built on the north side of the square, where the old livery barn stands now. A man by the name of Mayfield built it, and ran the saloon. John M. Giffen had a printing office just east of this saloon, and printed the Olathe 'Herald.' Quantrill's men broke up his press, threw out his type and destroyed everything possible in the office. The 'Mirror' office also came in for its share of pillage and destruction, but the press, being a strong one, their efforts to break it failed, and it continued to print the news for years afterwards. The site of the present Peck building was occupied at the time of the raid by a frame structure in which was the postoffice and a grocery store. The building fronts the west. Where the concrete building stands at the northwest corner of the square a residence stood, and just south of the building where the city hall now stands, a butcher shop was conducted. Henderson Boggs built a hotel on the west side where the Avenue House stands, ran it a while and sold it to Thurma & Scott, who sold it again to Benjamin Dare. Mr. Dare got into trouble by opening a letter belonging to L. F. Crist and taking a check therefrom. Mr. Crist found out in some manner who the guilty party was, had him arrested, but he got out on bond and before trial secured his bondsman and left the country. The building now occupied by "Dick" Weaver as a grocery store at the southwest corner of the square was at this time, 1862, the Johnson county court house, the upper story being used for offices, while the lot at the south-

east corner of the square, now occupied by the First National Bank building owned by J. L. Pettyjohn & Company and had two houses on it, one a stone, the other a frame building. C. M. Ott ran a bakery in one of these buildings at a later date and certainly understood the act of turning his money often by making quick sales and small profits. Mr. Ott started in business with a capital of fifteen dollars, a level head, pleasing manner and unbounded energy. In a few years he became a wealthy and highly respected citizen. I always did believe, though, that a man who got up at 2 o'clock in the morning to start a fire in the oven, and kneaded fifty or a hundred pounds of flour into a nice dough, and then baked it before breakfast, ought to get something out of it besides a bare living, and here is one Johnson county man who did.

Mr. Ott before opening the bakery had been in the saloon business on the north side of the square, prior to his bakery venture, but quit that and started a bakery on the top of the hill east of the square on Santa Fe Street, and afterwards moved to a lot on the southeast corner of the square. He may have had a reason for this, for Mr. Milhoan says: 'A half dozen of the boys went to his former location one night and started a rough house and when they were through everything inside the building was broken up. The boys had nothing against Mr. Ott but they had been drinking a little too much liquor that flowed so freely in Olathe at that time.'

J. H. Milhoan was born in Tyler county, Virginia, not over ten feet from the Ohio river bank. This naturally suggested fishing to the writer and Mr. Milhoan smiled and said: "Well, yes, I do like to fish," and he was in earnest too. He came to Kansas in 1856, married Belinda Wood December 2, 1860. The wedding occurred on a farm two miles west of Olathe. They have one son born at St. Joseph, Mo., December 6, 1862.

QUANTRILL PASSED THROUGH JOHNSON COUNTY ON HIS WAY TO RAID LAWRENCE.

The Lawrence raid occurred on August 23, 1863. Quantrill entered Johnson county before sundown with a force variously estimated at from two to three hundred, and camped for supper a few miles west of Aubrey. They stated to people of the locality that they were recruits on their way to Leavenworth to be mustered in. Mr. Waterhouse, who had visited Quantrill's camp with Jackson to secure Trahern's and Dunn's release, saw them during the evening, and knowing they were guerillas mounted his horse and rode in hot haste to Aubrey and reported what he had seen to the captain in command of the post. The latter forwarded the intelligence to General Ewing in command of the district at Westport. Had proper steps been taken then, Lawrence would have been saved the death of its citizens, or at least, been avenged. Ewing was one of the class of officers selected on account of family connections,

social standing, or a celebrity in some pursuit of civil life. He was the son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, and a lawyer of rising fame. What other attributes were necessary for a good general? None; but Lawrence was burned, its citizens murdered and the murderers escaped, while this general was getting up his line of defense, and reviewing the evidence before him. It is very easy to find fault, and to tell how a thing might have been done after it is done; but still, how those who saw the sad events of the day chafed at stupid delays and timid pursuits; and sighed for a Phillip Sheridan, or even the decision, dash and daring of a common red leg.

G. B. Alger, who was with James H. Lane in his efforts to capture Quantrill after the Lawrence raid, says that if Lane had been permitted to have his way about it, he would have gotten the whole bunch but Colonel Plumb, being in command, took the pursuit very leisurely and when the bushwhackers slowed up, Plumb would slow up too. The further fact that Quantrill's horses and men were worn and jaded from their long ride, while the Union forces were recruiting from the territory through which they passed, gave them a decided advantage if Plumb had forced the issue. "Twenty times during the day opportunities were offered for a gallant charge," says Gregg's history, "that would have sent mourning and desolation to many a Missouri home, but no such charge was ever made." Loaded down with plunder the rebels passed leisurely out of Kansas as securely as though returning from a picnic and to this day the account remains unbalanced.

Some of the bushwhackers, overcome with fatigue on the march, dropped out of line and concealing themselves in thickets and cornfields, made their way through to Missouri alone, after enjoying a rest. Of these, one was captured near Spring Hill by some farmers and brought to headquarters at Olathe. He was a young man of good appearance and address, with a cool, quiet manner that marked him as one who had faced death too often to feel fear at its approach.

After obtaining his name, age, place of residence and some other particulars, he was taken to the prairie east of town and shot by volunteers. The shots took effect in his breast, and for a moment before falling, he stood erect coolly looking around to see if more shots were to be fired. His bones now lie in an unmarked grave where he fell.

QUANTRILL'S START FOR LAWRENCE.

Carrie V. Love, now Mrs. Jonathan Mize, of Olathe, Kan., was a girl of fourteen at the time of the Quantrill raid at Lawrence. She lived then with her parents at Lone Jack, Mo., and two nights before the attack on Lawrence she was sitting up with a sick daughter of James Noel, a neighbor. She was upstairs in the large two-story house. The

moon was shining brightly. During the night she heard a noise outside, and looking out, she saw the barnyard full of men and horses. A number of men were in the kitchen below getting a midnight lunch.

The next morning she said to Mr. Noel: "Uncle Jim, who were all those men around the house last night?" "You didn't see any men around the house last night," was the reply, but when he was convinced that she had he said: "Well, now, I'll tell you but don't say one word about it. It would be worth my head to let it be known," and then he told her they were Quantrill's men. "How many?" she asked. "O, a hundred or two," he replied, "I suppose they are going to have trouble on the line." Mr. Noel's two sons, Alvis and Joe, were with Quantrill and they were starting for Lawrence then. They stayed near the Kansas line in the timber on Big Blue the day following, and the next evening after dusk camped at a spring on the Newton farm near Spring Hill.

SPRING HILL LOOTED.

During the winter of 1863 troops were stationed at Olathe, Aubry and Westport for protection against the raiders from Missouri. The protection extended only to the towns in which troops were stationed. Spring Hill at this time was left unguarded.

Quantrill's second in command, George Todd, took advantage of this in February and left it in the same condition, financially, as its neighbors, Olathe and Shawnee. Todd had but ten men, but as its citizens were taken by surprise, no resistance could be offered. The postoffice, Thomas Parker's store and L. D. Prunty's store, the only business houses of the town, were thoroughly overhauled and such goods taken as could be conveniently carried away on horses. Mr. Prunty reported his loss at about \$1,500. On the way back to Missouri they stopped at the home of Nathan Darland, one mile east of town. Mr. Darland's son, Achilles, a member of the Twelfth Kansas regiment, was lying on his death bed, and A. P. Trahern, Will Thahern and Benjamin Sprague were there to render neighborly attentions. Their horses were tied in front of the house. Hearing horses approaching, Will Trahern mounted his horse and escaped. The other two were not quick enough for this maneuver, but managed to get away by crawling away on their hands and knees to a nearby cornfield. The bushwhackers entered the house and after inquiring where the riders of the horses were, went away taking the the horses with them.

This being Albert Trahern's second loss of a horse at their hands, he decided to make an effort for the recovery of his property. He went to Westport the next morning and laid the matter before Major Ransom and a squad of thirty-seven soldiers was detailed to accompany him in the search. Taking the trail and following it many miles through the hills and brush of Missouri, just at night they came to a small pole cabin

in a dense thicket. Several men were seen, but owing to thick brush they easily escaped with their horses. Trahern found his bridle in the cabin, but no horse anywhere. Shirts and drawers hanging up to dry showed that the bushwhackers had procured a change of clothing at Spring Hill, and were giving their old underclothing the benefit of a wash. After burning the cabin the soldiers called on a farmer living within half a mile to learn something regarding its occupants. Although it stood on his own land, the innocent soul did not know that it was there, and was not aware that any guerrillas had ever been in the vicinity.

During the spring and summer, life and property were held by slight tenures outside of the military posts. The bushwhackers in small squads roamed the country at will. The timber of the Blue, Tomahawk, Coffey and Indian creeks on the east side of the county afforded safe retreats, from which they could sally forth to take in the luckless traveler or attack scouts and pickets. The results were limited, however, as no one had the temerity to traverse that part of the county.

THE RED LEGS.

Gregg says "George H. Hoyt, who became captain of the Red Legs, was a young man of Massachusetts parentage and training, and having breathed the abolition air of that State all his life, was naturally a Republican of the deepest dye; a radical supporter of Free State rights and the Union cause, and correspondingly a hater of the South and its institutions."

At the time of John Brown's arrest in Virginia, Hoyt, then a young law student, hastened to the place where he was imprisoned, and volunteering his service as counsel, remained with the old man until the last act of the bloody drama was ended. Thenceforth John Brown, to him, was a hero and martyr. The cause he fought and died for was sacred. Such an event at his impressible age was enough to set for life his abolition views and principles. He hated slavery and its adherents with a good hearty hatred that would have delighted Byron when expressing his liking for a "good hater."

Hence it was but natural that he gravitated to Kansas with the commencement of national difficulties. Kansas was the scene of John Brown's perils and triumphs, and here he would attempt to do his part toward carrying out the work of the martyr. But the outlook was not particularly promising. The Government still had some timid scruples about giving offence to the erring brethren, and army operations were conducted on a conciliatory plan far from satisfactory to the enthusiastic followers of John Brown. Hence Hoyt did not go into the army.

Kansas at that time was not lacking in a goodly supply of those restless, energetic young gentlemen whose star of empire is forever lead-

ing them westward. Among this class, Hoyt found some whose enmity to the "divine institution" rivaled his own. He conceived the design of organizing a company of this material. As the men would not submit to the restraints and routine of the regular army, their chances for engaging in active operations were not promising, until the difficulty was settled by the provost marshal, who agreed to accept them as a provost guard. They were employed in scouting, dispatch carrying, and accompanying the troops on expeditions as guides, etc. No company of better fighting material was ever organized. The men were all young, inured to western life, splendid horsemen, thoroughly accomplished in the use of weapons, rashly reckless and fearless, and, as an old Missouri lady once remarked, "as full of the devil as a mackerel of salt". They wore, as a distinguishing mark, by which to recognize each other when scouting in the enemy's country, leggings of red morocco, and hence the name of "red-legs." The most prominent members of the gang were, Bloom Swayne, well known under the name of "Jeff Davis", Jack Bridges, as "Beauregard", Al Savers, and Joseph Mater.

These four, in company with several others, had gained some notoriety, previous to the organization, by an expedition engaged on their own personal account. They started from Wyandotte to reconstruct the neighboring counties of Missouri, and to accomplish this, gathered some eighty negro slaves, and, we believe, about an equal number of horses and mules, and attempted to run them into Kansas. They succeeded in getting them to the river bank, opposite Wyandotte, where a boat was to be in readiness to ferry them over. The owner of the boat failed, however, to keep his part of the contract. The Missouri militia, in the meantime, had started in pursuit, overtaking them while they were waiting for another boat. A volley fired from brush was the first intimation to the jayhawkers of danger. A bullet in the breast stretched Al Savers on the sand, and Bloom Swayne also received one or two severe wounds. The remaining members of the party, supposing the assailants to be United States troops, offered no resistance, and were soon surrounded and captured. They were taken first, to Liberty, and afterwards to Plattsburg and placed in confinement to await trial. As the Missouri code, at that time, contained very stringent laws in regard to running off slaves, our jayhawkers had prospects of the most flattering character for a long sojourn in the penitentiary. After some weeks' confinement, Joe Mater frustrated the whole arrangement. Through his instrumentality, a hole in the wall, a few broken locks, and a favorable night, an exit was made, and the Missourians awoke one fine morning to the fact that their county was saved many dollars' expense, in the way of a trial. This incident, as before stated, occurred previous to the Red Leg organization, and is given simply to illustrate the business characteristic of the company members.

Just what particular acts the Red Legs did in Missouri have never

been recorded, but in some way, they soon gained a widespread notoriety. The Missourians represented them as monsters of blood-thirsty cruelty, and told horrifying and hair-raising tales of their outrages and deeds of violence. In the absence of records, and with due respect for the exaggerating style of the times, we must dissent from the majority of the statements; but it is certain they soon inspired the whole Missouri border with terror, and were more dreaded than the entire Union army.

Their fighting qualities and reckless daring were speedily known, and no force could be collected that would dare to face them. This dread was inspired, in a great measure, by the fact that if a Red Leg met a bushwhacker or known rebel, during a scout, the results resolved simply into the question as to how long a man would live, with a certain number of bullet holes through him. No quarter was asked or given. It was a savage style of warfare, it must be confessed, but it is scarcely possible for one who did not reside on the border to conceive how completely the amenities of civilized life were dispensed with in those troublous days.

It was charged that they were robbers of the worst class, but this accusation was unjustly applied. It is true they did a good deal of confiscating in the enemies' country, but it was always in the face of the enemy, and from known enemies. No quiet citizens were ever molested. On one occasion a member of the company stole a pair of shoes, and on proof of the fact, was promptly dismissed from the command, though it appeared that he did it more for fun than anything else, as he gave them away to the first person he met. We are speaking now, of the command, while acting as an organized company, but cannot say what might have been done by individual members in aftertimes.

There was some excuse, however, for popular belief, from the fact that the thieves spoken of elsewhere soon commenced turning Red Leg reputation to personal account. Gangs of them would don the red leggings and sally forth to rob and steal whenever an opportunity presented, shrewdly judging that few would resist or attempt to recover their property when supposing them to be the veritable terribles. In this way many thousand dollars' worth of property went, that the wrong parties were accused of taking. Owing to repeated complaints of this nature, the organization was dissolved, and the members, generally, joined the regular volunteer army, and enjoyed enough fighting, before the close of the war, to satisfy the most belligerent.

BATTLE OF BULL CREEK.

The battle of Bull Creek, or Bull Run, as it was locally called by the early settlers, was a bloodless battle, although a few shots were exchanged. Lane, by marching his men past a certain point in view of the

enemy and then under cover of the woods, sending them back to reappear again, convinced General Reed that he, Lane, had as many Free State men as Reed had. Reed ordered his men to fall back, and they did not stop until they reached Westport, thirty miles away.

"BATTLE OF BLOWHARD."

This battle, that never was fought, was one of the earliest hostile acts of the Civil war in Johnson county. It was in 1861, and a meeting had been held at Gabriel Reed's residence, near the Missouri line, for the purpose of selecting men to patrol the border, and guard against any surprise from Missouri bushwhackers. An old man named Franklin, living on Tomahawk creek, was against the proposition, and the Free State men at once suspicioned him as being in sympathy with the Missourians. About three weeks after the meeting, Pat Cosgrove, the sheriff of Johnson county, and Joe Hutchins, a constable, went to Little Santa Fe, just over the State line, expecting to return the same evening. They did not return, however, on time, and a rumor was started the next morning that they were held as prisoners, and the Missourians were going to hang them. The word spread rapidly, and soon 100 or more men gathered, armed with every kind of conceivable weapon, and started for Little Santa Fe, to rescue Pat and Joe. A halt was made near the Franklin residence, and two men were sent to Little Santa Fe, to find out what had been done, while the rest of the crowd talked in groups, of what would happen to the Missourians in that Santa Fe town, if a hair on the head of either Pat or Joe was injured. In an hour or so a long line of men on horseback was seen, coming from Missouri, and headed toward the rescuers, who were waiting. No sooner was this made known than a retreat was made, toward Olathe, by the rescuers, with a much faster gait than the forward movement had been made. On the top of a hill, on the way back, some pioneer had piled up some logs, preparatory to building a cabin. Now, Mr. Sawn, self-constituted leader of the rescuers, ordered all hands to throw up the timber into breastworks, and some twenty or thirty-five went to work, while the rest of the bunch sped on to Olathe, as fast as they could go. A half hour's work completed the breastworks of logs, about two feet high and sixty feet square, and here the gallant twenty or twenty-five awaited the attack, which did not come. After waiting a half hour, F. W. Case and Evan Shriver volunteered to go back and find out why, and they soon returned, with the joyful news that the Missourians had returned to Santa Fe. They had come out to escort the old man Franklin and his family over the line to his Missouri friends. Then the rescuers returned, joyfully, forgetting Pat and Joe, and arrived safely in Olathe, hungry and footsore. Pat and Joe

arrived an hour later. They had been detained in Little Santa Fe, but had been released, and had been in no personal danger.

SOME WAR-TIME CLIPPINGS FROM OLATHE "MIRROR."

January 9, 1863.—We are sorry to chronicle the fact that Captain Milhoan's company has been ordered away from this place. This company was raised in Johnson county, and is composed of our best citizens. They are men of property, and the protection they gave was a hundred-fold more valuable to us, as they were doubly interested in the peace, prosperity and protection of the border, from the frequent raids of the unknown guerillas. It is not necessary to laud the officers and men of this company, for where they are known their acts speak for themselves. No company has given such entire satisfaction and received the unbounded confidence of the people as this company has done. Our interests were their interests, our safety their safety, our protection their protection. The citizens of this county can never be ungrateful to the officers and men of this noble company. The kind wishes of the citizens of this county will follow them wherever they go, whether upon the tented field or amid peace and prosperity of our country.

July 11, 1863.—We have been asked why we don't revive the "Mirror" in full. During the past two years we have been promised protection by our governors, generals and senators, notwithstanding the fact that every town in our county has been sacked from one to three times. Last spring, believing we would have the protection so long sought, we made arrangements to renew our paper in its old shape. But the protection we anticipated did not come and we have come to the conclusion not to start out anew until we can see fair indication of the end of our troubles, when our paper will be renewed on a permanent basis and not subject to such changes in its size and quality of reading matter as our readers now witness. We have given it a circulation of 500 in order to accommodate the business of the county and merchants who wish to advertise. We shall make the "Mirror" after the war what it was before, the largest and best newspaper in the State.

July 11, 1863. Notice.—There will be a petition presented to county board of Johnson county, at its next session, the first Monday of July next, praying for a road to accommodate the travel from Olathe to Westport, commencing where the Shawneetown road leaves the Old Santa Fe road, and run on a line the best for the country to the half section corner next north of the south corner of sections 7 and 8, in township 12 south of range 25.

January 7, 1864.—Ferry across the Kansas river on the Telegraph road from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Scott.

This ferry is located on the Telegraph road from Leavenworth to Ft. Scott via Olathe, Paola and Mound City and is the most direct route between the two places. Teams crossed at any time day or night.

Isaac Parrish.

May 28, 1864.—The Wyandotte bridge has been and is now in good crossing order. Remember there is no toll to those going to Wyandotte. We are under obligations to Senator Lane for a package of garden seeds. Accept our thanks, General.

1864, When Taxes Were Low.—In 1864 and prior to that time the county treasurer took his books for collection of taxes, and visited the different polling places of the county to collect taxes due. That year the State tax was five mills, county tax fifteen mills, common school tax three mills, county road tax two mills, county sinking fund four mills. Interest on county bonds four mills. J. W. Sponable was county treasurer at the time and in his notice to the tax payers said: "I hope all will be ready to pay at the time and places designated and save themselves much time and expense. Taxes are high this year but we have had a prosperous year and should meet it cheerfully."

A Price Raid Reminiscence.—Ed Moll, proprietor of the Olathe House, came to Kansas in 1860 and with his father located on a farm five miles west of town. He remembers well the battle of Westport, when General Price was defeated. His father and two brothers were with the home guards at Olathe, and he, also, had two brothers in the regular army. Mr. Moll at the time was a boy of twelve at home taking care of the stock. When he heard the cannons booming he took the fastest horse on the farm, got an old musket and started for Olathe. He met a number going the opposite way, driving as hurriedly as possible, who advised him to go back with them as Price's men were coming and he would be killed. He kept on, however, and just before he got to Olathe he met another party who tried to persuade him to return. When they found he would not they advised him, at least, not to carry a gun, for if Price's men met him they would kill him sure, but if he had no gun, being only a boy, they might not molest him. Mr. Moll took the advice in regard to the gun, and threw it away and came to Olathe, where he found the home guards located a block north of the square. The commissary department was located in the building now occupied by E. D. Warner. Mr. Moll found his father and brother stationed in the old home of Jonathan Millikan, now owned by Ada and Minnie Sykes. Olathe was expecting an attack at any time and excitement was at the highest pitch, but Price retreated south and Olathe was not molested.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—POST NO. 68.

The Grand Army of the Republic is represented at Olathe by Franklin Post No. 68, the roster of which is here presented: Adair, Austin; Armstrong, O. F.; Austin, N. F.; Abbot, George W.; Alger, W.; Beauchamp, William; Beller, S. E.; Briggs, J. W.; Bruner, J. B.; Black, George; Brockway, W. S.; Boswell, Charles; Clarke, E. M.; Clampitt, D. W.; Carpenter, A. G.; Cooper, S. V.; Crooks, J. W.; Corp, J. S.;

Chaney, A. J.; DeWitt, William; Edgington, A. N.; Edgington, Sam; Ellswell, E. B.; Furry, W. D.; Fenn, Isaac; Fulton, A. C.; Hackett, H. N.; Honnold, S. H.; Huff, George; Hunt, A. L.; Henry, R. J.; Hougland, D. P.; Hogue, T. L.; Hedrick, D. M.; Hunzinger, J. R.; Jack, D. L.; Irvin, G. W.; Kennedy, J.; Lyman, W. A.; Lott, A. H.; Little, J. T.; Mize, Johnson; Merritt, Frank; McKay, D. F.; McIntyre, F. L.; McMillan, R. B.; McCleary, E. J.; Martin, Rev. L.; Nuser, H. H.; Nehrhood, E. F.; Noland, Thomas; Nichols, J. T.; Netherton, J. C.; Ogg, F. R.; Pellett, William; Pickering, I. O.; Pratt, W. A.; Page, David; Phelps, Cicero; Pelham, W. B.; Parks, Horace; Pickerel, B. F.; Ruttinger, Frank; Reitz, Nicholas; Ripley, Ed.; Rogers, Solon; Ross, Whitfield; Ralston, S. F.; Ramsdell, H. L.; Rulison, W. A.; Reeves, F. M.; Speer, William; Spencer, Reuben; Stypes, Charles; Stevenson, R. E.; Timanus, G. H.; Wood, S. T.; Walker, Ross; Warner, E. D.; Woolard, I. J.; Wolfley, Louis; Ward, McDuff; Wallace, J. O.; Wheeler, W. S.; Zimmerman, W. H.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Organization—Growth and Development of the Schools.

The first school in Johnson county was the Shawnee Mission school, and the few white children that were there attended the Indian school, with the exception of those who received private instruction.

The first Territorial legislature, which met in July, 1855, passed the first body of laws for the Government of Kansas. In chapter 144 of these statutes is found an act, section 1 of which reads: "That there shall be established a common school or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years, provided that persons over the age of twenty-one years may be admitted into such schools on such terms as the trustees of such schools may direct."

Owing to the political situation little was done in the administration of school laws nor any other laws enacted by this legislature or those of 1857. The first Free State legislature, which convened in 1858, passed additional laws for the organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools. It created an office of Territorial superintendent of common schools, and declared, "that all school districts established under this act shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and no sectarian teacher shall be allowed therein."

The first schools for white children as provided by the territorial laws were established in Johnson county in 1857, and the great development of the school system of this county is shown by the following statement, furnished by Miss May Cain, county superintendent of public instruction: Number of districts organized (not including cities of first and second class), 97; number of district clerks reporting, 96; average daily attendance per teacher of schools of two or more grades, 10; high school, 13; total, 23; average salary paid male teacher per month of two or more teachers: grades \$69; high school, \$91; average salary of male teachers in one teacher school, \$64.75; average salary of female teacher in one teacher school, \$48.25; average salary for female teacher per month in schools of two or more teacher's grades, \$55; high school, \$75; average cost per pupil per month on enrollment in one teacher school, \$3.50; average cost per pupil per month on enrollment in schools of two or more grades, \$2.50; high school, \$3.60; average cost per pupil per month on average daily attendance in schools of two or more teacher's grades, \$3.40; high school, \$4.75; average length of school year in

weeks in one teacher school, 30.62; average length of school year in weeks of two or more teachers, 33.86; number of school buildings, one teacher school, 82; number of school buildings, two teacher school, 16; (two districts in the county have colored schools) making two buildings in the district. Number of school rooms in one teacher school, 82; number of school rooms in two teacher school, 55; total, 137; number of schools built in year ending June 30, 1914, 1; cost of same, \$4,500; number of pupils in one teacher school passing the common school examination this year: males, 34; females, 43; total 77; number of pupils in schools of two or more teachers passing the graded school examination this year: males, 19; females, 12; total 31; number of certificates granted—first grade, 11; second grade, 22; third grade, 20; temporary, 6; total, 59; average age of persons receiving certificates, 25; number of teachers receiving certificates having no previous experience, 22; number of high school teachers employed who are graduates of a college or university, 7; of a normal, 3; number of teachers not graduated, but having completed one or more years of a college course, 1; Number of grade teachers who are graduates of a college or university, 6; of a normal school, 3; of a high school or academy, 20; of a normal course, 4; number of teachers of one teacher school who are graduates of a college or university, 6; of a normal school, 3; of a high school, 20; not graduates, but having completed at a high school or academy three years, 6; two years, 7; one year, 10; number of teachers employed who hold State certificates: one teacher school, 2; grades, 1; high school, 7; number of teachers employed who hold high school normal training certificates, 25; first grade, 54; second grade, 30; third grade, 13; number of teachers employed who had no previous experience as teachers: one teacher school, 10; grades, 4; high school, 1; total 15; number of colored teachers employed in one teacher schools, females, 2; average length of time spent by county superintendent in actual school inspection, two hours.

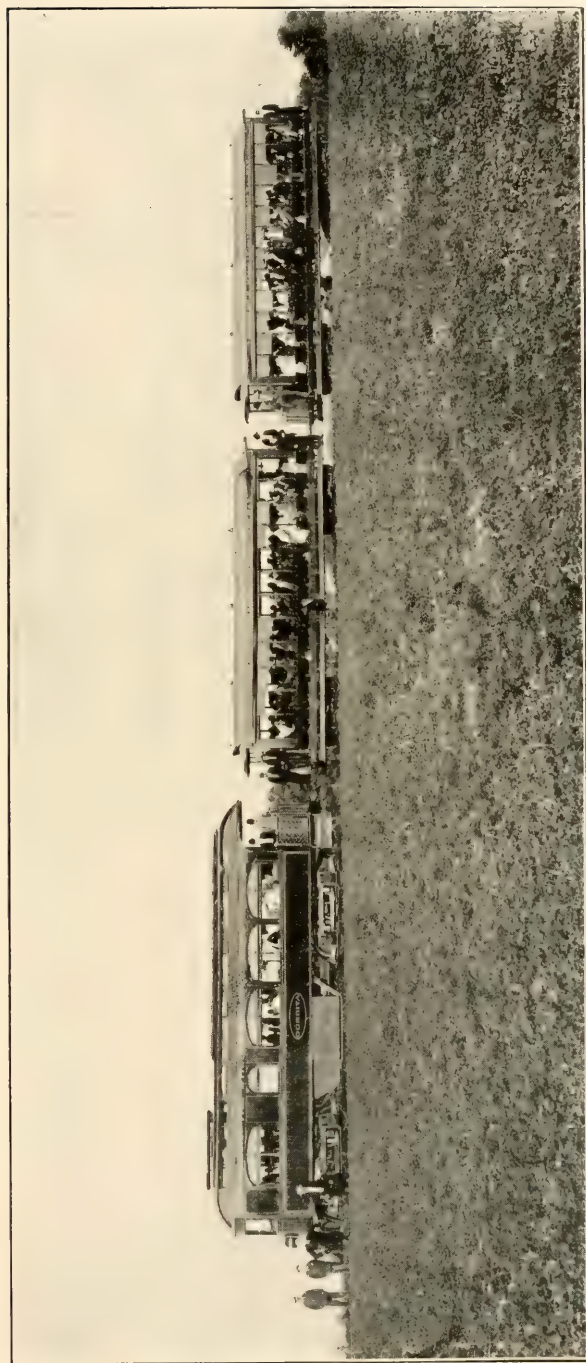
One hundred and twenty-six teachers took reading circle during the year. Sixty-two of the one teacher districts have school district libraries with 4,342 volumes. Twelve of the two teacher schools have libraries in which there are 2,542 volumes. The school census for 1914 showed 5,229 pupils of school age. Total taxable value of school districts of Johnson county, 1914, \$16,562,577.00.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS.

Promoting Early Railroads and Voting Bonds—Pioneer Railroad Builders.

Railroads.—Johnson county people, from the start, were boosters for railroads. An election was held November 7, 1865, and \$100,000 bonds were voted to aid the Kansas City & Neosho Valley railroad. This road became, August 10, 1868, "The Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf" and later the "Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf," and is now "The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad," a line from the mouth of the Kaw river to Galveston, Tex. Work was begun at the Kansas City end in 1866. The line was open to Olathe in December, 1868, and completed to Ft. Scott in 1869. It enters the county near the northeast corner, runs in a general southwest direction, leaving the county near the center of its southern boundary. On the sixth day of April, 1869, another election was held on the question of issuing \$100,000 in bonds in aid of each of two railroads, the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver, and the Kansas City & Santa Fe. There had been two elections on this proposition prior to this, and the bonds were defeated, but at this election they carried by a vote of 1,301 for and 627 against, over two to one in favor of the bond issue. The St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver was built from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill in 1871. The branch of this road running from Olathe to Pleasant Hill is now known as the Clinton Branch, and belongs to the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. The part from Cedar Junction to Olathe is no longer operated, the ties and rails having been removed by its purchasers, the Frisco road. This part of the road never paid. It was known, locally, as the "Calamity railroad." The road bed follows the winding stream of Cedar creek to Cedar Junction. The station of Red Bud, a half-way point between Olathe and Cedar Junction, at one time shipped considerable grain from the surrounding country. Dave Hubbell and Charles Pettigrew did the buying and shipping from this point. This road was named the "Calamity railroad" by the farmers along the line, and after it had been abandoned they helped themselves to the ties and rails, and when the railroad was sold later, the buyers had a hard time finding their property. The grade of this road was so great that a car started from Olathe would run to Cedar Junction without the aid of an engine, but it was necessary to have a brakeman to check the car in rounding the curves. Sometime when Johnson county desires to build a beautiful driveway through the most picturesque part of the country they will find this old road bed awaiting them with the grading already done.



A STRANG GAS-ELECTRIC CAR WITH TRAILERS WAS OPERATED FOR A TIME ON THE STRANG LINE AND WAS THE FIRST CAR OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD

The Kansas City & Santa Fe road was built as far as Ottawa in 1870, and is now a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system.

In the year 1873 the county refused to pay interest on the first issue of the bonds, on the ground of alleged illegality of their issue. A lawsuit resulted which terminated in a compromise. Immediately after agreeing on terms, a sinking fund was established and at present \$5,000 per year is being paid, and \$10,000 per annum will be paid, beginning in 1918. The present railroad bond indebtedness is \$140,000.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company was chartered December 12, 1895, and was the successor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, whose property was sold under foreclosure December 10, 1895, and possession taken January 1, 1896.

On February 11, 1859, the Atchison & Topeka Railroad Company was granted a charter, and on March 3, 1863, the name was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The building of the line was started from Topeka, beginning in October, 1868, and was completed to the Colorado border by 1873. The line between Atchison & Topeka was not begun until 1871, and was finished in May, 1872.

The road from Topeka to Lawrence was built in 1874 by the Kansas Midland Railroad Company, successors to the Lawrence & Topeka Railroad Company, which had commenced work on the prospective line in 1871. The line from Kansas City to De Soto was likewise built by the Kansas Midland in the summer of 1874. The connecting line road between Lawrence and De Soto was the St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver, which company had filed articles of incorporation July 22, 1867, with the purpose of building a road from Pleasant Hill, Mo., to Lawrence, and thence west to Denver. This road from Lawrence to Pleasant Hill was purchased, and that portion between Lawrence and De Soto consolidated with the Kansas Midland, under the name of the Kansas City, Topeka & Western railroad, and leased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, October 1, 1875, thus giving a direct line from Topeka to Kansas City.

The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad Company was granted a charter on February 12, 1858, under the name of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Ft. Gibson Railroad Company. On February 24, 1866, the name was changed to Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston. In 1867 the line was built from Lawrence to Ottawa, and in 1870 the road was extended from Ottawa south to Thayer, and in 1871 to Coffeyville. In 1870 a line was constructed from Ottawa to Olathe by the Kansas City & Santa Fe railroad, which company, upon the completion of this line, made a lease in perpetuity to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston. From Olathe to Kansas City, to Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston used into Kansas City the track of the Missouri river, Ft. Scott & Gulf (now Frisco). On August 9, 1878, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston was sold under foreclosure and the name changed

to Lawrence & Galveston. On March 29, 1879, the Lawrence & Galveston, the Kansas City & Santa Fe and the Southern Kansas railroad companies were consolidated, and assumed the name of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad Company. This line was purchased in 1880 by the Kansas City, Topeka & Western Railroad Company. In 1881 the Santa Fe completed a line between Olathe and Chouteau, a station near Holliday, to connect with the main line out of Kansas City. The line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company from Kansas City to Chicago was completed April 29, 1888, by the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railroad Company.

The Missouri & Kansas interurban railway was built in the years 1905-06 and has 18.8 miles of road in Johnson county. This road is without a bridge and the high waters have never interfered in any way with its operation. Overland Park is situated on this line, and here a fast growing town is located. It has numerous stations along the line at convenient points for farmers and its traffic in milk and other farm products shows a steady increase.

The Missouri Pacific railroad, Central Kansas division, enters Kenneth on the State line and runs southwesterly through Oxford and Aubry townships into Miami county. The thriving little town of Stilwell is located on this line. This was formerly the Kansas City Southwestern railroad and was built in 1886 and 1887.

The Kansas City & Topeka electric railway has a line running from Kansas City through Merriam and Shawnee to within one-half mile of Zarah. It has 9.55 miles of track in Johnson county.

PIONEER RAILROAD BUILDERS.

W. W. Fagan, of Olathe, was a prominent factor in early-day railroading in Johnson county.

From the time that I could read print the writer remembers the name "W. W. Fagan." In the early days when papers were not so plentiful as now, everything in the papers was read, and the superintendent of a railroad was as big a sight as that of a governor or congressman. When the writer called on Mr. Fagan at his home in Olathe he was at work in the yard, and on being informed that I wished to talk of early railroading in Kansas he invited me to the porch, and between the puffs of his favorite pipe, we were back to the early days of the Santa Fe and the Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf roads so closely interwoven with Johnson's county's early history. "The first money that the Kansas Midland railroad earned, now the Santa Fe, between Kansas City and Topeka," said Mr. Fagan, "was on Monday, April 27, 1874. It was made by hauling passengers from Tecumseh, four miles east of Topeka, to Topeka to the New York and New Orleans circus. This road was building from Topeka, east to Kansas City, at the time." The bill advertising this excursion was printed by the Topeka "Record," Frank

P. Baker's papers and the form was set up by Will Walters, foreman now of the Hudson Kimberly Printing Company, of Kansas City. Mr. Waters also set up the forms for the time table No. 1 and 3 following: Here is a copy of the bill notifying the public of the excursion.

The Kansas Midland Railroad will run extra trains from end of track near Tecumseh to Topeka for the benefit of those wishing to attend the great New York and New Orleans Circus, Monday, April 27, 1874. Trains leave Tecumseh at 10 a. m. and return at 5 p. m. Trains leave Tecumseh at 6 p. m. and return after close of night performance. Fare forty cents good for the round trip. Tickets good Monday, April 27, 1874. T. J. Anderson, general ticket agent. W. W. Fagan, general superintendent.

Time table No three follows. At the time this table was issued Mr. Fagan was conductor on the Santa Fe road and he superseded T. J. Peter as superintendent a short time after this time table was issued. The time table No. one of the Kansas Midland railroad between Topeka and Kansas City follows No. three.

Time table No. three of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, shown below, is in the possession of W. W. Fagan.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD

To Take Effect Thursday, September 23, 1869.

TIME TABLE No. 3.

Bound Westward			Bound Eastward	
Passenger Mixed			Passenger Mixed	
No. 3	No. 1.		No. 2	No. 4.
Lv. 1:05	Lv. 7:00	North Topeka	Ar. 11:38	Lv. 6:20
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
Lv. 1:20	Lv. 7:15	Topeka	Ar. 11:24	Ar. 6:00
Lv. 1:35	Lv. 7:35	Challenders	Ar. 11:08	Ar. 5:47
Lv. 1:45	Lv. 7:48	Cottonwood Grove	Ar. 10:58	Ar. 5:30
Lv. 2:00	Lv. 8:03	Wakarusa	Ar. 10:43	Ar. 5:05
Lv. 2:20	Lv. 8:25	Carbondale	Ar. 10:25	Ar. 4:20
Lv. 2:35	Lv. 8:43	Gables	Ar. 10:10	Lv. 4:00
Ar. 2:50	Ar. 9:00	Burlingame	Lv. 9:55	a. m.

Employes will be governed by rules and signals on time card No. two. T. J. Peters, superintendent.

Trains run daily except Sunday.

KANSAS MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Time Table No. 1.

To take effect Saturday, June 13, 1874.

No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
Mixed	K. C. Ac.	Stations	St. L. Ex.	Mixed
B	A		A	B
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Ar. 9:50	Ar. 4:25	Topeka	Lv. 1:05	Lv. 5:40
Ar. 9:20	Ar. 4:00	Spencerville	Lv. 1:28	Lv. 6:10
Ar. 9:13	Ar. 3:50	Chandlers Mill	Lv. 1:37	Lv. 6:20
Ar. 9:05	Ar. 3:43	Glendale	Lv. 1:44	Lv. 6:28
Ar. 8:50	Ar. 3:33	LeCompton	Lv. 1:53	Lv. 6:40
Ar. 8:37	Ar. 3:17	Lake View	Lv. 2:07	Lv. 6:55
Lv. 8:15	Lv. 3:00	Lawrence	Ar. 2:25	Ar. 7:15
	p. m.		p. m.	p. m.

Standard Time in Telegraph Office at S. F. R. R.

A. Daily. B. Daily Except Sunday.

The Santa Fe railroad began to build its road at Topeka, Kan., June 5, 1869. It shipped its material over the Kansas Pacific to Topeka, this road having already reached there. Mr. Fagan was conductor on the Santa Fe, from Topeka to Redding Station, near Emporia, when he was also superintendent. T. J. Peter was superintendent of the construction gang. Mr. Fagan left the Santa Fe road in 1874, and took charge of the Kansas Midland from Topeka to Kansas City, Mo. The road was built to Lawrence in June '74. Wyandotte county had voted \$250,000 bonds for this road and the time was about to expire for having trains into Kansas City, in order to get these bonds, so the Santa ran trains over the Pleasant Hill and Lawrence road to Olathe, then up the Frisco and in this way got the bonds, "And bonds were very essential to railroad building in the early days," said Mr. Fagan, "for that was the only way we had of getting any money, for we hadn't any ourselves," and Mr. Fagan laughed.

There was a good deal of truth in the statement, too, yet the bonds were not alone sufficient to build the road, but these and the mortgages on the rolling stock and road bed, built the early roads in the State. "It cost only about \$8,000 a mile, in those days, to build a road," said Mr. Fagan. The early roads used a forty-five to fifty-pound rail, while now the roads use ninety-pound rails. The ties, too, were cheaper, and the right of way was often given through the farms. There was a little trick, too, in getting the right of way. One of these was to make a survey between a man's house and barn. This, of course, would raise a protest and the farmer would often say: "I would rather give you the right of way through the field yonder, than to be paid for it and have it through here." And in this way, the right of way often-

times cost nothing. The capacity of the freight cars in the early days was from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds. Now the freight cars average 80,000 to 100,000 pounds capacity, and the roadbed must be constructed accordingly. Two hundred and eighty-eight miles of the Central Branch road were built at a cost of about \$11,000 per mile, including depots. In the early days of the Central Branch, when Mr. Fagan had his office at Atchison, Kan., an engineer, by the name of Joe Ellison, ran a freight train, with cars of 20,000 pounds capacity, stock cars behind the engine. Fifteen to seventeen of these cars made a load at the time for an engine and Joe's report showed he had seventeen cars in his train. Mr. Fagan was a crank in having trains on time, and a rule was in effect on the road that if a train was fifteen minutes late, or over, a report must be made, giving the reason. The train left Effingham fifty minutes late, and was still later on its arrival at Atchison. Mr. Fagan wanted to know the reason at once, when Joe arrived, and asked, "What's the matter with No. 17?" "Nothing," Joe answered, "You reported only seventeen cars at Effingham," said Mr. Fagan. "Hold on, hold on," said Joe, "we had fifteen cars and two elevators." The elevators were some new 40,000-pound capacity cars, loaded with shelled corn. At a later date, when Joe was running a passenger train, an accident occurred, between Waterville and Goff, Kan., on account of a broken rail. Two cars went off the track, leaving the engine and mail cars standing. As no one was injured, Joe loaded the passengers into the mail car and proceeded, without even notifying headquarters. When he arrived at Atchison, the superintendent, noting the absence of the two cars, asked: "Joe, what's the matter this morning?" "Struck a knot out there near Goff, and left two cars out there," Joe nonchalantly replied. "The Central Branch ought to have been one of the best-paying roads in the West," said Mr. Fagan. Mr. Fagan had kept weighbill No. 2 as a keepsake for a car of lumber from Atchison, Kan., to Waterville. The rate was \$100.00 for the car or \$1.00 per mile. When Jay Gould came west, he showed it to him, and Mr. Gould wanted it, saying he would photograph it and return it to him. Mr. Fagan let him have it, but that was the last he ever saw of it. "Harstick and Ray, two old steamboat men, built the Pleasant Hill & Lawrence railroad," said Mr. Fagan. It had no business from the start and the Santa Fe & Frisco bought the line. Mr. Fagan said, when they took the rails up, several years after the road had been abandoned, about 1903, there were trees 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, growing in the road bed. This road was called the Calamity Road, by the farmers. The rails were useless and sold for junk. Mr. Fagan was some railroad operator. In 1875 he went to the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, staying 'till 1880. Then with the Central Branch until 1887, then in March, 1887, to the Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf, now the Frisco. Colonel Coates and others, of Kansas City, built this road to Olathe and ran out of money after they had built this far. A few months later they raised more funds and

built on to La Cygne, and the next year to Ft. Scott. "We had to work and plan," said Mr. Fagan, "to get funds. First we would get the county to vote bonds, then we would get the townships through which the road passed, and then go after the cities for what they would stand and we got the bonds in nearly every case. Ties used to cost about forty cents each, and now are worth about sixty-two cents. Speaking of how the timber has grown in value since the '70's, Mr. Fagan said he could show me four places along the Frisco where at four different times saw-mills had been operated each time, using all timber, then the cypress, then the pine, and later the black gum. This, for a while, was considered worthless, but now is in great demand for furniture. Mr. Fagan, at one time, bought 52,000 acres of timber that cost about fifty-five cents per thousand. Then they cut off the log at the first knot, now they use it to the top. The timber that cost fifty-five cents would be worth at the present time, \$5.00 per thousand.

Michael McCarty, a pioneer railroad man, of Johnson county, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1844. He married Adoresta Thompson, in 1873. He has two children living, Elizabeth and Charles Randall. One infant died at the age of four months. Mr. McCarty came here in 1868, worked for Hannibal railroad, from Liberty to Harlem, was superintendent of construction train. Laid track from here to Baxter Springs, Mo., on the Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf road, and had 100 to 150 men under him. He laid track to Olathe, in 1868, and got to Baxter Springs on June 21, 1871. He came here with Oscar H. Chanute, from Ohio. Chanute, Kan. took its name from Mr. Chanute. Mr. McCarty laid from three-fourths to one mile of rails per day, of ten to twelve hours. He laid the track from Pleasanton to Colony for the Missouri Pacific, and from Hillsboro, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., on the Clover Leaf. When laying the track for the former road, at Mound City, the hands struck, without notice, just at a critical time, as it was necessary to get the road into Mound City by a certain date in order to get the bonds. Robert Kincaid was on the board of commissioners at the time, and the board extended the time thirty days, giving the road time to complete the laying of the rails. A bridge was constructed across the river at this place, just at the beginning of a rainy spell, and Mr. McCarty saved the bridge from washing out, by placing ten carloads of railroad iron on the structure. Mr. McCarty was at the dedication of the Hannibal bridge in Kansas City, July 4, 1869. This bridge has stood the test ever since, and now, forty-six years after its completion, a new one is to be constructed. Mr. McCarty laid track for the following roads: Covington to Louisville, Ky.; west part of Eads bridge at St. Louis, Mo.; Hannibal & St. Joe; Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf; Olathe, Holliday & Santa Fe; Lawrence, Topeka & Santa Fe; Pleasanton & Colony; Hillsdale, Ill. to East St. Louis; Kansas City to Paola for Missouri Pacific. He also put in the Y at the Frisco, and laid the side track at Edgerton.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GRANGE.

The Organization and Progress of the Grange in Johnson County—The Grange Insurance Company.

The National Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in Washington, D. C., December 4, 1867. Its father was O. H. Kelly, a clerk in the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C. While on a trip in the South, gathering statistics on rural conditions, he conceived the idea of a secret society for farmers, for the protection and advancement of their interests, with the result that the above organization was made.

Gardner Grange, No. 68, organized in 1873, was the first Grange organized in Johnson county. During this year, and the first few months of 1874, thirty-six Granges were organized, with a membership of 1,200. The Johnson County Co-Operation Association was organized in July, 1876, with a capital stock of \$900, with H. C. Livermore, manager. In 1882 the capital stock was increased to \$40,000 and later, 1883, to \$100,000, and in 1914, when the Edgerton store was sold it was reduced to \$85,000, where it remains at present.

On Saturday evening, November 7, 1903, the main building at Olathe burned down, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The next day the directors met and decided to go ahead, and a new building was completed on the old site, in 1904. It is a two-story structure, 125 feet front and 143 feet deep. In the spring of 1884, by action of the association, a printing department was established, which published the Kansas "Patron," a weekly paper under the supervision of George Black, the secretary of the State Grange. This paper continued until the burning of the store in 1903, when it was discontinued. Mr. Black was for twenty-five years the secretary of the State Grange, and much of its value as a progressive organization for the betterment of rural communities was due to his ability and efficiency. For a number of years the Grange had branch stores at Edgerton, Gardner, Prairie Center and Stanley, but these proving unprofitable have been disposed of, the one at Edgerton to members of the Grange, and the others to private parties. Mr. Livermore served as manager for thirty-two years, and was succeeded by W. W. Frye, who for many years had been manager of the Stanley branch store. He stayed with them five years and was succeeded by Garrett, and Mr. Garrett by Ed. Blair of Spring Hill, who was followed by C. V. Frey, the present manager. The store at the present time carries a stock of \$50,000 and its annual sales are \$150,000.

THE GRANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Patrons Fire and Tornado Association, of Kansas, was organized under a special enactment of the legislature of Kansas, Laws of 1889, chapter 162.

Its purpose is to carry the insurance of Kansas farmers, who are members of the Grange, on their property against fire and lightning, tornado and wind-storm.

The charter limits the association to members of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in territory to the State of Kansas.

The association is not conducted for profit, but endeavors to give insurance at cost, and is strictly mutual, all the members contributing their proportionate share toward paying the losses and expense of management.

The association is solvent, that is, it can stop business any day and pay back every policy holder the unearned premium on his policy, something that it never could have done prior to the assessment of 1913.

The reserve fund is invested as follows:

In bonds which net the association five per cent.	\$35,800.00
On certificate of deposit at four per cent.	17,918.54
Interest collected on reserve funds	1,545.17

This association, on December, 31, 1914, had a total insurance in force of	\$19,780,841.00
December 31, 1913	18,184,198.00

\$1,596,643.00

Total insurance expiring in 1913 deducted from 1914.....	141,400.00
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Net gain during the year 1914.....	\$1,738.043.00
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Balance in treasury December 31, 1913.....	\$55,904.39
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Received in premiums	\$ 35,571.78
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Received in interest	1,545.17
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\$37,116.95

Total	\$93,021.34
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This company was organized in 1889 in the Olathe Grange Hall, and the writer, then living at Cadmus, was present. Several meetings had been called, but enough policies could not be gotten together to total \$50,000 risk, the amount required to make the start. A motion was made that each one of the seventeen members present stand for an assessment of \$1,000, in case it should be needed, as this, with \$33,000 in applications, would equalize the assessment on the policies applied for. The motion was carried and the policies issued. If I remember right, we had \$400,000.00 of risks before we had a loss, and this was a slight one. I. D. Hibner, the secretary, was an enthusiast and kept the mails warm

to the agents of the Grange in different parts of the State, urging them to hustle for business, and they did. After the first assessment there was no question as to the stability of the new insurance company, for the members responded quickly and without friction. The association now has a neat and commodious fireproof building, in which it conducts its business and keeps its records. This company is now under the supervision of John Thorn, secretary, a most reliable and efficient man, with his able assistant, W. S. Whitford. W. C. Brown, of Monticello township, is its president and a thoroughly capable and wideawake man.

CHAPTER XVII.

WHAT THE FIRST WOMAN SAW HERE.

What The First Woman Saw Here—An Interview with Jonathan Millikan—Henry Wedd—Some Early Day Events in Johnson County and Kansas—A Pioneer's Recollections—A Story of Early Days—Fifty Years After—Reminiscences—A Retrospective View—Yeager Raid Incidents.

(By Mrs. Emily L. Millikan.)

On May 27, 1858, fifty years ago last May, in company with my brother, Dr. J. B. Whittier, I arrived in Olathe, the first woman resident of our now beautiful city. We came from Manchester, N. H., by rail to Jefferson City, Mo., the then terminus of the railroad; and came by steamboat from that point to Kansas City. At St. Louis we had stopped at the Planters' House, where the accommodations were very poor. The rats were by far the most numerous guests, although there were not so many as found in Kansas City. There was but one hotel in the latter place, which, with one small store, and a few small dwelling houses near the river, constituted what is now the thriving metropolis at the mouth of the Kaw.

There was a stage route from Kansas City to Santa Fe which ran once a month, but as we did not happen to be lucky enough to meet it, we had to remain in Kansas City all night. The second day we got a conveyance in the shape of a covered wagon for Olathe. This I considered quite romantic, as I had never seen one of the kind before.

After leaving Shawnee Mission, we passed only a few shanties on our way to Olathe as we followed the old Santa Fe Trail, arriving at Indian Creek about dark. There we found a kind of an Indian hotel, with meager accommodations, but preferred to sleep in the wagon, while my brother and the man that drove the team slept under it. That was my first experience in camping out.

Some time during the night there was a long train of Mexicans passed near by where we were camped for the night. This disturbed my slumbers considerably, as they made such a tremendous noise by the bellowing of cattle and the cracking of whips. You could hear them in the stillness of the night for miles away. Their wagons were as near like a boat on wheels as anything I can think of. Each wagon was drawn by six yoke of oxen, and sometimes with more, and a Mexican, mounted, riding as driver, shouting and cracking his whip. There were often as many as forty or fifty wagons in the train, and it was not uncommon

to see a large number of oxen or mules following, to be used, a supply, in case one of the animals of the team died.

Well, we got through the night all right. In the morning we started quite early for Olathe, and as we came up the hill, in front of where we now live, in full view of the little town the early morning sun shone on the prairie covered with beautiful flowers, and I thought it looked "beautiful, O-la-the." We soon arrived in Olathe, our destination. The words of the poet, Whittier, came to my mind:

"We crossed the prairies, as of old
The Pilgrim crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free."

Fifty years have added to the convenience of living in Olathe, but have not added to the beauty of the spot. We found Mr. Connor, my brother's partner, ready to welcome us. They had come here in April and made arrangements to open a hotel, and then my brother had returned to Manchester, for me.

There were only fifteen young men here then, and no women. The first woman I saw after I came were two big squaws who unexpectedly stuck their heads through a broken pane of glass in the room where I was, and greatly startled me. I invited them in and chatted with them a while, although I couldn't understand a word they said. It was three weeks after arriving in Olathe before I saw a white woman. Mr. Connor went down near Edgerton and got a girl to work for us. She, who is now Mrs. Martin Ott, and a friend of hers stopped with us for a while at the hotel. After that my brother went to Kansas City and got a woman to work in the hotel, by the name of Mary Whalen, afterwards known as Mary Tappy or Mary Kirby. It has been said that she was the second woman here, but that is a mistake. She had a little girl by the name of Mary Ann Whalen, about six months old, I think, when she came here.

The first white child born in Olathe, that I have any knowledge of, was a daughter of James Hamilton. She was born in the first dwelling house built in Olathe. This house was built by Jonathan Millikan and now stands on Poplar street on the north side between Cherry Street and Kansas Avenue. There was, however, a colored child, a slave, born previous to that on the north side of the square.

When I came here there was a small building on the north side of Santa Fe Avenue, near where the Hotel Olathe now stands, and a small store building on Kansas Avenue near the present site of the Avenue House. The latter was built by Dr. Barton and Charles A. Osgood, in which a grocery store was then kept by Herman Scott and Jacob Thuma. The hotel where I lived was the next building erected, con-

sisting of a kitchen and two bed rooms, in one side and another building close by, so that one could step into the other, consisting of a dining room and office; in the second story of the latter building there was only one room. This store stood near the northwest corner of Kansas and Santa Fe Avenues. There I lived until cold weather. Then my brother got me a place to board, with a family by the name of William Tuttle. He was one of the oldest settlers, and lived on a claim north of town, in a log house. I boarded there until after Henderson H. Boggs built the Avenue House, as it is called now, on the west side of Kansas Avenue. He kept it a while and sold it to Mr. Hobard and Mr. Thuma, who soon sold it to my brother. We lived there until three weeks before I was married to Mr. Millikan, which was on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1858.

The first minister who preached in Olathe was an Episcopalian, by the name of Drummond. The next was a Southern Methodist, by the name of Rice, Charles Bowles, and then came I. C. Beach. Dr. Barton was the first physician. John M. Giffen printed the first newspaper, which was called the Olathe "Herald". John P. Campbell and Charles Mayo were the first lawyers. Colonel Burris and others came in 1858. C. E. Waldon established the first bank, in a small room where the north Odd Fellows' building is now located. Martin Ott was Olathe's first baker, and S. F. Hill handled the first stock of dry goods and groceries and was our first postmaster.

In the fall of 1858 J. B. Whittier sold out his interests in the hotel to Ben Dare, who, in turn, sold out to S. F. Hill and left town. Mr. Arnett taught the first school. The first death that I remember of was that of a gentleman from Ohio, by the name of Bishop. He died at the hotel and was buried in the old burying ground. It has been said that Mr. Jenkins' death was the first, but I believe that he died the following year in Spring Hill and was buried by the Masons. Mr. Millikan and I attended the funeral.

I was here when Quantrill plundered the town and heard the fatal shots that killed the Judy boys. I was also here when he made the raid on Lawrence, and when the news came that he was coming to Olathe the second time on his return from Lawrence the men ran in all directions. We were happily disappointed, as Quantrill passed farther south. Mr. Millikan, John P. Campbell, William Bronaugh and Jiles Milhoan had gone to Topeka on business and I thought they had about sufficient time to get back to Lawrence, but, fortunately, by stopping about ten miles the other side of Lawrence to get breakfast, they missed that terrible raid. They saw the ruin and havoc and dead and dying strewn all around town, a fearful sight, with women and children weeping on every side.

I have seen Olathe grow from its infancy to be one of the most thriving and beautiful towns in the State of Kansas, have been familiar with

the various changes that have taken place in the citizenship and have known personally of its pleasures and its sadness. And I feel as only those can feel who have been here during the fifty years covered by my experiences here, so completely identified with its history in progress and success.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JONATHAN MILLIKAN.

The history of Johnson county could not be written without Jonathan Millikan's name coming in here and there on its pages, for Jonathan Millikan at the ripe old age of eighty-eight is still active and taking an interest in Olathe and Johnson county.

"It is pretty hard for me to get up and move around very lively first," said he, "but I soon get straightened up, and go pretty well yet." Mr. Millikan still wears the smile that has won his place in the hearts of the people in Olathe, and he loves to talk of Olathe as it was when he first came here in 1857. Mr. Millikan was born in Monroe county, Indiana, January 2, 1827, and three years later moved with his parents to Parke county. In 1851 he made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat, went twice to Iowa, taught school in Indiana, and in 1853 made two more trips to Iowa, then to Nebraska, and in 1857 came to Olathe, Kan. He purchased two quarters of land east of town, one for \$450, the other for \$400. Mr. Millikan made these purchases in 1860 or 1861. He fenced both tracts with four rail "stake-and-rider" fence, hauling 2,000 of the rails from the Kaw river, twelve miles north. Mr. Millikan married an Olathe girl, Miss Emily L. Whittier, a second cousin of the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. Four children were born to them, Minnie E., Mardie B., Ella L. and Orian. Mrs. Millikan was the first white woman to locate in Olathe, and at the time of her marriage was assisting her brother, J. B. Whittier, who was operating a hotel in two small buildings near the southwest corner of the square. He called his hotel the Union House.

Mr. Millikan remembers clearly Quantrill's raids of Olathe and Lawrence. He says, "Jiles Milhoan's (J. H. Milhoan) being so counfounded lazy" is all that saved Mr. Bronaugh, Milhoan, Lawler Campbell and himself from being killed at Lawrence. This party of four had been to Topeka attending a trial in court and got through at 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Millikan had taken them up there in his wagon, and being anxious to get home he had the horses hitched ready to start back, intending to get to Lawrence for breakfast. Mr. Milhoan objected and said, "Lets lie down and take a nap first or we will all die for want of sleep." So they decided to do this. They slept in the wagon with their clothes on until 3 or 4 o'clock before they started, and got to Big Springs, where they stopped for breakfast.

"Just after leaving Big Springs," said Mr. Milligan, "I saw a man coming horseback, waving his arms and acting as if he was either drunk

or crazy. I didn't stop my team till he had passed us five or six steps. I thought we had better find out what was the matter with him, as I suspected something was wrong. When he spoke he said, 'For God's sake don't go further east as Quantrill is in town, burning and killing everybody.' We halted then, and the man came up to the wagon and Campbell, 'Secesh' you know, made the remark, 'I am a law-abiding man.' I asked the man how many 'Rebs' there were with Quantrill, and he said: 'Four thousand!' The man was almost scared to death. When we came on to Wakefield, five miles the other side of Lawrence, he told us that the 'Rebs' had left Lawrence then. We saw from the smoke rising in different places that they had gone toward Baldwin as they occasionally burned a house. When we saw they were going south we went on to Lawrence on a fast trot. When we reached there, it looked like nearly every one was killed—only a few living persons in sight. They had picked up nearly all the dead except those in the burned buildings. They had the churches cleared out and put the dead in there. I passed by a church that had two rows of dead in it. I saw fifteen or twenty buildings burned down. The bodies in these buildings were still so hot they were not disturbed. It was the most sorrowful looking sight I ever saw. A lady by the name of Gardner, I think she is living in Lawrence yet, a milliner at the time, said that they set fire to her house three different times, but she put it out. The last time the scoundrel started the fire he said to her: "Damn you, I'll kill you if you put that fire out!" But she was game, and put the fire out and was not molested. There was not a frame house standing between her place and Eldridge Hotel. We stayed about an hour, would have stayed longer, but were so anxious to get home, as we feared Quantrill might come to Olathe, as they had to come through Johnson county to get to Lawrence.

Mr. Millikan has a Quantrill flag that he picked up at the southeast corner of the square in Olathe, where the old Santa Fe marker now stands, the morning after Quantrill's raid. The flag was picked up in the presence of Baty Mahaffie and Mr. Crockett. Mr. Millikan kept the flag hid in a straw stack for two years and then his wife kept it in the house for a long time. The flag now is in a glass case and has the following card attached to it: "This flag was picked up by Jonathan Millikan on the morning of September 7, 1862, after Quantrill's raid." A figure in white representing a plant or tree perhaps, but looking much like a hand with the fingers off at the second joints, is in a blue square four by five inches, in one corner of the flag. Across the figure is embroidered the word, "Quaint." A red bar two and one-half inches by twelve runs the full length of the flag. Then a white bar, two and one-half by eight, and another red bar the same size completes the flag, which is seven and one-half by twelve inches in size. It has thin tape binding around it.

"My wife and I were sleeping in this house," said Mr. Millikan, "which stood on my other quarter of land, one-half mile east, when

Quantrill came that night, and we knew nothing of the raid until 9 o'clock the next morning. I was starting out to hunt my horses, on the prairie, and met Baty Mahaffie, and with him and another man went to town. The town was badly riddled. Most of the windows had been broken, and many of the doors smashed in. One of our neighbors, Mr. Shriver, came into town with the report that he had found John J. Judy and his brother, James B. (who had enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas), dead on the prairie east of town on my claim. My wife and I had heard some shots during the night, but did not think anything of it as there was lots of shooting going on those days. We went out there at once and found the two brothers about one hundred yards east of the two cedar trees that stand near the Strang line railway." Mr. Millikan is a lover of antiques. He has a pewter dish which was used for potatoes or a meat platter in 1790, and was one of the expensive dishes in those days.

The following engraving tells its history:

"This dish was used by Bey Millikan of North Carolina in 1780. Was made the property of Jonathan Millikan, Sr., of Indiana, in 1844, is now the property of Jonathan Millikan, Jr., of Kansas, 1907."

Mr. Millikan also has a card printed at Quindaro, K. T., announcing the opening of the Olathe House in 1857. The hotel stood on the west side of the square. The card reads:

"Olathe House, Olathe, Johnson Co., K. T.

"The above house is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public where every attention will be paid those favoring us with a call.

Whittier and Conner,

"Proprietors."

Mr. Whittier was a brother-in-law of Mr. Millikan and is still living in Nebraska.

HENRY WEDD.

Henry Wedd, Sr., of Lenexa, Kan., is one of the interesting old-timers of Johnson county and saw much of the border warfare in the early days. Mr. Wedd is ninety-four years old, September, 1915, and he is still active in business affairs, and goes about alone on his visits and wherever his business may take him. He still stands erect and his neighbors call him that "Wedd boy." He came to Kansas in the spring of 1858, to Westport Landing, and his wife and five children came later in the fall. During the war Mr. Wedd had a lively time with the bushwhackers, and three different times escaped when they came for him. The first time, in 1863, thirty men rode up to his house, led there by a man who had worked for him. He heard the sabers rattle as the horses galloped over the prairie and got out of the house in time to see them first. They rode up to the house and called out: "Open the door and strike a light." Mrs. Wedd lit a lamp and opened the door for them

and they searched the house, but not finding him rode off. Two weeks later they came again and Mr. Wedd was in the house. He knew he dared not venture out, so slipped upstairs where his son, Charles, was sleeping on the floor. Charles was crippled with a white swelling and lay on the mattress on the floor. Mr. Wedd got under the mattress and Mrs. Wedd told the bushwhackers that he was not at home. After looking around they went outside to report, when, by accident, one of the men stumbled on the boots that Mrs. Wedd had thrown outside before they entered. On finding them they came back and told her that her husband was inside the house and that they were going upstairs to search. Ten or twelve of them went up and pulled Charles out of bed and discovered Mr. Wedd. He expected to be shot, but Mrs. Wedd begged the captain to spare him and they left, taking some things along, but leaving the pair of boots, as no one had feet large enough to wear them. Someone of the crowd said to another as they went out: "Don't let Wedd know who we are." Some of the men had masks on.

Two weeks later the raiders came again, and a mile south of the Wedd's shot two men, one man eighty years old, by the name of Norton. They also killed Reese Langford, a neighbor. Mr. Wedd heard the shots and said to his wife: "Mother, did you hear that? I'll bet they've got old man Norton and Reese Langford." He had guessed right. Mr. Norton, so feeble he could not stand alone, was held up in the doorway by the ruffians while others shot him. His son got out of an upstairs window, slid down the chimney and crawled away in the darkness without being discovered. Mr. Langford was called out and told he was wanted at the barn, and as he stepped out on the porch was shot dead. As the ruffians left, one of them made the remark, "We'll get the third one before daylight," meaning Mr. Wedd. Again they went to his house but Mr. Wedd having heard the shots was not at home when they came. However, they stole a horse and a span of mules. Mr. Wedd asked a Mr. Boyle, an Indian neighbor, to go with him to Lawrence to hunt for them. The day they got there they found a man riding the stolen horse carrying a sack of flour. Mr. Wedd went up to him and said: "Get right off, you're on my horse. I can prove it." Mr. Wedd tried to prove his claim by the testimony of the Indian but this was objected to. Then Mr. Wedd told them he would bring witnesses from Olathe. While in Lawrence at this time a Red Leg rode up behind him and shot at him twice. Prior to this time, Mr. Wedd had hauled some wounded soldiers from the Missouri line to Olathe and refused to accept pay for his services, stating that in the future he might ask a favor. The officer in charge of Olathe's soldiers at that time was still there, and Mr. Wedd went to Olathe to see him. He wrote a note to the commander of troops at Leavenworth, where the mules had been transferred and sold to the Government in the meantime, saying: "Get them at any cost, whatever it may be," and

gave the note to Mr. Wedd. Mr. Wedd then went to Leavenworth and in an hour had possession of the mules. While returning with his mules, three Red Legs passed him and the Indian, and Mr. Wedd, guessing that their intention was to kill him and take the mules, changed his route, going by Choteau's ferry, and arrived safely home.

Later he sold the team for \$300. Mr. Wedd had this span of mules stolen three different times. Once he found them in an old house at Wea, near Bucyrus, and another time they came home with a sixty-foot rope to them.

Mr. and Mrs. Wedd celebrated their golden wedding July 3, 1896, with their seven children, grandchildren and a host of friends. Mrs. Wedd died December 1, 1908.

SOME EARLY DAY EVENTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY AND KANSAS.

(By John T. Burris.)

As to whether Judge Burris still remembers this period of Kansas history his own account of it is the best evidence.

"I was elected to the Wyandotte convention as one of Johnson county's two representatives by a majority of but two votes," he said. "That shows how close Johnson county was on the question of slavery. My colleague was J. T. Barton, who was the caucus nominee of the pro-slavery party for president of the convention.

"I came to Olathe in 1858 from Washington county, Iowa, where I had home-steaded and practiced law since my return from the Mexican war. Kansas already had made three attempts to frame a constitution when in March, 1859, the voters of the territory, under an act of the legislature, declared for a fourth convention. The election of delegates took place June 7. I had been a Whig all my life, but the Kansas Democrats had proclaimed themselves an anti-Lecompton Free State party, and these were my views also. I accepted that party's nomination as delegate from Johnson county and was elected.

"The convention met in Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kan., on July 5, and remained in session twenty-four days. I did not share the fear entertained by some that the convention stood in any danger from the lawless element that had terrorized the Free State population of the territory since the beginning of the struggle for supremacy here. Although the pro-slavery minority fought the constitution from the start to the finish and finally refused to sign it, when adopted there were no turbulent or violent scenes during the deliberations of the convention. J. P. Slough, of Leavenworth county, was the leader of the minority and a little more inclined to be combative than the others. He had been a member of the Ohio legislature and was expelled from that body

on account of a fighting propensity, I believe. Once he threw off his coat in the convention and was going to 'lick' somebody, but the sergeant-at-arms subdued him. Slough, however, was an able lawyer, and following an honorable career in the army, where he attained the rank of brigadier general, he became chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico. Many others of the convention attained equal distinction. Samuel A. Kingman, of Brown county, became chief justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. Kingman was from Massachusetts and took a leading part in the convention. Benjamin F. Simpson, of Lykins county, a lawyer from Ohio, was the first attorney general of the new State. W. R. Griffin, of Bourbon county, was the first superintendent of public instruction. John A. Martin, secretary of the convention, became the governor of Kansas. Better known, of course, to this generation, were John Ingalls and Edmund G. Ross. Ingalls sat for Atchinson county with Caleb May and Robert Graham. He was one of the younger men of the convention, but even then had begun to develop the oratorical powers that afterwards held the attention of the Senate, and the country. Very appropriately, he was chairman of the committee on phraseology and arrangement, and whatever literary merit the constitution may have is due to him. Ross was a printer and ran a weekly newspaper at Topeka. I do not recall what his special activities were in the convention. At a later period when his vote in the Senate saved President Johnson from impeachment he clashed with public opinion in Kansas, and became a target for the most violent abuse. I have always believed, however, that he acted properly and from the purest motives.

"The Wyandotte convention met in a building that stood near the river. It long since has disappeared and I doubt if I could identify its site today. The sessions began at 9 o'clock and usually ended at supper time. Occasionally, however, night sessions were held. The lineup of the members was determined when the convention organized. The Free State vote of thirty-five was given to J. M. Winchell, of Osage county, for president, and J. T. Barton received the seventeen votes of the opposition. The first thing the convention did when it got down to business was to accept the constitution of Ohio as a model. This was not accomplished without debate. Some fifteen states of the Union were represented in the convention, and opinion was greatly divided as to which one had the best organic law. Another question requiring early settlement was the boundary dispute. There was a strong movement to include in the new State that portion of Nebraska lying south of the Platte river, and a delegation from that territory appeared and asked to be seated. In the western part of the territory the county of Arapahoe had some claim to admission, also, but neither proposition met with approval.

"The constitution was voted on and adopted section by section as reported by committees. The debates were usually animated but short.

Nearly everyone had something to say, but few long speeches were made. There was some lively discussion over the sixth section of the bill of rights, which excluded slavery, but more over the language of it than anything else, because there never was any doubt about the exclusion of slavery. That was what the convention had met for. As reported to the convention the language of the section was that of the ordinance of 1787 and used subsequently in the Thirteenth amendment that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whether the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist. The objection made was that imprisonment for crime was not slavery and that the words were meaningless—applied to Kansas, where slavery had never existed. The section as adopted was a compromise. The historic words were retained, preceded by the plain declaration, 'there shall be no slavery in this State.' An attempt to secure the suspension of the operation of this section for a year after the admission of the State marked the last stand of the pro-slavery men in the convention. The resolution was voted down twenty-eight to eleven."

Following the adjournment of the convention Mr. Burris stumped Johnson county to urge the adoption of the constitution at the election which was held on October 4, 1859. On that day 15,951 Kansans went to the polls and the constitution was ratified by a majority of 4,891.

Judge Burris was born December 22, 1828, in Butler county, Ohio. when he was eleven years old, his parents moved to Kentucky and at eighteen he rode horseback to Washington county, Iowa, where a new home was made. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted and served throughout the hostilities. Returning to Iowa, he studied law and was admitted to the bar there in 1853. Two years later he was elected judge of the county court and served in that capacity two years, when he determined to seek a larger field in the new territory of Kansas.

After the adoption of the Wyandotte constitution Mr. Burris was elected to the Territorial legislature in 1860. When President Lincoln was inaugurated he went to Washington and was commissioned a sergeant in Gen. James H. Lanes's company of Frontier Guards, which was detailed to guard Mr. Lincoln until the arrival of regular troops in Washington. For about three weeks in April and May, 1861, the company was quartered in the White House. When the company was disbanded President Lincoln appointed Mr. Burris district attorney for Kansas and he returned to the new State.

In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Fourth Kansas infantry, later reorganized at the Tenth Kansas volunteers, and served throughout the war. During Gen. Sterling Price's Missouri raid he fought at Lexington, at the Big and Little Blue, Westport, Mine Creek and Newtonia.

"Price chased us from Lexington to Westport and we chased him from Westport to the Osage river," Judge Burris said in speaking of

this period. "My family could plainly hear the cannonading at the Blue at our home in Olathe. I managed to get a telegram to them and they packed up and went to Lawrence, as did most of the inhabitants of the town. At that time I was doubtful of our ability to check Price's advance."

At the close of the war Judge Burris was again elected to the legislature and was chosen speaker of the house. In 1866 he was elected county attorney of Johnson county, and three years later was appointed judge of the tenth judicial district. In 1870 Judge Burris again sat in the legislature for his district, which service was succeeded by two terms as prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. In 1879 he was returned to his old place on the bench of the district court. In 1907 he was returned to his old place as probate judge from which position he retired January 11, 1911.

"I have been a busy man all my life," he said. "I have seen Kansas grow from a frontier territory, containing a handful of immigrants, to a great and populous State. That I had some share in laying the foundations for its greatness and prosperity is a source of great satisfaction to me in my old age. The Wyandotte convention did a great work. After all the years of strife and bloodshed, in the struggle of parties for control of the territory, this convention of young and untried men, assembled with a common purpose and made Kansas a free State. Nor did the service of these men end with the convention. Many of them went into the war and fought for the State and Nation. James G. Blunt, who was chairman of the committee on military affairs in the convention, became a major general, the only Kansan to attain that rank during the war. Davis, Ross, Simpson, Ritchie, Hipple, Middleton, Martin, Nash, all served with Kansas regiments and won distinction in the field as many of them did later in civil life.

"The constitution produced by the Wyandotte convention has stood the test of half a century. Under it Kansas has found liberties secure and her material prosperity unchecked. I see no reason why it should not continue the organic law for centuries to come."

A PIONEER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

(By Newton Ainsworth.)

Fifty years ago this whole section was bald prairie. Deer and Indians roamed wild and free. Fifty years ago last February I came to where Olathe now stands—there were three of us with a load of lumber to locate claims. We stopped on the high point where the monument now stands. Not a tree was to be seen, but the country was beautiful and the land looked good.

While we were looking around a man by the name of Charles

Osgood, who was camped on the branch north of where Olathe now stands, came up and asked us if we were looking for claims. We told him we were. Mr. Osgood had a survey plat of the county. He charged ten dollars for helping us to locate claims. We went four miles south to the Lone Elm Camp Ground and located, and I have lived there ever since.

The second time I came out was the last of March, 1857, with lumber to build a corral. There was a load of stakes piled up to lay out the town. My best recollection is that the town was laid off the last of March or the first of April, 1857. One or two houses were built in the summer of 1857. Beginning with the spring of 1858, Olathe built up very fast, until the war, which stopped the growth for a few years.

During the war, in '62 or '63, the State militia was camped here. While the Price raid was going on at Westport, Mo., we dug a trench around the court house yard, about three or four feet deep, for breast-works, but were ordered to the front before we had to use them.

Since the war, Olathe and the country around, have had a wonderful growth, not surpassed by any part of the United States. What will it be in fifty years to come? Olathe will be a part of Kansas City and Kansas City will be among the largest cities in the United States. There is no city in the United States that has the agricultural backing that Kansas City has.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS.

(By J. R. Thorne.)

In May, of the year of 1857, there might have been seen two boys with ox teams, wending their way across northern Missouri, from the State of Illinois, to the plains of sunny Kansas. One of the boys was twenty years of age, the other, a brother, five years younger. Corn was a dollar a bushel in Missouri, and the fact that the boys had narrow tracked wagons was evidence that they came from a free State, and the further fact that they were going to Kansas, made it very evident that they were going there to help make Kansas a free State. Therefore the Missourians would neither give them information nor sell them corn. However, it was only necessary to make their wishes known to the slaves along the route, and they were abundantly supplied with chickens, hams and corn.

They crossed the Missouri river at Westport Landing—Kansas City had not yet happened. There they met one Amos Fuller, who, like themselves, had no particular place in view other than Kansas. So they followed the trend of immigration, and the best road leading into Kansas being the old Santa Fe Trail, the boys naturally followed it, with their new acquaintance, Fuller, past the site of Olathe, which, at

that time was as yet unbroken prairie, whose tall blue-stem on its billowy surface nodded back a welcome. The coyote scampered across the plain, an occasional deer, scared from its noonday rest, might be seen fleeing to cover and wild turkeys came into the trail and trotted along behind the wagons in quest of food.

The caravan camped one night at Gardner, and O. B. Gardner, the man after whom the town was named, offered to locate as many as cared to locate in Johnson county. Accepting his offer, the boys and their friend Fuller were located on claims southeast from that town. The first summer was spent in improving the claim, building the cabin and breaking prairie. The price received by the boys for plowing fire guards and breaking sod on new claims was \$5 for a single acre, and larger tracts were broken for \$4.

Some men planted sod-corn the first year, and it grew nicely, but the Indian ponies, belonging to the Shawnee Indians, which roamed over the country by hundreds, preferred the green corn to the dry grass, and ate it. The winter of '57-8 was spent mauling rails and posts on Bull creek, with which to fence the claims. The older one of the two boys cast his first vote in '58, for the Topeka, or Free State, constitution. A pony on each claim was almost indispensable and the only ones the Indians would sell were the ones that had been spoiled and had whipped the Indian out. Such ponies could be bought for \$65; well-broke ponies sold for from \$85 to \$125. Having bought one pony for \$65, and sold him for \$85, it occurred to the boys that some money could be made in that way, so during the summer several ponies were bought and sold for a good profit, and others were broke to ride, for \$5 each. The Indian would say: "Pony, heap bad, kill white man, Indian no can ride him."

The father of the boys, with the family, came during the fall of '57. During the fall of '58 the older of the two boys, with three men from Douglass county, went buffalo hunting in the central part of the State. While slipping up on a herd of buffalo, on Cow creek, on the present site of Hutchinson, the body of a white man was found, in a patch of sunflowers. He appeared to have been murdered by the Indians. Nothing was found on the body by which it could be identified.

In the spring of '59, the boys entered the employ of Majors Russell & Waddle, a firm then freighting across the plains, for there were no railroads west of the Mississippi river. The first trip for the boys was from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Laramie. A wagon train consisted of twenty-five wagons, loaded with freight, and one called the mess wagon, loaded with food and clothing for the men. The wagons were drawn by six yoke of oxen to the wagon or 312 head of oxen to the train, and thirty-two men were a full company. The train, when loaded, traveled from fifteen to eighteen miles a day, and when coming back, empty, traveled about twenty-five miles. For fuel for campfires the men

depended entirely on buffalo chips. They hung sacks on the sides and under their wagons, and gathered fuel as they traveled, so that when rain came there was always a supply of dry fuel on hand. At one time, when traveling along the south fork of the Platte river, in Nebraska, they came upon a tract of ground, 100 miles from any timber, a prairie country, but covered with pine knots, the pine logs having decayed, leaving only the knots. How they came there is a mystery.

The cattle subsisted entirely on the grass, grazing, watched by four herders at night, though when in an Indian country, or during a storm, the whole force of men was kept on duty. During the spring and fall of the year the train encountered numerous herds of buffalo. And sometimes the herds were so large that it was necessary to park the wagons "V" shaped, with the point of the "V" facing the herd, the cattle kept in the wagon corral. Enough buffaloes were shot to make them divide and go right and left of the wagons, and to look over the herd, it looked possible to walk on the backs of buffalo for miles. Such herds were sometimes two or three days in passing. The second trip was from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Kearney, the third from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City, each time coming back empty. The fourth trip across the plains was in 1860, the year of the drought, as often referred to, in Kansas. This time the train loaded and started from Westport, for Santa Fe, New Mexico. At Bent's Fort, afterwards called Ft. Lyons, when the train reached there, it was learned that the place had been surrounded for some time by the Indians, who had been very bad during the summer. A man from the fort had been sent to Pawnee Fork, for troops. He thought, by leaving in the night, he could get away and the Indians would not follow him, but they did. He rode all night and at daylight hid himself and horse in a clump of willows, on the bank of the Arkansas river, to rest, during the day, having ridden forty miles from the fort. He was tired and soon fell to sleep. When he awoke, several Indians were between him and his horse; he had left his two revolvers in the holsters on his saddle. They shot him full of arrows, killed him, as they supposed, scalped, and left him. Sometime after they had left him he came to life. After many efforts he was able to rise and crawl on hands and knees to the water where he bathed, drank, and after many days crawled back the forty miles to the fort, where, when the train reached there, he was being doctored by an Indian squaw, with herbs and roots. His wounds healed and he came back to the states with the train, on its return trip. The last trip across the plains was made in 1860, when the firm loaded the train with general merchandise, for miners, then mining gold and silver in southern Colorado. Prior to this time, only supplies for the fort were freighted, and this last trip bankrupted the company. The train was snowed in in the Ratton Pass, in the Trinidad mountains, the cattle were brought out and the train taken to its destination, the

with the wagons to guard them and subsist on bacon, deer meat, bear meat, Mexican beans and Taos flour. About June, of the next year, the cattle were brought out and the train taken to its destination. The goods sold and the train returned to the states. Immediately upon the return to the states, the younger of the two boys, first mentioned, enlisted in the Second Regiment, Kansas infantry. During the winter in the mountains, time was spent in hunting and exploring. An Indian burying ground was found a few miles from the camp. The bodies were wrapped in the skins of deer and buffalo and lashed in the tops of small cedar trees.

On nearing Peacock's ranch, on the last trip out, it was seen that the ranch was in ruins; a party was seen leaving in an opposite direction, as the train appeared. Old Setank, a Kiowa Indian chief, with Mexican Joe, his interpreter, and a party of Indians, rode to the ranch and asked Peacock to go up on his dugout roof and see if any Government troops were in sight, and while looking, they shot him, scalped him, and killed and scalped four others. There was one sick man in a room off from the main building, with a buffalo robe hung over the door. The Indians thought he might have smallpox and left him alone, but set fire to the house, thinking to burn him or kill him as he came out. The train, approaching, scared the Indians away and the sick man crawled out.

After coming home from the last trip, the older of the boys re-fenced the farm, which had been run over by prairie fires, took care of the small harvest and enlisted in the Twelfth Kansas and served three years. Both of the boys came home from the war, settled on their farms in Johnson county, married, reared families and are "standing up for Kansas."

The two boys whose experience in the early days is so graphically described above, are George Thorne, of Gardner, and Rufus Thorne, who settled at Spring Hill and later at La Cygne, both of whom are well known to the people of this county.

The above article is from the pen of J. R. Thorne, of Olathe.

FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

(By J. B. Mahaffie.)

In May, 1857, I sold my farm of 300 acres, in Jasper county, Indiana, for \$4,400. Much had been said about the border war in Kansas, in 1856, and in the early summer of 1857, in company with three other men, I started in a wagon from Indiana for Kansas Territory. We went to Lawrence, to see what had been done there. We found everything torn up, but the Free State men had come off victorious. From Lawrence we went to Hickory Point, north of Lawrence, where there had been a

fight between the Missourians, under Capt. John Evans, and the Free State men. There was a cannon ball in the rotten end of a hickory log in the old log fort. Jake Wright, one of our party, offered a dollar for the cannon ball, but the offer was refused. We offered \$20 for it, but could not get it.

We tried to take claims in Leavenworth, Douglas and Johnson counties, but failed as the Missourians had the land all taken. We then started back to Indiana. At Westport, we sold our team and took a train and went back home to northwest Indiana. This was in June.

From what I had seen of the territory, I knew it was a fine country and we prepared to return. I wrote to William Dixon, my brother's brother-in-law, at Independence, Mo. I took my family along on this trip and we started with four teams. I had three teams of horses, two wagons and a carriage, and James Welsh had one team. We made Independence our objective point. After we reached Independence I was offered a farm of 160 acres, with orchard, dwelling house, and other improvements for \$2,000. This was the battlefield of the Little Blue. I bought between twenty and thirty acres of corn for \$100. We rigged up four teams. We could get no claims in Johnson county.

Jim Welsh, Ben Davis and myself, took two loads of corn and started for the Neosho, where Dixon's people had settled. Our map only went to the State line, one-half mile west of Westport, and from there we followed the Santa Fe Trail. We peddled the corn out at two and three cents an ear before we reached Burlington. When we got to Dixon's neighborhood, they met us and we got claims. We then started back to Missouri for my family, who were still at Independence, with the other two wagons. We gathered the corn I had bought and I had 1,100 bushels of the finest corn I ever saw.

We started for the Neosho with four teams. We had three loads of corn, and Billy drove the three cows. We reached Olathe, and met a man named Wood. He said to stop here and not go to the Neosho. He had just hauled some water here (there was no water in Olathe), and he told us that he would give us a load of wood and water if we would stop. We drove over towards the west side of the square to camp. There was a little shoe shop near where Moll's blacksmith shop now is. We had just passed the shop when my wife said: "That is John McKaig standing in the door, go back." I lifted the curtain of the carriage and cried: "Oh, John." He jumped and ran to us. He got in with us and we went to Wood's house, where he was staying. We had a sick child and Jonathan Millikan kindly gave us the use of their house till we bought a house. We had provisions enough with us to do us a year. This was in November.

We reached Olathe on Tuesday, and on Sunday, Whisky Jones came up from Independence, and seeing the four teams and the cows, wanted to know how many families there were of us. I told him there was only one family, and that we had two girls and three boys.

He had a house, not far from the Avenue Hotel, which he wanted to sell to me for \$1,200. I told him I would not buy. He insisted on making an offer. Dr. Barton came up and said to make him an offer. I then said that I would make him an offer if he would not get mad. Isom Davis came to me and told me that Jones owed a note at the bank in Westport, for \$200, which would be due the next morning. That he must have the money, and that I could buy the house at my own price. I took out some gold pieces and showed Jones and told him that was the only kind of money I had and that I had but little of that. I took a piece of board and wrote down \$200 in gold and a land warrant for 160 acres, which was \$200 more, making \$400 for the house and three lots. And I was to have \$100 worth of lots to be selected later, to put other buildings on, and to be paid for in one year, without interest. The offer was accepted, and Jones and Barton went to draw up the papers. I demanded that the papers should be signed by S. F. Hill, the president of the town company. It was the custom to treat everybody, when a lot was sold, and Barton wanted me to raise the price \$50. When I refused, he asked me for \$5 to treat with, but I would not pay it. We went to S. F. Hill's, on the west side of the square, to have the papers signed. Hill refused to allow them to treat there, and the crowd adjourned to Turpin's Hotel. This was all on Sunday. Before this, I had been to Collins' mill and bought the lumber for a stable. About 11 o'clock that night, we started with our teams for the lumber. Another man went for the poles for the stable, and by Monday night we had it up, ready for use.

McKaig and Wood had promised us claims. They said if we could not get claims they would give us theirs, and jump some of the claims of the Missourians, as that would give them an excuse to shoot at a Missourian.

When I came to Olathe, the county business was done here, but the county seat was afterwards established at Shawnee.

I went to Westport to get a load of corn, and in one of the business houses there I saw some maps of Johnson county. They were about two feet square and had been drawn by young Gunn, the son of the map publisher. They were quite accurate, showing Olathe near the center of the county, with Shawnee, Monticello, Gardner and Spring Hill around near the borders of the county, and the location of the timber streams, etc. I bought one for fifty cents and when I got back to Olathe, took it into Turpin's Hotel and showed it to the crowd. Everybody wanted to buy it. I refused to sell, telling them that I only paid fifty cents for it, but wanted to keep it. I afterwards sold it for \$2.50 to a man who insisted on having it. I tried to get another at Westport, but was unable to do so.

I was thirty-eight years old when I came to Johnson county.

REMINISCENCES.

(By J. H. Blake.)

I shall not try to tell you much about the early history of Johnson county. I come before you to tell you that I am still alive, a physical confutation of the theory of the survival of the fittest; for whilst many strong, hale, hearty comrades of early days have long since gone to their eternal home, I, much to my own and the surprise of others, am still with you, and have no notion to leave you till my time comes to pass on. The early history of Johnson county has been often told and will be told again when these young men and boys grow old (and young ladies, too, if they ever grow old) much better than I can tell you.

Fifty years ago, late one cold afternoon, of March 7, 1857, I landed in Johnson county, Kansas, and slept that night at Cyprian Choteau's, who lived just northeast of Gum Springs, the county seat of said county. The next night I spent at the home of a man by the name of Dyche, who lived just across the border in Missouri, and the third night, with Sam Cornatzer, living about a mile west of Gum Springs, and with whom I boarded until the county seat was moved the first time to Olathe, moved illegally, as it afterwards appeared. During my stay at Cornatzer's, I made the acquaintance of the two Choteaus, Charles Bluejacket, Rev. Charles Boles, who preached for the Shawnee Indians, Donaldson, who lived at the Indian Council House, Isaac Parish, who was the first sheriff of Johnson county, Alex Johnson, William Fisher, Jr., and many others, all of whom have since passed to the happy hunting grounds.

Soon after my advent into this county, I received the appointment of county clerk and ex-officio register of deeds, the two offices then being one.

The first meeting of the county commissioners was at Gum Springs, in a log house, used by the Shawnee Indians, as a meeting house, on September 7, 1857, and organized as a county board. The board consisted of J. T. Ector and William Fisher, Jr., as members and J. P. Campbell, probate judge, as president of the board; Isaac Parish was the first sheriff and Cosgrove next. At this meeting, if my memory serves me right, the several townships were organized and metes and bounds established, much as they now stand. I don't remember what other, if any, business they transacted, except to vote themselves, sheriff and clerk, pay for their arduous duty. I thereupon issued the first piece of county scrip, written out on foolscap, that ever circulated in Johnson county. I wish I had a piece of that scrip now. It would be a souvenir of early days, worth keeping. I traded my piece of it to Pat Cosgrove for State scrip.

Some time that summer, by act of bogus legislature, the county seat

was moved to Olathe, and afterwards, I believe, in May, 1858, moved back to Gum Springs. In the meantime an election was held and the following county officers elected, viz: John T. Barton, treasurer; Pat Cosgrove, sheriff; James Ritch, of Monticello, county clerk; Jonathan Gore, prosecuting attorney; J. P. Campbell, probate judge, and J. H. Blake, register of deeds. Ritch appointed S. B. Myrick deputy county clerk. Myrick was elected to that office at the next election for county offices.

Olathe, having won the prize at an election, for county seat, the county offices were all moved back to Olathe, late in the fall of 1858.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

(By Wm. Johnson.)

The general aspect of the country was prairie, with skirts of timber on the streams, with nothing fenced or in cultivation, outside of the properties of the three missions, excepting now and then a small field of a few acres, occupied either by a squaw man or an Indian, most likely the former.

In the part of the county of which I want to speak, the northeast part, was Brush creek, which crosses the State line south of Fifty-second Street, with two prongs, one of which heads west of the Methodist mission and the other drains the country around Overland Park. Turkey creek, along which the Frisco railroad runs, crosses from Johnson into Wyandotte county, at Rosedale, and Indian creek, showing its timber on the south.

Except for skirts of timber, along the streams varying in width, all of the balance was prairie, of which none was fenced, and on which there was not a house.

Traversing the county were two main roads, leading out of Westport. The Fort Leavenworth, or military road, led west from the old Harris House in Westport, crossing the State line near Forty-fifth Street, thence in a southwesterly direction, leaving the Capt. Joe Parks place half a mile to the south, the Methodist mission three-quarters of a mile in the same direction, the Baptist mission a quarter of a mile to the north, and the Quaker mission a quarter of a mile to the south, crossing Turkey creek, and on to the old Shawnee church, where the town of Shawnee now is, then diverging to the northwest, and crossing the Kaw river, or what was then known as Tibelo's Ferry, near Bonner Springs. Said Tibelo was a bow-legged Delaware Indian.

The other road, known as the Santa Fe road, led south from the Harris House, crossing Brush creek, and up a long rocky hill, following what is now known as Wornall road, as far as the Armon place, then taking a westerly direction to the State line which was crossed at Mar-

mian's blacksmith shop, now the Hahn place, keeping along what was then called the Santa Fe ridge, in a southwesterly direction, passing about three-quarters of a mile south of Overland Park and in the same general direction, passing about two miles south and east of Olathe.

Of the places of historical interest of that time was the Capt. Joe Parks place, a quarter of a mile from the State line. Captain Parks was a chief of the Shawnees, who conducted a part of the tribe to this county from Ohio, in 1832, and remained chief until his death.

The Methodist mission, which consisted of three brick buildings, still standing, about twelve of the minor buildings have been torn down, built from 1839 to 1845, is half a mile south and three-quarters of a mile west of the Parks place. These houses were put up by my father, who was the superintendent of the mission at that time. The money was furnished by the United States Government, and the work done under the superintendence of the Methodist church. The brick was burnt on the ground and the lumber sawed from wood on Brush creek. The mission was conducted and supported by the Government and church, jointly. It was at this mission where the first legislature of Kansas territory was held, in 1855, having adjourned from Pawnee to this place, it being the only place in the territory that could furnish accommodations sufficient for State officers and halls to meet. They met here during the vacation of the school. The State officers remained here about a year, I think. Most of the members boarded in Westport, Mo. There was a continual string of hacks, running between Westport and the mission. Two miles west and half a mile north was the Baptist mission. At the time of which I am now speaking, it was superintended by a man named Barker, supported by the Baptist church.

From the Baptist to the Quaker mission was about a mile and a half southwest. The Quaker mission, about this time, was superintended by Mr. Hadley, the father of Captain Hadley, with whom the majority of the older settlers of this county are well acquainted. This mission was also supported exclusively by its church.

On the same road in the present limits of Merriam, was a tract of land, from which the timber had been burned, some of the stumps being twenty feet high, which was always called "the Mormon battle ground," for what reason I am unable to say.

The next point of interest was the old Shawnee church, where services were held for the Indians. This church was beside the Shawnee graveyard, and was constructed of logs, two logs in length, and presided over by a white preacher, who preached in the English language, being interpreted by an Indian, who stood by him in the pulpit. The place of interpreter was filled most of the time by Charles Bluejacket.

The church was also used as a place to pay the Shawnee Indians their annual annuity, from the Government, and as I recollect it, quite an interesting scene. The agent and his assistants were seated at a

table, just inside the door. The head of the Indian family would step up to the table to be identified. The agent would turn to the roll, ascertain how many there were and make the payment outside the building. In a half-circle, facing the door, were a lot of tables, behind which were seated the Missouri merchants, who had sold the Indians goods on credit, for the past year, and as he came out with his money, they would call him to their table, present his account and try to get him to pay it, and it was astonishing how little English some of those Indians could understand, although other times they could understand anything said to them.

The next, and last place, of which I will speak, is the Shawnee council house which was located near the home of Bill Donaldson, the blacksmith of the Shawnees. The place is now in the grounds of the Elm Ridge Golf Club, and was formerly the Reme Canen place. In the council house was conducted all the legal business of the Shawnee tribe.

The tribe was divided into a number of bands, at the head of each was a chief, who constituted the council, presided over by the head chief of the tribe.

These places were the only houses along the road. Scattered through the timber along the creeks were the cabins of the Indians.

YEAGER RAID INCIDENTS.

(By D. Hubbard.)

Among the many important and exciting events of the early years of the war, which have held the attention of the loyal people of Kansas, by their tales of suffering and endurance, of fire and blood, there may be some interest accorded to one of the minor events, which filled those trying times. The following account of the return of Dick Yeager's band to Missouri is gathered from authentic sources for the purpose of adding to the history making of Kansas.

The writer was then living in Marion, Douglass county, Kansas, seventeen miles southwest of Lawrence, and on the old Santa Fe Trail, being engaged in farming and running a small store, postoffice and stage stand. His family consisted of his wife and an infant daughter, less than one year old, and there was living, with him, Henry Waters and wife and a daughter about six years of age. Mr. Waters now resides at Iola, Kan.

The summer of 1862 had been filled with raids, by Quantrill and his men, upon the towns along the border, including Gardner, Olathe and Shawnee, burning and destroying property and killing many Union men. This had aroused the public feeling to a high pitch, and was the cause of Governor Robinson organizing a home guard of militia. In

Douglass county the three townships, through which the Santa Fe Trail ran, Palmyra, Willow Springs and Marion, each organized a company. The writer was the captain of the one in Marion, Fortunatus Gleason was its first lieutenant and William Baldwin was its second lieutenant, the latter of whom is still living near Overbrook, in Osage county. It was composed of about thirty men, furnished with arms and ammunition by the State, and was called out several times during the year 1862, but each time upon a false alarm.

In the month of May, 1863, as soon as the grass was sufficient for grazing their horses, a considerable number of Quantill's men, under the command of Dick Yeager, came west on the trail in squads of twos or threes, so as not to be observed. This was the same man who was Quantill's lieutenant at the Lawrence raid the following August, where he won, with his comrades, a name of undying infamy. These men congregated near Council Grove, Morris county, and there went into camp. It has never been known to history just what was the real object in making this movement. Some have suggested that it was their intention to organize a raid in New Mexico. Others believed that they were bent upon plunder and destruction among the interior towns of the State. Whatever their purpose, they were evidently foiled by the United States soldiers stationed in the vicinity.

The following is furnished by John Maloy, county attorney of Morris county, and written seventeen years ago, as a part of what he is preparing for a history of that county:

"With all of their military preparations, our people were unable to prevent guerillas from making incursions into our neighborhood. On May 4, 1863, Dick Yeager's band of Missouri guerillas encamped on the General Custer farm, now owned by M. K. Sample, near Council Grove and after insulting and threatening the lives of some of our best citizens, a portion of them, some ten or twelve in number, proceeded on the following day, to Diamond Springs, and about 12 o'clock at night, three of them rode up to the store of Augustus Howell, and without any ceremony, shot him to death. His wife was also shot, but recovered, and afterwards married a Mr. Strokes, of Chase county. During this excitement Captain Rowell, of Colorado, was stationed at Council Grove, to protect the people of the county and to guard the mails and merchants, as well as the Santa Fe trains."

Yeager rode to Dr. J. H. Bradford's office and had a tooth pulled. He was visited in his camp soon after he came by M. Conn, now a resident of Kansas City, then of Council Grove, where he remained for some time. Many criticised the visit as an act of disloyalty, without inquiring into the object of his visit. He went to prevail on Yeager not to burn the town, and succeeded in his mission, which was quite up to any reasonable standard of loyalty. He had known Yeager well in the years before the war, as a freighter on the Santa Fe route. They had been friends, which was a most lucky thing for Council Grove.

Thirteen of their number started back on the eighth day of May, over the trail, and under the lead of Yeager. Nothing is known of their movements or doings until reaching Rock Springs, late in the afternoon, near the line between Osage and Douglas counties. At that time there was a stage stand, formerly kept by a man by the name of Walters, but the name of the proprietor at that time I do not remember. A soldier by the name of George N. Sabin, of Company K, Eleventh regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, was spending the night there. He had been visiting home on a furlough, and was then on his way to his regiment at Fort Scott. Over a dozen bullets were his fate. The next morning he was buried by the neighbors, on the open prairie.

The family of this soldier lived near Auburn, Shawnee county. The widow could learn nothing of his fate, and continued in ignorance of the circumstances of his death until two years ago, when, by a most remarkable chain of circumstances, the writer's daughter became acquainted with the soldier's daughter, at Salt Lake City, Utah. The soldier's widow then, for the first time, learned the facts surrounding her husband's death.

The same evening the bushwhackers shot Sabin they arrived at my home, seven miles farther east. Mr. Waters came in about dusk and said that it was reported that the bushwhackers were at some point west of us, committing depredations. The report was treated lightly, by us all, and we sat down to supper. The daughter of Mrs. Waters soon came running and called out that a lot of horsemen were coming down the road. They came to the door, where I met them and was seized, searched and questioned, as to my politics, and the State I came from. The answers not being satisfactory to them, Yeager gave the order to shoot. Three of them obeyed the order. One bullet went through my lungs, the other two missed, they being less than ten feet away. After going through the house and taking what they wanted, and taking a horse from the stable, they left, following the trail east. Among other things, they took Mr. Water's pocketbook. Mrs. Waters asked the privilege of taking out some valuable papers, and they allowed her to select some of the most valuable papers.

They passed through Baldwin without molesting anybody. At Black Jack, four miles further east, they met the Santa Fe stage, in which, among others, was ex-Sheriff Jones (appointed the first sheriff of Douglas county by the bogus legislature of Shawnee mission, Johnson county), who was on his way to his home, then in New Mexico. The passengers were all relieved of their money and watches, even the notorious Sheriff Jones; they did not spare nor stop to inquire as to his politics.

From information furnished by George W. Cramer, now of Paola, Kan., who was living with his father, A. Cramer, who kept the Stone Hotel, at Gardner, Johnson county, I learned that at some time past

midnight, Yeager's band reached Gardner. They first quietly took Garret Rhue, afterwards representative in the legislature from that county, who was express agent, and made him prisoner. They took from him an express package containing \$200, then made him go with them to the hotel and get the hotel keeper, A. Cramer, to open the door, saying that there were some men who wanted to stay all night. The door opened, they rushed in and made Mr. Cramer prisoner at the point of their revolvers, and ordered him to show them where the other men were. They were taken up stairs into the room where G. W. Cramer and Ben Francis were sound asleep. They jerked them both out of bed and demanded their money and clothes. Francis answered that the clothes they saw there were all he had. They answered that they knew better, and that he must have better clothes, and ordered him to show them his trunk, which he did. They smashed it in with their feet, and not finding what they expected, said they would shoot him anyway. Francis replied the clothes were good enough for bushwhackers. They acted on his suggestion and gathered up all the clothes, but did not shoot him.

The men were all taken out into the street under guard, while a part of the gang took Mr. Cramer to the stables and made him get out his best horses, which they appropriated. Then they marched him to the front of the house and ordered the command to fall in line. It was thought by all that he was then to be shot. But the command was given orders to march and they filed out of town.

This is the last that is known of the Yeager raid.



John H. Little

BIOGRAPHICAL

John T. Little, of Olathe, a prominent member of the legal profession in Kansas and an ex-attorney-general of the State, was born in Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, November 18, 1841, and is of German descent on the paternal side. The Little family was established in America several generations prior to the birth of John T.'s father, having been of German origin. His father, Rev. Nathan B. Little, a native of Hagerstown, Md., was a minister in the Lutheran church. He removed from Maryland to Ohio prior to the birth of John T., and there engaged in educational work in connection with his ministerial duties. He was a man of excellent educational attainments and for several years was connected with Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order in Ohio. He was married in Maryland to Mary A. Fouk, also a native of Hagerstown. To their union were born eight children, two of whom survive: George B., of Spokane, Wash., and John T. These children were the recipients of a splendid classical education under the able tutorage of their father. Both parents are deceased, the father's death having occurred near Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio, in 1876, when he was seventy-five years of age. The mother's death occurred in 1856. One brother, Luther Little, who died in Olathe a few years ago, served in the Civil war, as a member of the Twenty-sixth regiment, Ohio infantry, until he was wounded and captured at the battle of Chickamauga. He was then confined thirteen months in Libby and Andersonville prisons, where he suffered untold horrors. Rev. Little removed from Circleville to Oakland, Ohio, when John T. was ten years of age, and still later removed to a farm which he had purchased in Champaign county, Ohio, and there resided until his death. John T. Little, besides the private tutoring received from his father, attended the public school and also the academy at McConnelsville, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1860. In 1863, under the call of President Lincoln for an organization of militia in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois of 85,000 troops, he assisted in raising a company in Champaign county, of which he was elected second lieutenant. While guarding prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred Thirty-fourth regiment, Ohio infantry, and was immediately sent to the Army of the Potomac, then encamped at Cumberland, Md. He was taken sick shortly after reaching camp and was sent to the field hospital near Cumberland, where he was discharged in September, 1864. After being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, he returned to his home in

Champaign county and in the following spring, of 1865, began reading law at Urbana, Ohio, with Gen. John H. Young, one of the leading lawyers of the State. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in June, 1868, and in the following month of August came to Olathe, Kan., where he began the practice of his profession and where he has in the intervening years steadily risen into prominence and is recognized as one of the strongest members of the Kansas bar. Shortly after locating at Olathe he became a partner of Hon. John T. Burris, who was for several years prominent in both legal and political circles throughout the State, and is now a resident of California. Mr. Little was elected city attorney of Olathe in 1873 and later served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. At the State People's Convention, held in Wichita, in 1892, he was nominated attorney-general of the State, was endorsed by the Democratic convention at Topeka, and was elected the following November to the office, in which he served one term. In 1904 he received the Democratic nomination for associate justice of the supreme court of Kansas. Since then he has served one term as mayor of Olathe and during his administration of the city's affairs more improvements were made in the way of street pavement than had been made before or has been made since his incumbency. He also served as president of the Olathe board of education four years. Mr. Little has been twice married. His first marriage was in 1870, when Miss Hannah Gregg, of Olathe, became his wife. She died in 1872. In 1875 Mr. Little married Miss Mary W. Bundy, of Olathe, who died July 15, 1913. To this union were born two children, C. B. and John T., Jr. C. B. Little served five years as city attorney of Olathe, and in 1908 was elected county attorney of Johnson county, and in 1910 was re-elected without opposition, and in 1912 and 1914 was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general of Kansas. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas and was prepared for the law under the careful guidance of his father. John T. Little, Jr., is a hardware merchant at Spokane, Wash. He is a graduate of the Olathe High School, also the University of Kansas where he completed a course in mechanical engineering. Fraternally, Mr. Little is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. As a lawyer he ranks among the best in the State, and his extensive practice has included many of the important cases of Missouri, as well as of Kansas, where the supreme court records show Mr. Little to have been one of the attorneys in a very large percentage of the cases. His success did not come without effort. It is but the just reward of years of indefatigable labor and painstaking care. He is numbered among the most worthy and respected of Olathe citizens. Mr. Little is actively engaged in the practice of law and is the senior member of Little & Little, the junior member being his son, C. B. Little, and the firm is one of the best known in Kansas.

W. B. Strang, of Overland Park, belongs to that type of present day Americans who have become so accustomed to doing big things that they don't even realize it themselves. Although still a young man, Mr. Strang has had a remarkable career as a railroad builder all over the country, and has promoted, financed and built several railroads in the north, south, east and west. For the last seven years Johnson county has been proud to claim him as one of its most important citizens. W. B. Strang is a native of the Empire State. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., November 8, 1857. His father, William Strang, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and was born in 1833, and in 1853 married Catherine Fleming and they came to America shortly after their marriage. To this union eight children were born, as follows: Mary, born in New York in 1855, married T. F. Ryan, and now resides in Kansas City; W. B., the subject of this sketch; Ellen, born in 1860 at Watertown, Wis., married William Kennefick in 1877. Mr. Kennefick was the bulder of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, and also promoted the town of Kennefick, Okla., which was named in his honor. He is still the principal stockholder in that railroad and resides at Kansas City, Mo. Catherine was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1864, married John A. Newcomb, a nephew of Simon Newcomb, the well known American astronomer. They reside at Savannah, Ga., Bristol, Tenn., and Augusta, Ga., owning a large hotel at each place. John, born in Ottumwa, Iowa, 1867, married Nellie Shay, of Binghamton, N. Y., was a railroad contractor, died at Brunswick, N. J., in 1904; Robert, born in Ottumwa, Iowa, 1869, is unmarried and an employe of the auditing department of the Strang railroad line at Overland Park. One child was born in 1871 and died in infancy and Thomas, born in 1874, died at the age of six years. William B. Strang received his education in the public schools of New York, Wisconsin and Iowa, where the family resided at various times. When he was fifteen years of age he began his railroad construction career at Sheridan, Iowa. He worked on the building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad until that line reached Ft. Kearney, Neb. In 1874, he took part in the building of the Baltimore & Ohio into South Chicago. From 1874 to 1879 he was connected with the construction of the Cincinnati Southern, now the Queen & Crescent, from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1879 he returned to Nebraska and built thirty miles of the Missouri Pacific from Omaha to Falls City. In 1880 he went with the Santa Fe, and started the first mile of construction from the Kansas line west into Colorado and to Santa Fe, N. M. He remained with this road until it was completed to Deming, N. M., and El Paso, Texas. He also assisted in the construction of the switchback or "Shoo Fly" over the Raton Mountains in New Mexico before the tunnel was built there. In 1885 he came to Kansas and built the Wellington & Western, twenty miles in the direction of Jasper. In the latter part of the same year he was instructed by

the Santa Fe officials to prepare for quick action and tear up that track before an injunction could be filed. This road had been built to fight a parallel line which was being built by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf Railroad. In 1886 he commenced building the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis through the Ozarks, which was completed to Memphis in 1889. He then returned to Kansas and started the construction of a line of his own from Belle Plaine to Conway Springs. He promoted and financed this road and secured township bonds to assist in the building. He also assisted in the construction of the branch line from Newton to Winfield, Kan., in 1891. In the latter part of 1892, Mr. Strang took the contract for building the Sheffield & Birmingham railroad, which was 110 miles long, and completed that road in the latter part of 1893. In 1894 he took the contract for building the Macon & Birmingham railroad, between Macon and Alabama State line. At the same time he took the contract for building the Macon & Atlantic railway, between Macon and Port Carrollton, on the south Atlantic coast near Savannah. The mileage under the last two named contracts totaled 375 miles. This work was completed in 1896 and Mr. Strang then went to New York and took the contract to build the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad from Strausburg to Wilkes-Barre, Pa. At the time he was building this road, he was also building the Columbus extension of the Mobile & Ohio, between Columbus, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Strang completed the financing, construction and equipping of this road, including all the round-houses, rights of way and terminals, after putting the line in full operation turned it over to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for \$4,200,000. This line is 210 miles long. The cost of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad above mentioned was \$69,000 per mile for grading, alone, and it required four years to complete that road. Before that was completed Mr. Strang began building the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line, between Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio, and at the same time he was building the Detroit and Lima Northern, a line 200 miles in length. Mr. Strang sold the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line in 1904 to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada and went to London, England, to consummate the deal and spent a part of 1905 in Europe. Mr. Strang also was a partner in building 175 miles of the Kansas City Southern, from Fort Smith, Ark., south. Alex Monroe, of Lawrence, was a partner in this contract. At the same time Mr. Strang built the Nova Scotia Southern railroad, 120 miles from Yarmouth towards Halifax. While constructing this line he had also taken a \$1,000,000 contract from the city of Boston to build the first section of the Metropolitan water supply, called the Metropolitan waterway, which furnishes the water supply for Boston and its suburbs. He then constructed the Strang line from Kansas City to Olathe, which he now operates. Mr. Strang built the first self-propelled railroad motor car in the world, which was put into service and successfully operated,

and it was operated on the Strang Line in Johnson county, Kansas. Mr. Strang was married at Wellington, Kan., in 1892, to Miss Margaret Morrison, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Strang reside in their beautiful residence at Overland Park, in that ideal suburban town, which Mr. Strang's genius has made possible and his enterprise has developed.

Mr. Strang organized the Strang Gas-Electric Car Company, of Garwood, N. J., where the cars were manufactured and he still owns that factory. This was one of the transportation sensations of the time.

Capt. W. H. Zimmerman, of Olathe, has been a resident of Johnson county for forty-five years, and is one of the successful men of the community. Captain Zimmerman was born in Harrison county, Indiana, December 22, 1838, and is a son of John and Abeline (Conrad) Zimmerman. The father was a native of Maryland and came to Indiana with his parents at a very early day in the history of that State. The mother was a native of Indiana, her parents being pioneers of that State. John and Abeline (Conrad) Zimmerman spent their lives in Indiana. The father died in 1883, at the age of sixty-nine, and the mother died in 1861. They were the parents of eight children and three of the boys served in the Civil war. Captain Zimmerman was educated in the public schools and the Corydon Seminary, and when eighteen years old began teaching school and was engaged in teaching when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted in April, 1861, at the first call for troops by President Lincoln. Before he reached Indianapolis, however, the quota was filled, and he returned and finished his term of school. In August, 1862, he enlisted again at New Albany, Ind., in Company F, Eighty-first regiment, Indiana infantry, and was mustered in as first sergeant of the company. He was in the following engagements: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, New Hope Church, Peach Tree and the series of engagements involved in the capture of Atlanta. He was in the campaign following Hood and was at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, then he went to Huntsville into winter quarters and from there to Knoxville, Tenn., and was at the latter place when the war ended and he was mustered out of service at Indianapolis, Ind., June 26, 1865. Captain Zimmerman was a good soldier and always did his duty well. He possessed courage and the rare combination of coolness, coupled with quick judgment and his ability was readily recognized by his superior officers. He was made second lieutenant the following May after his enlistment and shortly afterward was made first lieutenant, and before the war closed was promoted to captain. During his term of service he was in many hard-fought battles and several tight places, but he always managed to get by. He had many narrow escapes and on only one occasion did he fail to escape and that was at the battle of Chickamauga when he was struck by a piece of a shell and severely wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Harrison county, followed farming until 1870 when he came to Kansas, as many of the soldier boys did after the war.

He located on a place six miles east of Olathe where he bought 160 acres and now owns 230 acres in Johnson county and a good farm in Oklahoma. In 1898, he removed to Olathe where he has since resided. He was married September 19, 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Shreck, a native of Indiana, and the following children were born to this union: W. E. hardware merchant, Olathe; Clara D., married W. S. McIntyre, Victoria, Texas; Emma, died in childhood; Rebecca, teacher in the public schools of Johnson county; Charles E., farmer in Oklahoma; George S. and John, twins. George is operating his father's farm east of Olathe and John is deceased; Hattie, married Joel H. Tullis, employed in the mail service at Kansas City, Mo., and Oscar A., civil engineer, Leavenworth, Kan. Captain Zimmerman is independent in politics and puts good citizenship above any petty political creed. He has served as township trustee, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post No. 68 and the Masonic lodge. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry and was one of the organizers of the Johnson county Cooperative Association of which he was a director for thirty years. He also helped to organize the Patrons Bank of Olathe, and is a stockholder in both of these institutions. Captain Zimmerman has a record both military and civil of which any man might be justly proud.

William J. Kelly, a well known and prosperous farmer of Olathe township, has been a resident of Johnson county since he was five years old. He was born in Boone county, Illinois, in 1854, and is a son of Alexander and Jane (Robinson) Kelly, natives of County Armagh, Ireland. Both parents came to America when young and settled in Boone county, Illinois, where they were married. They were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom were born in Illinois, and seven in Johnson county, Kansas. The Kelly family came to Kansas in 1859 and the father, Alexander Kelly, worked at his trade, that of a stone mason, in Olathe for a time and, in 1860, moved onto a rented farm. A short time afterward he and his brother, William, bought a claim of 160 acres where his daughter, Mrs. Belle Shields, now resides. Alexander Kelly was one of the prominent pioneers of Johnson county and was always interested in the advancement and development of his adopted State. He was public-spirited and always took a prominent part in any movement for the upbuilding of Johnson county. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Grange and did a great deal to promote the development of that organization. He died December 31, 1903. William J. Kelly, whose name introduces this review, was reared and educated in Johnson county and has followed farming all his life and is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of the county. Mr. Kelly was married in 1891 to Miss Hattie Millikan, a daughter of Branson Millikan, a native of Indiana and a pioneer of Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have two children, Edith, born January 11, 1892, a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, and Mildred, born

October 24, 1896. Mr. Kelly is a member of Lone Elm Grange and was initiated in 1883, and is a Republican, which was the political creed of his father.

Frank Ruttinger has been a resident of Johnson county for forty-six years. He is a native of Harrison township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and was born January 13, 1838. His parents were Michael and Anna Catherine (Wyant) Ruttinger, natives of Germany. They were married in the Fatherland and came to America in 1835. They landed in Baltimore, Md., and drove from there to Bedford county, Pennsylvania; where they bought a farm and made their home there until the time of their deaths. Frank Ruttinger was one of a family of thirteen. He was one of the oldest of the boys of the family and when young was compelled to work out. He helped drovers drive cattle and such other odd jobs as he could get to do in the vicinity of his home. When he was eighteen years old he went to Indiana and worked at blacksmithing and cooperage, and in 1864 enlisted in Company G, Sixty-seventh regiment, Indiana infantry. He had tried to enlist in the early part of the war but was rejected. However, he persisted until he finally broke into the army. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, he was at the battle of Hatches Run, Siege of Petersburg, Sailors Creek and Farmville. He was stationed at Richmond and Alexander for a time after Lee's surrender and then marched through to Washington from Richmond. He never was seriously wounded but received a gunshot wound in the arm, which he did not consider of a very serious nature. He was mustered out at Bailey's Crossroads, Va., and four weeks later received his honorable discharge at Philadelphia, Pa., by reason of the general order from the War Department on account of the close of the war. He then returned to Indiana and resumed his work at the cooper's trade. About six months later he went to work in the oil industry and ran an engine in connection with drilling and dressed oil tools. He bought property at Arma, Ind., and lived there until 1869, when he came to Johnson county, Kansas. When he came to this county he went south of Olathe as far as where Ocheltree now is, on the first train that ever went any farther south than Olathe on that road. He got off at a place the trainmen called "Billy Scott's House." This was about where the Ocheltree depot is now located. The conductor told Mr. Ruttinger that that was the first trip and that he would stop at "Billy Scott's house" and let him and another passenger off, because, that was about the best place to get off that there was along the line in that vicinity. After a few months, Mr. Ruttinger bought eighty acres of land on the "Black Bob" about a mile north and three miles east of Ocheltree and engaged in farming and stockraising. He bought additional land, when the opportunity offered and now owns 320 acres and is one of the successful farmers and stock men of Johnson county. He moved to Olathe in 1896, where he has a fine residence and is taking life easy.

He rents his lands and looks after his various interests. Mr. Ruttinger was married, January 7, 1863, to Miss Mary Ann Dill, a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of George and Eliabeth (Conrad) Dill, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Kansas at an early day and spent the remainder of their lives in this State. They died at Clay Center, Kan. To Mr. and Mrs. Ruttinger have been born six children, as follows: Alma Grace, married John Butler. She died, leaving two children, Harry and Frank B., and these two boys were reared by their grandparents and are known by the name of Ruttinger. Harry resides in Kansas City and Frank B. is a construction engineer and makes Chicago his home. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Navy and served five years and one month, from 1901 to 1906. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Ruttinger are, Cora Ellen, a trained nurse and served as an army nurse in the Spanish-American war; Georgie Ann was the wife of C. H. Schellhammer and is now deceased; Mary Elizabeth was the wife of Benjamin F. Hakes, now deceased; Frances Amanda resides in Olathe, and Warren J., Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Ruttinger is a Republican and has taken an active part in political matters for years and in the old days of the political convention he rarely ever missed one. He has served on the school board and was one of the organizers of school district No. 88. He has been justice of the peace and has held various other local offices. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post, No. 68. He is a member of the Grange and a stockholder in the Grange store. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Byron H. Tillotson, a leading real estate dealer of Olathe, Kan., is a native of Indiana, born in Elkhart, October 28, 1850. He is a son of Charles and Eliza Ann (Frink) Tillotson, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio, born in Sandusky. The father was left an orphan when a child and was reared to manhood by an uncle who resided in Toledo, Ohio. He learned the tinner's trade in early life and became an expert workman. When a young man he went to Elkhart, Ind., where he was married and in 1852 removed with his family to Henry county, Illinois, locating at Kewanee where he conducted a tin shop. His wife died there in 1855, and in 1859 he came to Shawnee, Kan., with his children, and in 1860 located at Olathe. They made the trip by rail from Kewanee to Quincy, Ill., and then down the Mississippi river as far as Hannibal, Mo., by steamboat, and from there to St. Joseph by rail, and then came down the Missouri river by boat to Kansas City. When they reached Kansas City they stopped at the old Gillis House on the levee. Kansas City at that time was a mere boat landing. The father opened a tin shop on the north side of the square in Olathe where the Olathe Hotel now stands, in a two-story frame building which was blown away by a cyclone in 1866. He then erected a stone building on the same corner, the walls of which are still standing and now a

part of the Olathe Hotel. Here he conducted a hardware store and tin shop until 1870 when the business district seemed to center on the south side of the square and he moved into a store which stood on the present site of Collard & Norris' drug store. In 1876 he went to Graham county and took a homestead, and shortly after the town of Melbrook was built on his farm. The county seat was located there. He prospered and was the owner of seven buildings, and just as everything seemed to be progressing satisfactorily the town was visited by a cyclone and completely destroyed and blown away. However, he remained in that county until his death, in 1901, at the age of seventy-three. Byron H. Tillotson has one sister, Alice F., unmarried, who resides in Chicago. Mr. Tillotson was educated in the public schools of Illinois and Kansas and attended a private school in Olathe, which was conducted by Prof. W. W. Deverell in the old Masonic building on North Cherry Street. He learned the tinner's trade with his father at odd times and when nineteen years old went to northern Missouri where he taught school and clerked in a store about a year and a half. He then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and worked at his trade there for a time, and later worked at Green River, Wyo. In 1871 he returned to Johnson county and engaged in the hardware and tinning business at Gardner. Four years later he removed to Olathe and engaged in the general mercantile business near the Frisco depot. After being thus engaged for a year he built a store building where the Masonic Temple now stands and conducted a hardware store and tinshop there for ten years. In 1887 he engaged in the real estate and general insurance business, to which he has devoted his time since and has met with success. Mr. Tillotson was married, December 31, 1874, at Gardner, to Miss Margaret C. Enyart, a native of Center Prairie, Bureau county, Illinois, who came to Kansas with her parents in 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson have been born eight children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Mabel C., married Will J. Stewart, Russell, Kan.; Charles C., electrical engineer, Butte, Mont.; Clarence B., real estate dealer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frank H., photographer, Wilcox, Ariz.; Margaret C., teacher, Olathe; Elroy E., student, and Mary L., student. Mr. Tillotson has served two terms as justice of the peace. He is a member of the Court of Honor and has been secretary of his lodge fifteen years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Harry Bradshaw is the leading household furnishing goods dealer of Olathe, Kan. The career of Harry Bradshaw is a striking example of what the American boy can accomplish by industry and determination under adverse circumstances. He was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, March 29, 1860, son of John and Sabrina (Sparks) Bradshaw, both natives of Kentucky. The father died when Harry was two years old, and the mother married Henry J. Culp, who is now deceased. The mother resides in Kansas City, Kan., and is eighty-four years old. She

comes from a family noted for their longevity, her mother being ninety-nine years and eight months old when she died. Harry Bradshaw was the only child born to his parents. The family came to Johnson county in 1867, crossing the Kaw river on a ferry boat and located near De-Soto. Harry was never especially devoted to his step-father, and when a child of only nine years of age, left home and notwithstanding that he was frail and delicate and a victim of rheumatism at that early age, he went to work for farmers in the neighborhood and on many occasions hoed corn on crutches for fifteen cents a day. He worked as a farm laborer until he was twenty-one years old, sometimes attending school during the winter months. He then came to Olathe and entered the employ of E. S. Saunders, as a piano and sewing machine salesman in Johnson county and for fourteen years followed that line of work for Mr. Saunders, and was a remarkable success as a salesman. He has driven every inch of road in Johnson county and perhaps is more familiar with every locality in the county than any other man within its borders. In 1895 he entered the employ of Willis Keefer, as clerk, and after remaining there for a time, was engaged in the livery business for a year. He then entered the employ of John Elder in the furniture business, and in 1903 engaged in the household furnishing business for himself. He started in a small way but under his capable management his business had a rapid development. His entire capital, twelve years ago, consisted of \$400 in cash, and today he has the largest furniture stock in Johnson county and does a large cash and installment business. His store is located in the Hyre building on East Park Street and has a floor space of over 8,000 feet. Mr. Bradshaw was united in marriage in 1882 to Miss Lilly McKnight. She was born near Lawrence, Kan., and is a daughter of John McKnight, a native of Illinois and one of the pioneer settlers of the Kaw valley. He homesteaded the place where Mrs. Bradshaw was born and spent his life there. His wife died in Olathe some years after his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw have been born two children: Sadie, now Mrs. Henry Gardner, of Olathe, and John O. Both Mr. Gardner and John O. are employed in Mr. Bradshaw's furniture store. Mr. Bradshaw is a Republican and has served as constable and been under-sheriff of Johnson county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist Episcopal church.

Deitrich Busch is one of Johnson county's most successful farmers, and resides at Lenexa. He was born in Brunswick, Germany, January 1, 1853, a son of John and Zena (Bohlman) Busch. The parents spent their lives in their native land and made farming their life occupation. Four brothers of the Busch family came to America. Henry came in 1863 and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, Hermann came with Henry and located in Preble county, Ohio, and another brother, Caspar, who is now a prosperous farmer in Olathe township, immigrated to America and

joined the other two brothers at Cincinnati, and in 1869 Deitrich came to Preble county, Ohio, where the other three brothers had located in the meantime. Deitrich Busch remained in Preble county until 1872, when he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. When he arrived here he had very little money, perhaps about \$200. The father had given each of the boys \$50 when they left home and Deitrich had saved a little out of his earnings while in Ohio. He worked for his brother, Herman, for two years after coming to Kansas, and then worked for six months for W. P. Haskins, and then worked for his brother, Caspar Busch, for seven years. He first bought forty acres of land for \$850 and has continued to buy additional land and add to his original holdings until he now owns two farms in Shawnee township, one of 160 and the other of 120 acres. This land cost him in different lots, at various times, from \$40 to \$70 per acre, and at the lowest estimate, it would now be worth \$125 per acre. Both his farms are well improved, with good buildings, and under an excellent state of cultivation; and in appearance these places have few equals, and no superiors, in Johnson county. Mr. Busch now makes his home at Lenexa, where he has a nice residence, and has lived there since 1914. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Katheryn Brandt, a native of Germany, born in 1860, and came to America in 1880, and to this union have been born three children, as follows: Zena, who married Jesse Moody, of Shawnee township, and they have one child, Katheryn; John, farmer near Lenexa, married Florence Klingler and they have two children, Lois Grace and Robert John; and Herman, farmer near Lenexa, married Edria Soller; a son, Richard Henry, was born to them September 4, 1915. Mr. Busch is one of Johnson county's foremost citizens who by his industry and enterprise has made himself what he is today.

Edwin A. Legler, former postmaster and a well known merchant of Lenexa, Kan., is a native of Johnson county. He was born on a farm near Lenexa, December 7, 1868, and is a son of Fred and Martha Jane (Spalding) Legler, the former a native of St. Louis, born in 1847, and the latter of Tennessee, born in 1848. Fred Legler, the father, was a son of Adam and Elizabeth Legler. Adam Legler died in Johnson county in 1893. He was a native of Switzerland and immigrated to America when a young man and first settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at his trade. He was a cheesemaker. In 1864, he came to Kansas, coming up the Missouri river by boat. He located in Shawnee township, Johnson county, about a mile east of Lenexa. He bought land from the Shawnee Indians when he came here and remained on his original homestead until his death; his wife also died on the old home farm. Fred Legler, son of Adam Legler, settled on a farm adjoining his father's place and resided there until 1912, when he removed to Lenexa. He still owns his farm which is well improved and contains 160 acres; besides this he owns considerable town property in Lenexa. Edwin

A. Legler is one of a family of four children, born to Fred and Martha Jane (Spalding) Legler, as follows: Edwin A., the subject of this sketch; Adolphus, station agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, at Eddy, Tex.; Frank, McPherson, Kan., and Mrs. Elizabeth Starr, who resides with her parents. Edwin A. Legler received his education in the district schools of Johnson county and Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. He farmed for some years and was a telegraph operator for a time, and in 1893 engaged in the mercantile business at Lenexa, Kan., and has been in business there longer than any other merchant. Mr. Legler started in business with very limited capital. He had only \$128.00 in cash when he opened his store at Lenexa, but he has prospered and added to his stock and today is one of the extensive merchants of Johnson county. By close application to business and following honest methods, he has won the confidence of the public and built up a large trade. He owns his own store building and considerable other town property in Lenexa. He takes a deep interest in the development of the town of Lenexa because he and Lenexa have grown up together, and have more than a passing interest in each other. He has been a factor in the development of the town ever since it started. He was appointed postmaster of Lenexa, March 2, 1903, and served until February 1, 1915. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Republican. Mr. Legler was married, September 15, 1897, to Miss Effie Williams, a native of Lenexa and a daughter of A. P. and Martha Jane Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Legler have one child, Lois Mildred, five years of age. One son died in infancy.

Eldon Vincent Knox, chief of the Olathe fire department, is a native son of Johnson county. He was born in Olathe, December 2, 1885, and is a son of William A. and Eliza (Orr) Knox, both natives of Ohio, the former born in 1853 and the latter in 1855. They were married in Illinois and are the parents of six children, five of whom are living, as follows: Maud, married W. G. Tainter and resides at Olathe; Gertrude, married W. B. Rebsamen and resides in Olathe; Edna, married Will Sutton, Kansas City, Mo.; Marie, married Guy Johnson, a farmer north of Olathe, and Eldon Vincent, whose name introduces this review. Eldon Vincent Knox attended the public schools in Olathe and Kansas City, Mo., and worked at various occupations until 1909 when he came to Olathe and entered the employ of Hodges Brothers, where he remained until October, 1912, when he became chief of the Olathe fire department, and has held that position to the present time. The Olathe fire department is unusual in its efficiency for a town the size of Olathe. They have a high-power automobile hose-truck, which is also equipped with a modern fire-extinguisher and the organization is such that they practically have ten firemen on duty. Added to this equipment and arrangement Olathe has a water system with an ample supply of water with high pressure which gives to Olathe, perhaps, the best fire protec-

tion in the State of Kansas. Mr. Knox was married at Leavenworth, Kan., September 11, 1911, to Miss Carrie Alice Petry. She was a native of Osceola, Mo., born December 2, 1889, and died February 2, 1915, leaving one child, Doris Neoma, born July 22, 1912.

Mr. Knox is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Kansas Fraternal Citizens and the Masonic lodge. He has been interested in fire protection since his boyhood and has made a careful study of fire-fighting and fire-prevention in Kansas City and elsewhere, and is especially well equipped in theory and experience for the position which he holds.

S. E. Wilkinson, a progressive and prosperous business man of Olathe, is a native of the Keystone State. Mr. Wilkinson was born in Meadville, Pa., in 1856, and is a son of S. L. and Mary (Harper) Wilkinson, natives of Pennsylvania. S. E. is one of a family of five children, as follows: Minnie, a teacher of Meadville, Pa.; Edwin, a photographer, Roswell, N. M.; Ella, teacher of domestic science in the State University of Utah; Maud, a stenographer, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and S. E., the subject of this sketch. S. E. Wilkinson was educated in the public schools of Meadville, Pa., receiving a good high school education. At the age of eighteen he went to LaHarpe, Ill., and learned the tinner's trade, and after having served an apprenticeship, worked at his trade in various parts of Illinois for three or four years. He then went to Missouri and located at Independence where he worked at his trade six months. April 6, 1881, he came to Olathe, and entered the employ of A. J. Clemmens. He worked at his trade in Olathe until 1900, with the exception of the years 1891-2 when he was in Colorado. In 1900 he opened a tin-shop on South Cherry Street, in partnership with Henry Nowling. They conducted this business for three years when Mr. Wilkinson located at 114 South Cherry Street, where he has since been engaged in business. Shortly after locating at the latter place he added plumbing to his already well-established trade, and today has the leading tinning and plumbing business in the city of Olathe. Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage, February 3, 1897, to Miss Susie Welker, of Olathe. She is a native of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson are well known in Olathe and Johnson county and have many friends.

Cal N. Smallwood, of Olathe, was born in Monroe county, Indiana, February 2, 1854, and is a Johnson county pioneer. He came to Johnson county when he was a small boy, and has a distinct recollection of the early days in Lexington township, where he attended the pioneer schools and grew to manhood. He is a son of Alexander and Cassinda (Zike) Smallwood, the former a native of North Carolina, born December 9, 1828, and the latter a native of Indiana, born in Monroe county, October 8, 1830. They were the parents of eight children as follows: Enoch, born in 1852, in Monroe county, Indiana; Nathan, born in 1856; Elijah, born in 1857; Rebecca Nichols, born in 1860, lives

in St. Joseph, Mo.; Ella, born in 1862, died in Johnson county, Kansas; Alexander, born in 1864; Ellsworth, born in 1869, deceased, and William, born in 1869, also deceased. The Smallwood family came to Kansas in 1865, when Cal N. was a little past ten years of age. They settled in Lexington township, and lived on a rented farm, owned by Charles Pellett on Kill creek, for the first season. The following year, the father bought 120 acres of Indian land from Thomas Bone. This was raw, unbroken prairie land and the father built a house, and broke some of the prairie the first year, and proceeded to improve the place and soon made of it a very fine farm, and, under a high state of cultivation. When the Smallwood family settled in Lexington township, there were a great many Indians still in that vicinity, and in the winter of 1867-8, forty or fifty Shawnee Indians camped near their place on Kill creek, before going to their southern reservation. Mr. Smallwood says that he made many trips to De Soto with a small grist of corn, which he carried on horseback to the mill there to be ground into meal, and he recalls with much delight the excellent fishing to be found in the early days in the streams of Lexington township. He says the Indians were failures as farmers in Lexington township, but that the squaws raised small patches of corn, while the Indians traded ponies and hunted. Cal N. Smallwood was married in 1883 to Miss Jennie Russell, of Olathe township, and a member of one of the Johnson county pioneer families. To Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood have been born the following children: Viola, married J. C. Ferguson, Kansas City, Mo.; James Earl, married Lee Barton, of Texas, and they reside in Oklahoma; May, married Jesse McDonald, Olathe; Iva Pearl, married Charles Abell, Olathe, and John, born in 1898, resides in Olathe. Mr. Smallwood knew many of the very first settlers of Lexington township, among whom might be mentioned James Hawkins, Penner, Louis Hammer, Charles and Walter Pellett, Tom and Will Reed, and many others whose courage, foresight and endurance made Johnson county what it is today.

J. P. Lesueur, a Johnson county pioneer and one of the successful men of affairs of this county, is now living retired in Olathe. Mr. Lesueur is a native of Kentucky, born November 10, 1836. He is a son of Jasper C. and Catherine (Price) Lesueur. Catherine Price, the mother, was born in Kentucky, in 1811, and was a descendant of a prominent Southern family, and a first cousin of Gen. Sterling Price, the well known Confederate general. Jasper C. Lesueur was also a native of Kentucky, his parents being Virginians, and of French descent. He was one of a family of six children, as follows: Norcissa, Eliza, Mary, Susan, Jasper and John. To Jasper C. and Catherine (Price) Lesueur were born the following children: Susan, Mary, Sydney, Bettie, John M. and J. P., the subject of this sketch. J. P. Lesueur was educated in private schools and lived the life of the average boy in the early-day surroundings of his Missouri home, until the Civil war broke out. His

sympathies were with the South by reason of environment and inheritance, and it was not by mere accident that he cast his lot with the lost cause. He enlisted at Antioch Church, four miles north of Kansas City, Mo., in the State militia and served under General Price. Later he enlisted in the regular Confederate army, April 1, 1862, at Van Buren, Ark. He served four years in all, and at the close of the war was paroled, at Meridian, Miss., in 1865. Mr. Lesueur had a long and eventful military career, and was a participant in many of the important engagements of that great conflict. He was at the battle of Lexington, Mo., Elk Horn Tavern, or Pea Ridge, Ark., Farmington, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., Champion Hill, Miss., Iuka, Miss., Grand Gulf, Miss., and many other engagements and skirmishes, besides the memorable siege of Vicksburg, where he was under fire for forty-seven days and nights continuously. He had been under fire ten consecutive days before that, which made fifty-seven days under continuous bombardment. Mr. Lesueur's description of the siege of Vicksburg gives a very good idea of the horrors of the war in the sixties. He was wounded at Vicksburg, being struck on the head by a fragment from a bursting shell. He relates many instances, some pathetic and others humorous, of the days of his military experience. He relates an instance of finding a sentry, who was a raw recruit, asleep on duty one night. Mr. Lesueur took the gun from the sleeping sentinel, and the next day he was ordered to take the sentinel who had slept on duty to General Price's headquarters, which was about fifteen miles away. General Price asked what the charge was against the soldier, and when told that it was sleeping at his post, while on duty, the general looked the young man in the eye, and said: "Do you know that the penalty for going to sleep while on duty, is death?" Mr. Lesueur says that General Price then proceeded to give the young man one of the most tender and touching lectures on the duties of a sentry that he ever heard fall from the lips of a man, and when he had finished the general turned to Mr. Lesueur and said, "Return him to his command." Two years later while Mr. Lesueur was campaigning in the South a Confederate soldier who recognized him asked if he remembered taking a gun from a sleeping sentinel at Horse Creek, Mo., and when Mr. Lesueur answered that he did, the soldier said, "Well, I'm the man, but no d—m man has ever gotten my gun since."

Mr. Lesueur not only experienced four years of real military life, but his home in Clay county, Missouri, was in the heart of the border war which was being waged for a number of years before the Civil war. Mr. Lesueur tells of a visit to his home by Jennison's Jayhawkers. They rode up to his mother's place, and demanded any firearms on the place and other valuables. Mrs. Lesueur had hidden their revolver, and after searching the place the Jayhawkers endeavored to take one of the horses from the place, but the animal seemed to know the nature and intent of the Jayhawker visitors and would not permit itself to be

caught, and in making its escape from the Jayhawkers the horse jumped over a five-rail fence, and did not show up around the place again for five days. Mr. Lesueur first came to Kansas in 1857, but when he was here the county had not yet been surveyed and he did not remain long, but returned to Clay county, Missouri. After the close of the Civil war, he returned to his Clay county home where he remained until 1873 when he came to Johnson county, and bought 320 acres, six miles northwest of Olathe, for which he paid \$10 per acre. He improved this place and followed farming and stock raising until 1904 when he sold it and removed to Olathe, and purchased ten and one-half acres within the city limits, which has since been his home. Mr. Lesueur was united in marriage in Clay county, Missouri, March 5, 1867, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Woods, a native of Clay county, whose parents were very early settlers of that section. To Mr. and Mrs. Lesueur have been born eight children, as follows: Mattie, bookkeeper for T. M. Jones, Kansas City, resides in Olathe; Kittie, employed at the Institute for the Blind, Kansas City, Kan.; Nora, clerk in the Kansas City, Kan., postoffice; Nancy Wolverton, who resides in North Dakota; Mary, resides at home with her parents; H. Clay, farmer in Monticello township; Jasper C., a farmer in Lexington township, and James, also a farmer in Lexington township. The Lesueur family is well known and highly respected in Johnson county. If Mr. or Mrs. Lesueur live until March 5, 1916, they will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary.

Charles B. Smith, of Holliday, came to Kansas in 1869 and has spent forty-six years of his life in Johnson county. He is a descendant of pioneer American stock on the maternal side. The Buffington family, that history records as being massacred on Buffington Island in 1778, belonged to the same family from whom Mr. Smith's mother descended. The parents of Charles D. Smith were William L. Smith and Jacy Buffington, natives of Indiana. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Charles B., the subject of this sketch; Anna S. Frame, Bonner Springs, Kan.; Jesse, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Joseph, died near Monticello, 1896; and Lois, died at Monticello in 1896. Charles B. Smith was reared in Indiana, received a common school education and was working on the home farm, and in the spring of 1861, although but seventeen years old, when President Lincoln called for troops to defend the Union, he was one of the first to respond. He enlisted in April and served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in most of the important battles of the war. He served under Generals McClellan, Hooker, Burnside, Meade, Phil Sheridan and Grant. He was at Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Uniontown, Fredericksburg (both engagements), Chancellorsville, Culpeper Court House, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and to the best of his knowledge and belief he fired the first shot at the Battle of the Wilderness. He was also

at Cold Harbor, Petersburg and on the Wilson raid, down the Roanoke river, then back with the army to the Shenandoah Valley to intercept General Early's army that was marching on Washington. On September 16, 1864, he was severely wounded in an engagement with Moseby's men at Snicker's Gap on the Blue Ridge mountains. After being wounded, he was taken prisoner and after an investigation Moseby's men decided that he was so severely wounded that it would prove fatal, and they were indifferent about guarding him so he succeeded in escaping. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana, and in 1869 came to Kansas, and since that time has made his home in Monticello township. Mr. Smith is very familiar with much of the early history of the lower Kaw valley. When he came here he met, and became very well acquainted with John M. Owens, who had lived in this section many years and who was married to a Shawnee woman and lived among the Indians and traded with them and he, at various times, related many early historical incidents to Mr. Smith. Owens told him that the flood of 1844 was two feet higher than that of 1903 and that in the flood of 1844 the first mill that was built in Kansas was washed away. This mill was located on Mill creek, on the farm which Charles Ellis now owns, and it was built for the Shawnee Indians by the Government. Owens also claimed that the first wheat grown in Kansas was raised where the Ellis farm now is, in 1844. Charles B. Smith has been twice married, his first wife being Amanda Carbaugh, a native of Indiana, to whom he was married in 1866. Six children were born to this union, as follows: Anna, born in Indiana in 1867, died in Monticello, in 1879; William L., born in 1870, a railroad man, residing at Emporia; Myrtle, born in 1873, died in Kansas City, Kan., in 1915; Ralph B., born in 1877, resides at Kansas City, Kan., and is an employee of the city; Daniel, born in 1880, a farmer in Platte county, Missouri, and Bessie, born in 1883, died in 1884. All the children, except Anna, the oldest, were born in Johnson county. The wife and mother of these children died in 1908, and in 1915 Mr. Smith married Mrs. Anna Durcan, of Mound City, Kan. She was born in 1861 and is a native of Madison county, Illinois, and came to Kansas with her parents in 1870.

Patrick H. Murphy, a retired merchant of Spring Hill, Kan., has spent nearly fifty years of his life in the Sunflower State. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, May 1, 1842, and is a son of James and Mary (McArdle) Murphy, both natives of County Armagh. James Murphy was a son of Peter and Nancy (Finnegan) Murphy. He spent his life in his native land. His wife, Mary McArdle, was a daughter of John McArdle. Patrick H. Murphy was one of a family of six children. He received a good common school education in his native land. When a boy of ten years old he secured his first position, carrying mail to some private families in Newton-Hamilton. He did this work in connection with attending school. When about fifteen years of age, like many other

boys of his native land, he had heard the stories of the wonderful possibilities and opportunities in America, and determined to come to this country and learn a trade. His ancestors for generations had been butchers, but the boy determined not to follow in their footsteps in choosing a vocation. He wanted to learn some other trade. Pursuant to his determination on June 24, 1857, when only fifteen years old, he embarked on the sailing vessel "Endymion" at Liverpool, England, bound for New York. He was accompanied by no friends or relatives and six weeks and three days after setting sail from Liverpool they reached New York. After spending a few days in the great American metropolis, he went to Vermont where an uncle, Peter Murphy, lived. He remained in Vermont, with the exception of one year that he spent in Massachusetts, until 1866, when he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. He entered the employ of the Barlow, Sanderson & Company stage line, as a hostler at the stage station, one and one-half miles north of Olathe. He remained in that position for two years and in 1868, when the Kansas City & St. Scott railroad was built, he entered the employ of William G. Davis, as clerk, at "Old Town," Spring Hill. Mr. Davis kept a general store and was also postmaster. Mr. Murphy remained in that position with Mr. Davis and his successor, M. F. Moore, until 1872, when he engaged in the grocery and drug business for himself, and remained in that business continuously until April, 1914, when he sold out. He conducted his business at the same location all these forty-two years and was very successful, accumulating a competence. The story of Mr. Murphy's career is the story of what can be accomplished by a poor boy whose only assets at the beginning were industry and honesty, with a determination to succeed. When he came to Kansas he had \$2.40. Today he is one of the well-to-do men of Johnson county. He owns two valuable farms, besides business property and his residence in Spring Hill. Mr. Murphy was united in marriage January 1, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Daugherty, a daughter of Edward and Catherine (Buckley) Daugherty, natives of Roscommon county, Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1865 and settled in Miami county, Kansas. To this union were born seven children, one son and six daughters, two daughters now residing with the father at Spring Hill. The wife and mother departed this life January 25, 1905. The family are members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Murphy is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and politically is a staunch Democrat.

G. W. Elliott has spent over a third of a century in Johnson county, and during that time he has been a prominent factor in the history of Holliday. Mr. Elliott was born in Cass county, Illinois, in 1849, and is a son of John Elliott and Margaret Frye, who were married in Connecticut in 1844. They were both natives of Ireland, the former born County Antrim and the latter in County Tyrone. John and Margaret (Frye) Elliott were the parents of the following children: William,

resides in San Francisco, Calif.; Thomas, resides in Colorado; G. W., the subject of this sketch, Robert, resides in St. Louis, Mo.; David, resides at Bairdstown, Ill.; and Lucy resides at Superior, Neb. G. W. Elliott received a good common school education in Cass county, Illinois, and followed farming in early life and also worked at the carpenter trade some, when a boy; later he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and for six years followed railroading. In 1882 he came to Kansas, locating at Holliday, July 3, of that year. When he reached here he found that his knowledge of the carpenter's trade was of considerable importance, for carpenters were in demand in the little settlement of Holliday. He immediately began work as a carpenter and contractor. He built the first schoolhouse in District No. 100, which was afterward destroyed by fire; he also built a number of residences in Holliday, including his own cozy home on Jefferson Street. There were only three houses at Holliday when Mr. Elliott arrived at that place, and these were the residences of S. R. Cole, Robert Aikens and Mrs. Charles, a widow. Mr. Elliott lived in a tent during the first summer that he was here. Since coming to Johnson county, he has taken a live interest in public affairs and has held a number of important offices of trust and responsibility. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster of Holliday by President McKinley and for over thirteen years faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of that office. He was elected constable in 1896 and was twice re-elected to that office serving three terms in all. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Leedy, and was afterwards elected to that office for four terms, and is now a notary public receiving his first commission from Governor Stubbs and now holding one from Governor Hodges. Mr. Elliott is one of the substantial men of Johnson county and one of its leading citizens. Mr. Elliott has been appointed postmaster again.

Andrew Smith, cashier of the De Soto State Bank, is well known in financial circles of eastern Kansas. He is a native of Ireland, born in County Antrim, November 26, 1872, and is a son of James and Margaret (Faulkner) Smith, natives of Ireland. Andrew Smith spent his boyhood days in his native land where he received a good common school education. He came to Kansas in 1892, and for two years was a student at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan. The family located on a farm in Shawnee county. After attending Baldwin University, he worked as a stenographer and bookkeeper for a time in various positions. In 1897 his banking career began when he entered the John R. Mulvane Bank of Topeka, as bookkeeper. He remained in that capacity until 1902 when he accepted the cashiership of the Bennington State Bank of Bennington, Kan., and three years later became cashier of the Parker State Bank. He next became cashier of the State Bank at Eu-dora, Kan., and in 1914 became cashier of the De Soto State Bank, a

position which he has since capably filled. Mr. Smith has had a broad experience in the banking field and is capable financier. He is a man of good judgment and thoughtful foresight, and his courteous and obliging manner makes many friends for the institution which he represents. He was married in 1897 to Miss Lillian Y. Yount, of Topeka, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Margaret.

Elias Branick, a Civil war veteran and early settler in Johnson county, is a native of North Carolina. He was born in Surry county, July 4, 1839, and is a son of Henry and Sibby (Dickens) Branick, natives of North Carolina, the former of Roan county. They were the parents of sixteen children, fourteen boys and two girls, all born in North Carolina and only three of whom are now living, as follows: Daniel resides at Edmund, Okla.; Julia Zimmerman, Neodesha, Kan., and Elias, of this review. Elias Branick was reared in North Carolina, and received his education in private schools. He led the quiet life of the average young man of his time, before the Civil war. He came to Kansas when a young man and took up a claim on the Black Bob reservation, near Stanley, which he later sold. In 1861, Mr. Branick enlisted at Cassville, Mo., in Company A, First regiment, Arkansas cavalry, and served four years, eight months and thirteen days. Mr. Branick saw service in Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas and took part in many hard-fought battles, including Prairie Grove. Mr. Branick has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Belle Smith, to whom he was married at Fayetteville, Ark. Two children were born to this union and the wife and mother died in Wilson county, Kansas, and her remains are buried at Fredonia. On February 4, 1894, Mr. Branick was united in marriage to Alice Bright, of Newtonia, Mo. She is a native of Camersville, Ky. After the close of the war, Mr. Branick served as a deputy United States marshal for some time, and in that capacity went to Old Mexico twice and made two trips across the plains in the early days. Mr. Branick is one of De Soto's well known citizens. He has a cozy home in De Soto, where he and his wife are spending their declining days in comfort.

Robert R. Moore, of De Soto, Kan., is a Johnson county pioneer and Civil war veteran. He is a native of Ohio, born in Trumbull county in 1841, and is a son of John and Mary (Crooks) Moore, both natives of Ohio. Robert R. Moore was one of a family of seven, three of whom are now living as follows: Sarah Steel resides in Ohio; Alice Sheldon, a resident of Johnson county, and Robert R., the subject of this sketch. Robert R. Moore was reared and educated in his native State and about the time he reached the age of manhood the Civil war broke out and he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-seventh regiment, Ohio infantry, and was afterwards transferred to the One Hundred and Seventy-first regiment, Ohio infantry. He was with his regiment in many important battles and a number of skirmishes. He was at Harper's Ferry,

and in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Mr. Moore was never wounded in the service, but was taken prisoner and later paroled. In 1868 he came to Kansas, locating at De Soto where he worked at the blacksmith trade for a time, and later worked at his trade in the Potawatomie Indian Reservation in Jackson county, Kansas. Mr. Moore relates many interesting and amusing incidents in connection with his stay on the Indian reservation. One of his recollections, of the nature of the noble "red man" was on an occasion when some friends of Mr. Moore, from the East were visiting the reservation and they were very anxious to witness an exhibition of the Indians' skill with the bow and arrow. The Indians, however, were reluctant to stage the exhibition until finally one of the white men placed his hat on the fence and then all the Indians present shot at the hat and the white men had seen the exhibition, but one of them was hatless as there was nothing left of the hat but shreds. After remaining on the Indian reservation a few years, Mr. Moore returned to De Soto, and since that time has been engaged in farming. He now owns 240 acres of land about two miles west of De Soto where he has been engaged in farming since 1880. He was married in 1863 in Trumbull county, Ohio, to Miss Lusina Belden and one child, John, was born to this union. Mrs. Moore died in 1908. Mr. Moore has taken an active part in the political life of Johnson county and has served one term as county commissioner, and made a record notable for the painstaking care with which he administered public affairs.

J. E. Deweese, the capable manager of the De Soto Lumber Company, of De Soto, Kan., is one of Johnson county's progressive business men. Mr. Deweese is a native of Kansas, born at Hillsdale, Miami county, March 22, 1880, and is a son of J. F. and Mary Louisa (Marshall) Deweese. J. F. Deweese was born at Monmouth, Ill., May 30, 1839, and came to Kansas and located in Miami county in the fifties. When the Civil war broke out he was one of the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers. He enlisted at Paola, Kan., in April, 1861, in Company I, Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry. He received a gun shot wound in the right arm below the elbow, while on the firing line at Jenkin's Ferry, Ark., in 1863. He was taken prisoner after being wounded and confined in the Confederate prison camp at Ford, Texas, for thirteen months. S. R. Hogue, of Spring Hill, a comrade, was a fellow prisoner. Mr. Hogue, with some other soldiers, dug a tunnel, through which they made their escape, but Mr. Deweese on account of his wounded arm was unable to crawl through the small hole and was compelled to remain in prison. However, he assisted his comrades in every way possible and they made their escape. He died at Spring Hill, November 2, 1893. He married Mary Louise Marshall at Spring Hill, May 25, 1869. She was a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, born March 18, 1849. She now resides with her son, William Deweese, at Bonner Springs, Kan. To J. F. and Mary Louisa (Marshall) Deweese

were born nine children, as follows: Harry, born in Miami county, and died at the age of four years; Bertie died at the age of four years; Eddie died at the age of nine years, as a result of accidental burns; William Marshall, born December 4, 1877, married May Hudson, is now manager of the Bonner Springs Lumber Company, Bonner Springs, Kan.; J. E., the subject of this sketch; Mollie Frances, born at Hillsdale, Kan., September 27, 1883, now the wife of Edward Morgan, of Lenexa, Kan.; Dale Drennen, born at Hillsdale, Kan., March 5, 1886, married Lena Scarf and resides in Kansas City, Kan.; Sarah Ethel, born May 5, 1888, at Olathe, Kan., married John Green at Spring Hill, December 19, 1909, and they reside at Maryville, Mo., and have one daughter, Thelma; and Charles Maxwell, born at Spring Hill, February 26, 1891, is employed in the United States mail service and resides at Kansas City, Kan. J. E. Deweese received a good public school education, but at the death of his father gave up school and went to work in the Grange store at Spring Hill, under Isaac Rudy, who was manager at that time. He followed clerking in Spring Hill for ten years, and then entered the employ of the Metropolitan Railway Company of Kansas City, Mo. In 1902, he returned to Spring Hill and entered the employ of his former employer, John Drury, for a time and then went to Grandin, Mo., in the employ of the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company for three years. In 1905 he entered the employ of Hodges Brothers Lumber Company at their Spring Hill yard. He remained there until 1908 when he accepted the position as manager of the De Soto Lumber Company, a position which he has since successfully filled. Mr. Deweese is a practical business man, and, although a young man, has had a broad and varied experience in the business world. He was united in marriage, October 25, 1905, to Miss Mary Edna Deem, of Spring Hill, Kan. She is a daughter of David and Rhoda Deem, early settlers of Spring Hill township. To Mr. and Mrs. Deweese have been born two children, Rhoda Maxine, born at Spring Hill, July 28, 1907, and Grace Mildred, born March 31, 1911, at De Soto, Kan.

B. S. Taylor, president and treasurer of the Taylor Mercantile Company, De Soto, Kan., belongs to a family of pioneer merchants of Johnson county. His father, Charles H. Taylor, was a member of the firm Taylor, Baldwin & Company, who engaged in the mercantile business at De Soto, fifty years ago. Their first store was in a small frame building on Shawnee Street. The business continued under that firm name and style until 1878, when Charles H. Taylor bought out the other partners and conducted the business until his death in 1896, and two years later the Taylor Mercantile Company was organized when B. S. Taylor and other members of the Taylor family bought the stock and reorganized the business. A. J. Taylor is now secretary of the company. They carry about \$10,000 stock of general merchandise and own their own building, and are one of the leading concerns of the kind in John-

son county, and the Taylor Mercantile Company is perhaps the oldest mercantile institution in Johnson county that has been continuously under the management of the members of any one family. B. S. Taylor, who is the subject of this review, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, April 30, 1863, a son of Charles H. and Mattie (Strawn) Taylor, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. They were married at Ottawa, Ill., and six children were born to this union; Alice Belle, Elizabeth, Eva, Emma and B. S. B. S. Taylor was only two years old when the family came to Kansas and located in De Soto in 1865. He attended the common schools, and when eighteen years old began clerking in his father's store, which was the beginning of his mercantile career, which has continued up to the present time. Mr. Taylor was married in 1888, to Miss Alice Frain, a native daughter of Kansas, born at De Soto, of pioneer parents. Her father owned and operated a ferry boat across the Kaw river at De Soto in an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born four children, two of whom are living, as follows: Louis F., born in 1890, a graduate of the Lawrence High School, and Alberta, born in 1899, a student in the Lawrence High School. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has been a member of the Masonic Lodge for twenty-five years, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen for twenty-seven years, and has passed the chairs in three lodges.

J. S. Pellett, the present popular mayor of Olathe and assistant cashier of the Olathe State Bank, is a native son of Johnson county. He was born in Olathe, January 20, 1880, and is a son of William and Jessie (Sutton) Pellett. William Pellett was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1834. He came west in the fifties and located at Peoria, Ill., where he was employed as a clerk by J. E. Sutton. He remained there until 1859 when he made an extended tour through Texas, and afterwards came to Kansas on a visit. After remaining here a short time he became attached to the country, and determined it to make it his home. He entered the employ of S. F. Hill, as clerk and remained in that capacity until the Civil war broke out when he enlisted in a company of three-months men under Captain Schriver, but was not mustered out of service until the expiration of six months. In 1862, he received a recruiting commission, and he, with the assistance of others raised a full company in eleven days, which was mustered into service as Company H, Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry. Mr. Pellett became first lieutenant and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Olathe and was appointed deputy treasurer under Colonel Hayes and served in that capacity two and one-half years. He then engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with J. E. Sutton, his father-in-law. This firm was engaged in the general mercantile business and later Mr. Pellett was engaged in the shoe business alone. Coincident with his mercantile career, which was very successful, he invested extensively in Johnson

county land, and is one of the extensive land owners of Johnson county. He was elected mayor of Olathe in 1870, and since coming to Johnson county has taken an active part in the welfare and development of his adopted county and State. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Olathe for a number of years, but for the last twenty years has been practically retired from an active business career. Jessie Sutton, his wife, is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and a daughter of J. E. Sutton, one of the pioneer merchants of Johnson county. William Pellett and wife reside in Olathe in their beautiful residence on West Park Street. J. S. Pellett is the only child of William and Jessie (Sutton) Pellett. He was educated in the public schools of Olathe, graduating from the Olathe High School in the class of 1898. He then attended Kansas University for a time and later entered the Central Business College, Kansas City, Mo., where he was graduated in 1900 and after that attended Kansas University again for a time. He then entered the employ of the First National Bank of Olathe, as a bookkeeper, and later became assistant cashier. He was employed in that bank for six years and in 1908, when the Olathe State Bank was re-organized, he accepted the assistant cashiership of that institution and has served in that capacity to the present time. Mr. Pellett was married August 8, 1905, to Miss Estelle Conn, of Olathe, Kan. She was born in Collins, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Pellett have two children, James William and Esther Virginia. Mr. Pellett is a stockholder and director in the Olathe Electric Light and Power Company. He is a Republican and has taken an active interest in political affairs since boyhood. He has been treasurer of the Johnson county Republican central committee. In 1908 he was elected city treasurer of Olathe, and reelected to succeed himself in 1910, and served as secretary of the board of education until he resigned in 1913. In the spring of 1913 he was elected mayor of Olathe for a term of three years and is making a record as a capable and efficient executive. He is a member of all of the Masonic bodies and is district deputy Grand Master for the fifth Kansas district. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Episcopal church.

Rev. James A. Ording, Pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, Olathe, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born near Mt. Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Forest City, Pa., and entered college September 12, 1899. He studied theology at St. Bonaventure College, Alleghany, N. Y., and was ordained a priest in the Immaculate Conception Cathedral, Leavenworth, Kan., by the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, on June 13, 1909. He was then appointed assistant pastor to Rev. B. S. Kelley at Leavenworth, where he served until his appointment as pastor at Olathe, August 12, 1910. Since coming to Olathe, Father Ording has been active in his work and very successful in bettering the conditions of

the congregation. He has erected a residence in Olathe at a cost of \$5,000, besides paying off a \$1,000 indebtedness which was on the church when he came here. He has had the interior of the church decorated. The expense of the decoration, however, was a donation from Mr. Frank Peck, of Kansas City, Mo. Father Ordning has also established a parochial school in a building which he bought and which is located across Santa Fe Street from the church. The school is in charge of the Benedictine Order of Sisters, and was established in September, 1914, and a new school building is now in the course of construction adjoining the church on the west. When completed it will be a brick structure 35x52 feet, two stories high and will be made as nearly fire proof as possible. It will be modern in every particular and capable of accommodating about 100 students. Father Ordning also has charge of the Sacred Heart Church at Gardner, as a mission. When he took that charge, the needs of the congregation were such as to make a new church imperative, and in 1912 they built a handsome, new brick church, 35x80 feet, costing about \$8,000. Many interesting reminiscences are associated with the early history of St. Paul's parish, whose first members faced the troubles of border days and the many hardships accompanying them, to make homes for themselves on the prairies of Kansas. The first mass within the city limits of Olathe was celebrated in the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Terence Cosgrove in February, 1860, by Rev. Father Scatt, of Lawrence, Kan. Subsequent masses were celebrated at intervals in the Masonic hall and in the private residences of Peter Cosgrove, John Haverty, Joseph McNulty, Mrs. McNamara, John Mead and others of the little community by Fathers Scatt, Favre, Denesterman, Pichler and Myers. On Sunday afternoon in the spring of 1868, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Peter Cosgrove, who lived on the Kansas City road two miles east of Olathe, and an organization effected and plans for building a new church were discussed. The result was the construction of a small frame church 30x40 feet, located on a lot in the northeast part of Olathe, known as the Cornwell and Barton addition. This lot was a gift from the town company and the church was conducted as a mission church, and attended by priests either from Eudora or Shawnee once a month for seven years. In 1875 Rev. M. J. Casey was appointed the first resident pastor of Olathe with Gardner and Edgerton as missions. In 1879, a lot was purchased on the corner of Santa Fe and Chestnut streets, and a new brick church erected at a cost of \$10,000, and only a few years afterwards it was found that the walls of this church were spreading and the foundation giving away. Rev. Patrick McNerney was pastor at that time and he built a new church on the site of the old one, at a cost of \$12,000, which is the present edifice. For some reason St. Paul's Church has been subjected to many changes of pastors and to write of each here as he truly deserves would be impossible. From the archives of Episcopal residence

we find the following appointments of pastors for Olathe: 1875, Rev. M. J. Casey; 1885, Rev. John Francis Lee; 1886, Rev. Bernard Hayden; 1887, Rev. Bartholomew Werf and Rev. P. McKeever; 1888, Rev. John Redecker; 1890, Rev. George Patrick Sherr; 1895, Rev. Bernard Hudson; 1897, Rev. H. Friesberg; 1899, Rev. P. J. Kennedy; 1900, Rev. Patrick McInerney; 1907, Rev. Hugh Herron; 1910, Rev. James A. Ordning. Of this list of faithful priests, at least five have passed to their eternal reward, Revs. Lee, Hayden, Hudson, Sherr and Casey.

Herman Busch, a prominent farmer of Olathe township, who has spent over forty years of his life in Johnson county, is a native of Germany, born in Brunswick Hanover, June 22, 1839. He is a son of John and Zena (Bolmon) Busch. The father was a farmer, and Herman spent his boyhood days on the farm and attended school. In 1860 he immigrated to America and located near Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, and worked as a farm laborer in that section of the Buckeye State for seven years. He then rented land and farmed on his own account in Preble county until 1872 when he answered to the call of the West, and came to Kansas, settling in Olathe township, Johnson county. Here he first bought eighty acres and has added to it, from time to time, until he now owns over 500 acres of well improved and productive land, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Johnson county. He has carried on general farming and stock raising and has also been quite an extensive hog raiser. Mr. Busch was married September 26, 1867, to Anna Kackaboid, a native of Brunswick Hanover, Germany. Two children have been born to this union, Katie married William Pudt, who is now engaged in managing Mr. Busch's farm, and Ella married Herman Voigts, a farmer in Mission township. Politically Mr. Busch is a Republican, but in recent years has been inclined to view politics from an independent standpoint. He has not aspired to hold political office, but has preferred to devote his energies to his own private affairs which, no doubt, has been a prominent factor in his success in life. He has, however, at different times held school offices, and has always been interested in the advancement of education. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Lenexa, of which he has been trustee for several years.

M. T. Meredith, county treasurer of Johnson county, is a native of Rochester, Fulton county, Indiana. He was born July 5, 1869, and is a son of Thomas and Lydia (Hainbaugh) Meredith, the former a native of Fulton county, Indiana, and the latter of Hamilton county, Ohio. Thomas Meredith was the second white child born in Fulton county; his parents were Pennsylvanians and very early settlers in Indiana. Thomas Meredith came to Kansas with his family in 1878, and took up a homestead in Butler county, near Eldorado, and the parents now reside in that county near Augusta where the father is living retired. They were among the very first settlers of Butler county. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living. M. T. Meredith at-

tended public school in Indiana and in Butler county, after coming to Kansas, and began his career as a teacher in Butler county. In 1893 he came to Johnson county where he was engaged in teaching until 1905 when he was appointed deputy county treasurer under W. T. Turner. At the close of Mr. Turner's term, Mr. Meredith remained in the same position during two terms under Jesse T. Nichols, and in 1912 was elected county treasurer and reelected to that office in 1914, and is now serving his second term. Mr. Meredith's long experience in the treasurer's office, added to his natural ability, makes of him an exceptionally efficient official. He was married September 2, 1890, to Miss Idella May Donovan, a native of Johnson county. She is a daughter of Albert and Mary Jane (Turner) Donovan. They were early settlers in Gardner township where the mother now resides. The father is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have been born six children, as follows: Bessie married Charles Way and resides at Raymore, Mo.; Rose married Flavel Moberly, Kansas City, Mo.; Loren resides with his father on the farm in Olathe township; Albert, at home; Marie, deputy county treasurer, resides at home, and George, at home. Mr. Meredith is a Democrat and has been actively identified with that party since he cast his first ballot, and has frequently been a delegate to conventions. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Kansas Citizens, and the family are members of the Christian church, in which Mr. Meredith has been an elder for a number of years.

Benjamin F. Adair, a Kansan pioneer, now a leading grocer in Olathe, was born near Logansport, Cass county, Indiana, October 18, 1843. He is a son of Benjamin and Anna (McMillian) Adair, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio. Benjamin Adair, the father, was born in Baltimore, Md., of English descent. He went to Ohio when a young man, where he was married and later removed to Indiana. At that time Indiana was almost an unbroken wilderness and Indians were plentiful in that section. In 1857 the Adair family came to Kansas. They drove the entire distance with three teams of horses and a prairie schooner. They settled on a farm three miles from Olathe where the father followed farming and stock raising until his death in 1872; the mother died in 1880. The father was a staunch Free State man and a Republican. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Thomas, who came to Kansas in 1857, located on a claim near Bonita, where he died in 1913; Newton spent his life in Cass county, Indiana; Lorena married a Mr. McCoy and spent her life in Indiana; Rosanna married a Mr. Brandt and is now deceased; Lucinda married a Mr. Cook and after his death came to Kansas, where she died; Julia died in Colorado; Susan and Mary died in childhood, and Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch. Benjamin F. Adair attended school in Indiana and Kansas. His first school teacher, after coming to Johnson county, was B. P. Noteman and the school was held in the old Masonic Hall and

he later attended school which was held just west of where the Racket store now stands on Park Street. He remained in Johnson county on his father's farm until 1873, when he went west, locating on Government land near Winfield, Kan. After remaining in that part of the State about ten years he returned to Olathe in 1883, and engaged in business as junior member of the firm of Adair, Cosgrove & Company. Later the firm became E. T. Adair & Company and at the death of E. T. Adair in 1904, B. F. became the sole owner and has since conducted the grocery store at the corner of Mahaffee and East Park streets. Mr. Adair has prospered in his business and built up a large retail grocery and produce business. He owns his store building, which is a two-story stone and brick building and is the only grocery and produce store in the east end of town. Mr. Adair is one of the old timers of Johnson county, and during the Civil war served in the Kansas State militia. They were in the line of duty when Quantrill raided Lawrence, and during the battle of Wesport. Mr. Adair is a Democrat and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Pythias.

F. R. Lanter, one of the leading lumber dealers of Johnson county, is a native of Indiana. He was born at Union City, Randolph county, July 15, 1854, and is a son of Elihu and Malinda (Lambert) Lanter, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. They are both now deceased, having spent their lives in Indiana. The Lanter family consisted of eight children—five sons and three daughters. F. R. of this review, one brother and two sisters, are now living. F. R. Lanter spent his boyhood days in his native State and attended the public schools until 1873 when he came west, locating at Garnett, Anderson county. Here he attended high school for two years, when he accepted a position as supervisor in the State hospital at Osawatomie, remaining there two years. He then came to Olathe as clerk and steward in the State School for the Deaf. He remained in that capacity until 1887 when he purchased the G. B. Shaw & Company lumber interests at that place and engaged in the lumber business. His yard at that time was located between the Santa Fe depot and the public square, on the north side of West Park Street, but for several years it has been located between Walnut and Willie streets, on the south side of Santa Fe Street, and occupies about a half a block. Mr. Lanter handles all kinds of building material and coal, and by his straightforward business methods and fair dealing has won the confidence of a large patronage in Olathe and vicinity. Mr. Lanter was united in marriage September 2, 1877, to Miss Martha Cordelia DeBolt, of Union City, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Lanter were schoolmates in their childhood days. They have two children, Anna, now the wife of O. A. Clark, assistant superintendent for the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Harlan D., who is associated with his father in the lumber business. Mr. Lanter is a Republican and has

served as mayor of Olathe and treasurer of the city of Olathe. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has attained thirty-second degree. He was a member of the school board for a number of years. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Olathe and for four years discharged the duties of that office with efficiency.

Elkanah Harley Haskin, cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Lenexa, Kan., is well known in financial circles of eastern Kansas. The Farmers State Bank, while not one of the oldest financial institutions in the county, is one of the most substantial, some of the best men of Johnson county being interested in it. The Farmers State Bank was organized April 20, 1904, under the laws of Kansas, which are the most stringent in the Union in relation to banking institutions. The first officers were, E. H. Haskin, president and E. J. McCrary, cashier. In January, 1905, E. H. Haskins became cashier. S. B. Haskins, president and A. E. Wedd, vice-president and the directors are: W. P. Haskin, Herman Busch and C. E. Pincomb. The bank has a capital of \$10,000, surplus of \$5,000, and average deposits of \$105,000. The bank owns its own building, which is of brick, and was erected in 1905. The stockholders of this bank consist of some of the most substantial business men and farmers in Lenexa and vicinity. They do a general banking business and it may be truly said of the Farmers State Bank of Lenexa that it is big enough to accommodate its customers and not too big to appreciate them. Mr. Haskin, the cashier, also handles insurance, and represents the Springfield of Massachusetts, Aetna and National. Elkanah Harley Haskin is a native of Johnson county and was born on a farm near Lenexa, November 21, 1874. He is a son of William P. Haskin, a Johnson county pioneer, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. E. H. Haskins was reared on the home farm and received preliminary education in the public schools. He then entered Baker University at Baldwin, Kan., where he was graduated in the class of 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later the Master of Arts degree was conferred on him by that institution. He then entered the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he was graduated from the law department in the class of 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to Johnson county and followed farming until October, 1904, when he entered the banking business, becoming connected with the Farmers State Bank of Lenexa as above set forth. Mr. Haskin is an extensive land owner, owning 320 acres of valuable Johnson county land, and has a fine residence, located on spacious grounds in Lenexa. The grounds cover about six acres and his residence was built in 1906, at a cost of \$7,000. Mr. Haskin was married September 21, 1898, to Miss Maud Wilson, of Saline county, Missouri. She is a daughter of S. T. Wilson, a merchant of Malta Bend, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Haskin have been born two children as follows: Miriam, born February 16, 1901, now a student in the Olathe High School and Genevieve, born

December 10, 1903, a student in the Lenexa schools. Mr. Haskin is a Progressive Republican, and has served as chairman of the Republican county central committee. He and the other members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jonathan Millikan, Olathe, Kan. A work of this character, devoted to the lives and deeds of those who led the vanguard of civilization and paved the way for the subsequent developments, not only of Johnson county but of the great West, can find no more fitting subject within the borders of Johnson county than Jonathan Millikan. He is the dean of the community, the grand old man of Johnson county, and his experiences as an early-day plainsman are equal to many whose careers have been sung by the bards and told and retold in history. Mr. Millikan came to Johnson county in 1857 and is the oldest settler of Olathe living in that place today. He is a native of Indiana, born in Monroe county, January 7, 1827, and a son of Jonathan and Sybetha (Lowder) Millikan, natives of North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father came to Indiana from North Carolina at a very early day and settled in Park county and there chopped a home out of the wilderness, and spent his remaining days in that county where his wife also died. Jonathan Millikan is the only survivor of a family of ten children, eight boys and two girls. He remained with his parents in Indiana until he was twenty-one years old, and in 1848 went from Indiana to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, making the trip with a saddle horse, alone. This was a distance of over 400 miles, across the plains of Illinois and Iowa which at that time were sparsely settled, and Mr. Millikan encountered no trouble with the exception that houses, or settlers, were so few and far between that he found difficulty in finding places to stay over night, and on some occasions had to sleep on the prairie. After remaining in Iowa about three months, he returned to Indiana on foot, and in a short time walked back to Fort Des Moines. On these long trips through the unsettled and wild country, Mr. Millikan never carried arms of any kind. From Fort Des Moines, he went to Burlington, Iowa, making that trip on foot and after remaining there about six weeks, he crossed the ice on the Mississippi river, which was a hazardous undertaking, at the time, and walked back to Indiana, again, and remained there over winter. His next expedition was a trip to New Orleans, as an employe on a flatboat. This was in the early fifties and after making the New Orleans trip, he returned to his Indiana home and after spending some little time went to Iowa again, but this time he drove a team and wagon. He went to Warren county where a brother of his resided, and followed teaming for two winters and in the spring of 1857 he and two other men, Messrs. Wood and Grebb, started to Kansas with a team and wagon. On their way here they heard all kinds of rumors about Indians and border war and all the terrible things imaginable about Kansas, but the worse the stories were the more their



JONATHAN MILLIKAN.

curiosity was aroused, and they wanted to see Kansas at all hazards, and when Mr. Millikan reached Olathe, in May, 1857, or rather where Olathe now is, there were perhaps twelve or fifteen men here and one woman, a young lady who came from the East with her brother and who later became the wife of Mr. Millikan. This was Miss Emily L. Whittier, a native of Manchester, N. H., and a daughter of Ebenezer Whittier and Emily L. Nutt, both natives of New Hampshire and of old New England stock. Emily Whittier traced her ancestry back to English royalty and she was a fifth cousin of Queen Victoria, and she was also a second cousin to John G. Whittier, the great American poet. Her brother, who came to Kansas with Mrs. Millikan before her marriage, now resides at Decatur, Neb. His name is Jackson B. Whittier. To Mr. and Mrs. Millikan were born four children, as follows: Minnie E., born in Olathe and is now the wife of Isaac Lyons and resides at Olathe; Mardie B. resides with her father; Ella married A. A. Troy, Prairie Grove, Ark., and O. W. resides in Pittsburgh, Pa. The wife and mother passed away July 22, 1914. She was an unusual woman and possessed a great deal of literary ability, but for several years before her death, was not strong physically. She took a great deal of interest in old settlers and old settlers' affairs and wrote considerable of the early times in Kansas. One of her articles along that line appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Millikan built the first frame residence in Olathe in 1857, and this house is now standing and is occupied and has been kept in a very good state of preservation. It does not differ in appearance from the average residence. It is located at 109 West Poplar Street. When Mr. Millikan came here the old Santa Fe Trail, or "The Road," as he calls it, was in full operation and the trail passed through his claim, which was located a half mile east of town where he still lives. He relates many interesting incidents concerning travel on the old Santa Fe Trail in the fifties. He has seen hundreds of Mexican ox drivers, frequently with trains of fifty wagons and from ten to twenty yoke of oxen to each wagon, trudging along through the dust of each other's wagons following the trail across the plains. Mr. Millikan says that the cruelties of these Mexican ox drivers to the oxen baffles description. He says the drivers were much inferior to the oxen. He has frequently seen them bareheaded, barefooted, with no clothing except a shirt, and he says "that their hair would be so full of dirt that you could grow cabbage on top of their heads." Since coming to Kansas Mr. Millikan has followed farming and stockraising, and has been uniformly successful, and is one of the well-to-do men of the country. He retired in 1913, and since that time has rented his land and devoted himself to looking after his various interests. His Millikan is a Democrat and was the first assessor elected, of Olathe township, receiving his commission from Territorial Governor J. W. Denver, to 1857, and Mr. Millikan still has in his possession the old time-worn and stained commission.

He held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, but is not much of a "court to hear and determine causes." He induces most of the litigants to settle outside of his court and go on about their business, and then they don't bother each other or the court. He and ex-speaker Joe Canon were brought up together and were friends in their boyhood days, but they hadn't met in years until the spring of 1915 when they met at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Millikan was one of the organizers of the Grange, and was the first master of the Olathe lodge, and is perhaps, the oldest Mason in Johnson county. He loves to travel and makes frequent trips to various places throughout the country. He has been to the Pacific coast and in 1906 went to the Sandwich Islands, 2,180 miles from San Francisco. He visited the Maunaloa volcano on the Sandwich Islands. The volcano was not in action and he was inside the crater and made many interesting observations. He tells many interesting instances of his travels. He loves nature and likes to visit remote places that have never been desecrated by man.

George W. Moore, a Johnson county pioneer and prominent citizen of Shawnee township, now residing at Lenexa, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Morrow county, Ohio, January 10, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Charlotte (Chambers) Moore. The father was a son of Isaac Moore and a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and Charlotte Chambers was a daughter of James Chambers and a native of Morrow county, Ohio. Isaac Moore, father of George W. Moore, of this review, removed, with his family, from Ohio to Iowa, in 1853, and located in Clinton county. The family resided there until 1865. They came to Kansas in 1866, locating in Johnson county, one mile northwest of Lenexa, where the father died in 1867. Isaac and Charlotte (Chambers) Moore were the parents of seven children as follows: James Riley served in the Union Army during the Civil war and is now deceased; Martha died in 1914; George W., the subject of this sketch; Rebecca died in Iowa; Allie resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Sarah Jane, Kansas City, Kan., and Wilber resides at De Soto. George W. Moore followed general farming and stock raising after coming to Kansas, until 1888, when he removed to Lenexa and engaged in the bee business and has provided one of the best-arranged apiaries in Johnson county, and at times has as high as 100 stands of bees. Mr. Moore owns two forty-acre tracts in Shawnee township besides three residences in Lenexa and eight lots. He has taken an active part in local affairs and takes a commendable interest in county and State politics. He is a Republican and has served as justice of the peace for fifteen years, and has held the office of police judge for four years.

A. E. Moll, proprietor of the Hotel Olathe at Olathe, Kan., has been a Johnson county resident for fifty-five years and is as familiar with the progress and development of Johnson county during that time as any man in the county today. When he came here he was about thirteen

years of age, an age when a boy observes many things and remembers most of them, and after reaching manhood he became identified with business affairs, and has always taken an active part in politics and he is perhaps as well known as any other man in Johnson county, and for the last ten years he has been engaged in the hotel business, which has brought him into contact with the traveling element, and thus his acquaintance has been extended universally without regard to State or county limitation. A. E. or "Ed." Moll, as he is generally known, was born in Perry county, Missouri, April 4, 1847, and is a son of Joseph Francis Moll and Regina Kaiser. The father was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1811, and came to America with his father in 1830, when nineteen years old. The family resided in New York about eight years and Joseph Francis Moll married Regina Kaiser in 1836, and the following children were born to them: Joseph, born in 1837, died at Gardner in 1903; George, born in 1838, died at Mascoutah, Ill., in 1900; William, born in 1840, died in Olathe in August, 1913; Mary, born in 1842 resides at Eudora, Kan.; Louis, born in Perry county, Missouri, 1844, resides at Eudora, Kan.; A. E., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, born in 1849, died in Benton county, Arkansas, in 1909; Samuel and Emma, twins, born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1853, the former resides in Lexington township and the latter in Olathe, Johnson county, and Catherine, born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1855, and died in Johnson county at the age of nineteen. When "Ed." Moll was three years old, the family removed from Perry county, Missouri, to St. Clair county, Illinois, and remained there until 1860, when they came to Kansas and in June of that year located in Lexington township, on a farm five miles west of Olathe, and the parents spent their lives there. "Ed" Moll remained on the farm with his parents until 1866, when he returned to Bellville, Ill., the former home of the family, and here served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, and in 1869 returned to Johnson county and built a blacksmith shop in Olathe. This shop was located on the northwest corner of the square and here he engaged in general blacksmithing. He was a mere boy and when he opened his shop, he did not resemble an old blacksmith in the least. He did not have the earmarks of the traditional "village blacksmith under the spreading chestnut tree" and many of his gratuitous advisers, who are always in abundance, especially around a blacksmith shop, had their misgivings about the boy blacksmith making good, and shook their heads in ominous silence, but it was not long until the public discovered that the boy was not only a blacksmith, but an expert blacksmith, and for thirty-two years the ring of his anvil was a part of the industrial music of Olathe. He also conducted a livery business in connection with his blacksmithing. In 1901 he was elected county treasurer and at the expiration of the first term was reelected to that office and served for five years in all. A change in the election laws

added an additional year to his two terms. While serving as county treasurer he had purchased the Hotel Olathe, and at the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in the hotel business there, which has occupied his attention to the present time. The Hotel Olathe has been thoroughly remodeled with new furniture and fixtures installed since Mr. Moll took possession, and it is now up-to-date and modern in every particular. Most of the rooms have running hot and cold water and several have baths. The sleeping rooms are all large and airy and the office, writing room and parlor are spacious and comfortable, and a large well appointed dining room, capable of accommodating fifty, at least, and the beds and meals of the Hotel Olathe have a reputation for their excellency, enjoyed by few hotels. Mr. Moll was united in marriage in November, 1891, to Mrs. Jennie F. Brickel, of Olathe, Kan., and no children have been born to this union. By a former marriage, Mr. Moll had six children, all of whom were born in Olathe as follows: William Edward, born September 19, 1872, died May 24, 1873; Etta Irene, born April 3, 1874, died December 24, 1878; Andrew Egidious, born January 27, 1876, died July 28, 1899; Maudie May, born November 8, 1877, now the wife of B. H. Rogers, managing editor of the Olathe "Mirror"; Jennie O., born April 5, 1879, married William Hoisington, of Chicago, and Arch Garfield, born January 27, 1881, assistant postmaster at Olathe, served as deputy county treasurer of Johnson county for four years and was clerk in the congressional postoffice at Washington, D. C., for two years. A. E. Moll was elected mayor of Olathe in 1902 and served one term, and declined to accept the nomination for reelection. He served on the city council of Olathe for six years, and in 1912 when the commission form of government was adopted by Olathe he was elected one of the commissioners for the long term of three years, and refused to consider a re-election to that office. He served as under-sheriff of Johnson county for two years and was also a member of the school board for four years. Mr. Moll has been a life-long Republican and while he is one of the most progressive citizens of Johnson county he is positively opposed to spelling the word progressive with a capital P on all occasions. In 1908 he was one of the presidential electors of Kansas, and at the meeting of the presidential electors at Topeka, in January, 1909, he was elected to carry the vote of the Kansas electorate to Washington, D. C., to be counted for William Howard Taft for President, and this was a very pleasant duty for Mr. Moll, because he has been a great admirer of Mr. Taft for a number of years. Mr. Moll has been identified with the Republican organization for years, and has figured conspicuously both in county and State politics and is well known to most of the prominent men of his party, in the State.

George Washington Brown, a representative citizen of Lenexa, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Guthrie county, July 31, 1856, and is a son of David W. and Martha A. (Harris) Brown, natives of Indiana,

the former born in 1830 and the latter in 1839. David W. Brown came to Kansas in 1858, and settled in Shawnee township near Lenexa on the farm which George W., the subject of this sketch, now owns. David W. Brown was killed by border ruffians in 1860. He was a well educated man and a natural leader of men. He was a pronounced anti-slavery man and entered into the contest to make Kansas a free State, with enthusiasm. At one election, by his activity at the polls, he prevented the casting of over 800 fraudulent pro-slavery votes. He had been warned by the pro-slavery men that they would kill him if he persisted in his activity in favor of a free State, but he was undaunted and went on as though nothing had happened. He was shot by a pro-slavery man by the name of Nowning in the old hotel at Shawnee, Kan. George W. was one of a family of four children as follows: George W., Elizabeth died at the age of thirteen; Martha married P. C. Woodward, of Kansas City, and Mary O., wife of O. W. Miller, of Mahaska, Kan. After the death of the father, the mother later married a Mr. Williams, and four children were born to this union: Jennie married Orion Messmere, and resides in Iowa; Ida May married Milton Swift, Lenexa; Effie, wife of E. A. Legler, and Maud, postmistress of Lenexa. George W. Brown was educated in the district schools and has been a student of men and affairs all his life. When he was twenty-one years old he worked a year on a farm and saved enough to buy a team, and then engaged in hauling hay and grain to Kansas City. He first purchased forty acres of land for \$1,000, paying \$100 down, and he later added to that and bought and sold land and accumulated considerable farm property besides a fine residence in Lenexa and other city property. He was engaged in sand contracting for a year and a half in Kansas City, and for a time lived on a farm near Ellsworth, Kan. He has been interested in raising thoroughbred Hereford cattle and has been very successful in that line of endeavor. He allotted a portion of his land known as Hill Crest addition to Lenexa. Mr. Brown was married January 11, 1883, to Miss Jessie McElwain, a native of Knox county, Illinois, born October 7, 1862. She is a daughter of James and Eliza Jane (Bechtle) McElwain, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. James McElwain was born in 1827, and died in 1901. He was of Scotch-Irish and German descent. At an early day he left his Pennsylvania home and settled in Ohio, where he married Eliza Jane Bechtle. They later removed to Illinois, and in 1866 came to Kansas and settled east of Olathe. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Cecelia; Mary A.; Alice B., deceased; Jessie, Mrs. George W. Brown; Lillie H., Spokane; Wash., and James H., deceased. To George W. Brown and wife have been born: Rev. George Edward, born March 23, 1885, now a prominent minister in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a graduate of the Olathe High School, Baker University, Boston Theological Seminary and took special courses of study at Columbia University, New York. Oliver William, born in

August, 1887, was educated in the high school at Olathe and graduated from Baker University in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and taught in the Edgerton High School. He died in June, 1913, at Liverpool, England, while on a vacation in Europe. James Lester, born August, 1890, is a graduate of the Olathe High School and Baker University, class of 1915, and Laverne, born June 10, 1895, graduated from the Olathe High School in 1915, with the highest honors, winning a Baker University scholarship, is now a student in that institution. Mr. Brown is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William C. England, manager of the Overland Guernsey Dairy Farm, perhaps has more new modern and up-to-date ideas about running a dairy farm than any other man in Johnson county or anywhere else. The sanitary condition, the modern conveniences and the detail system of this dairy farm baffle description. The only way to get anything like the proper conception of this modern dairy plant is to go there and take a half day to look it over, and then you will come away without remembering more than half of what you have seen. Not but what it is worth remembering, and all that, but there is so much of it that you can not remember it all at once. The closest attention is given to the health and cleanliness of each of the seventy-five Guernsey cows. An ice factory is operated in connection with the dairy for the use of the dairy; a great refrigerator where the temperature is kept between thirty-three and thirty-five degrees, sterilizing room, where the bottles are thoroughly sterilized and every detail necessary to the carrying out of the work are found there. Provision is made for giving the cows a hose bath and the udders are thoroughly washed before milking. The milkers and attendants on the place are provided with both tub and shower bath conveniences, and in order for one to get employment at this place in any position where they come in contact with the milk, such as bottling and so forth, they are required to be examined by a physician, in order to insure freedom from any disease which might contaminate the milk. In fact, the whole arrangement of the Overland Guernsey dairy is complete in every detail. The several buildings are arranged at most convenient points, silos, store-houses, tool-shed, in addition to all the other buildings, complete the grand scheme of the arrangement of this place. One of the most important adjuncts to the place is the large spring of flowing water from which the water is mechanically distributed in galvanized tanks for watering the cattle. About eight men are usually employed to do the work on the place and their accounting system shows the most minute details of profit, loss and the slightest variations. W. C. England, the capable manager of this place, is a native of Monee, Ill., and was born in 1873. He is the son of William and Alice (Holmes) England, the former a native of England and the latter of Mobile, Ala. They were married near Joliet, Ill., in 1862. W. C. England received his education in the public schools of Johnson county and

Kansas City, Mo. He entered the employ of C. F. Holmes at the age of eight years and was engaged in pulling mule cars up the hill at Westport, Mo., and when the street cars changed to cable power he was afterwards promoted to division superintendent and remained in that capacity until 1909, when he became manager of the dairy at Forty-third Street and Jackson, which was afterward removed to Overland Park and which Mr. England has since managed as above mentioned. Mr. England has been in the employ of Mr. Holmes, in various capacities for thirty-five years. William C. England was united in marriage July 15, 1894, to Miss Nettie E. Benjamin, of Kansas City, Mo., and they are the parents of five children, as follows: Alice, born 1895; Lenora, born 1898; Marguerite, born 1903; Helen, born 1907; Conway E., born in 1911.

Henry Azendorf, a well known and successful contractor and builder of Overland Park, is a leading factor in that progressive and rapidly developing town. Mr. Azendorf is a native of Johnson county. He was born at Lenexa in 1881, and is a son of John and Margaret (Kneefe) Azendorf. The father was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 and 1871 and he and Margaret Kneefe were married in the Fatherland in 1878, and the following year immigrated to America and came to Kansas, locating near Lenexa where he was a successful farmer until the time of his death in 1883, and the mother now resides at Overland Park. John and Margaret (Kneefe) Azendorf were the parents of five children, as follows: Henry, the subject of this sketch; John, born in 1884, married Anna Sute, and resides at Lenexa; Herman, born in 1893 is unmarried and resides with his brother on the farm near Lenexa; William, born in 1889, is unmarried and resides at Overland Park. He is an architect of unusual ability and among his other works he drew the plans of the St. John Memorial building and the main office building of the Hodges Brothers at Olathe, and Theodore, born in 1896, in the employ of a wholesale produce house in Kansas City, Mo. Henry Azendorf was reared on the Johnson county farm of his father and attended the public schools. At the age of eighteen he was employed by a street railway company and in a few months became foreman in the box department. He then took up carpenter work and in a short time was contracting and building on his own account. He came to Overland Park about six years ago, about the time the town was started. There was not more than a half dozen houses there then. He has since been engaged in contracting and building there and the rapid growth of this new town has been an ideal field for his business. He built the E. E. Voight building, H. Breyfogle's hardware store building, the Galloway building, Kammerzell building, two residences for W. B. Strang at Mission Ridge; a residence for John Thorne at Olathe and residences for Herman Klusman, John Walters and Dave Legler at Lenexa, besides numerous other buildings. Mr. Azendorf, although a young man, can

truly be said to be one of the builders of Overland Park. He is unmarried and resides with his mother at Overland Park.

F. J. Hatfield, M. D., Olathe, Kan., is a leading member of the Johnson county medical profession. Dr. Hatfield was born near Dayton, Ohio, October 19, 1861, and is a son of John and Clarissa (Miller) Hatfield, both natives of Ohio and descendants of pioneer American stock. The paternal grandfather Hatfield was a native of Virginia and settled in the Northwest Territory, a part of which composes the State of Ohio, about 1800. He and two other brothers were making a trip down the Ohio river when they were attacked by hostile Indians and became separated. The other two brothers were never heard from. John Hatfield, the father of our subject, was engaged in the packing and cattle business at Cincinnati before the Civil war. When that conflict came on, his business was practically ruined and he met with heavy financial losses, and in 1862 removed to Indiana and located twelve miles south of Fort Wayne, where he remained until 1878, his wife dying there in February, 1863, aged thirty-four years. Later he came to Kansas and died at Grenola, April 3, 1893. The Hatfield family consisted of seven children, as follows: Martha J. married William McBride, and is now a widow, residing in Oklahoma; Horace, a capitalist, residing at Portland, Ore.; Phoebe, now deceased, was the wife of James Heffling; Elizabeth married L. Robinson, Holdenville, Okla.; Mary B., married George Earl, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John M., retired, Pratt, Kan.; and Dr. F. P., the subject of this sketch. Dr. Hatfield attended the public schools of Indiana until sixteen years of age, when he removed to Illinois and attended a private school at Rushville, Ill. He then taught school in Schuyler county, that State, for two years and in the meantime also attended school. In 1880 he came to Kansas and was engaged in teaching in Brown county for two years when he went to Elk county, where he also was engaged in teaching for two years. He then took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. B. Lewis, of Howard, Kan., and after pursuing his studies there one year, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in the close of 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his vacation of 1885 he was engaged in practice at Jackson, Tenn., when yellow fever was epidemic at that place. In 1886 he went to Grenola, Elk county, and was engaged in the practice there until 1908. He also studied pharmacy and passed the State board examination in 1901 and also conducted a drug store in connection with his practice. Dr. Hatfield has had an active business career outside of his field of professional work. He has been largely interested in the development of the oil and gas field of Elk county, having bought out a developing company there and after having done considerable work in that line sold his interests to the Standard Oil Company at a good substantial profit. However, he still owns several hundred acres of undeveloped territory in that section of

the State. In 1908 he came to Olathe where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and has, perhaps, the best practice in the county. He has a fine home on a forty-acre tract adjoining the city of Olathe, on the west, and his offices are located on West Park Street, opposite the court house. He is interested in various commercial enterprises in Johnson county, being vice-president and director of the Patrons Bank and a director in the Olathe Electric Light and Power Company. Dr. Hatfield has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mollie Elliott, daughter of R. M. Elliott, of Grenola, Kan., to whom he was married December 27, 1887; she died May 7, 1903. On June 11, 1905, Dr. Hatfield was united in marriage to Miss Mae Haigler, of Elk county, Kansas. They have two children, Marie Patricia, born March 17, 1907, and Franklin P., Jr., born May 26, 1912. Politically Dr. Hatfield is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in the affairs of the party. He has been a member of the Kansas State board of medical examination and registration since 1901, with the exception of Governor Stubb's administration. During the course of his residence in Elk county he served three terms as coroner of that county and was a member of the board of United States pension examiners during President Cleveland's second administration. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the grand lodge. He was trustee of his local lodge for twenty-five years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Wichita consistory. Dr. Hatfield has taken considerable post-graduate work. In 1897 he took a course at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, specializing in operative surgery, and for a number of years specialized in surgery but recently is devoting himself more along the lines of general practice, and specializing in ear, eye, nose and throat diseases in which he has met with unusual success.

Harry H. Case, owner and manager of the Olathe Monument Company, is a native of Johnson county. He was born two and one-half miles east of Olathe, October 21, 1869, and is a son of Fred W. and Elma R. (Gregg) Case, the former a native of Oneida county, New York, and the latter of Zanesville, Ohio. Fred W. Case was two years old when his parents removed from Oneida county, New York, to Michigan, locating at Ypsilanti where he was reared and educated. During the discovery of gold in California in 1849, he left his Michigan home and proceeded to the Pacific coast by way of New York City and the Panama route. He followed gold mining in California about seven years, and was reasonably successful in this venture. After remaining in the Golden State for seven years he returned to Michigan in 1856 and two years later came to Kansas and located in Johnson county. He bought a quarter section of Government land, and hired a man to preempt another quarter section for him. He devoted himself to general farming and stock raising, in which he was uniformly successful and bought more

land from time to time until he acquired 520 acres. Shortly after coming to Johnson county, he decided to engage in the mercantile business and built the stone store building which now occupies the southeast corner of West Park Street and Kansas Avenue. This building is one of the old landmarks of Olathe, and one of the most interesting buildings of the city from a historic standpoint. When Mr. Case had completed the building and had it provided with shelves and store fixtures, and was about ready to put in his supply of goods, a troop of United States cavalry happened along and decided that the new store building was admirably adapted for soldiers' quarters, and accordingly they took possession in true military style. The shelving and counters were removed but were not wasted nor destroyed, but made into feed boxes for the cavalry horses. The soldiers occupied the building for about three months and in the meantime Mr. Case decided that he would not embark in the mercantile business, but about that time had an opportunity to sell the building to the county and it was converted into a court house, and used for that purpose until 1891 when the new court house was built and since that time the building has been used for commercial purposes. Fred W. Case was successful in his undertaking and a man who took a keen interest in the welfare of his community. He was public spirited. He was a charter member of the Grange and one of the original stockholders in the Grange store. He died August 16, 1898, being killed by lightning at his home, east of Olathe. His wife came to Johnson county with her parents who were among the early settlers of this county. They came in the fifties. She died in 1899, aged sixty-five years. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Hattie married John Streeper, agent for the Rock Island Railroad Company at Rock Island, Ill.; Harry H., subject of this sketch; Sheldon E. resides on the home place and Lena married William Lemon, Topeka, Kan. Harry H. Case was reared on the home place and educated in the public schools, Paola Academy and Spaulding's Business College, Kansas City, Mo. He remained at home until 1885 when he engaged in the furniture business at Burlington, Kan. Two years later he went to Oklahoma and engaged in general mercantile business and was there when the Sac and Fox Indian reservation was opened up to settlement. After remaining there two years he went to the opening of the Cherokee strip and drew some town lots. He then returned to Olathe and was with Mr. Ryan in the undertaking business for six years, and in 1904 became a partner with J. H. Fraser in the Olathe Monument Company. This business is the only establishment of the kind in Johnson county and was founded in 1882 by Mr. Hedrick, who later became sheriff of the county. Mr. Fraser bought him out and conducted the business alone until Mr. Case became a partner in 1904, and in 1915 Mr. Case bought his partner's interest and is now the sole owner. He does an extensive business in Johnson and adjoining counties and has done some of the finest monument work in that section. They erected the Santa Fe Trail marker

which stands in the southeast corner of the public square at Olathe, which Mr. Case designed. An illustration of the Santa Fe marker will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Case was united in marriage August 14, 1893, to Miss Mable Swank, a daughter of J. T. Swank, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. Case is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Miss Mary Elizabeth De Tar, the well-known proprietor of the popular Hotel De Tar, Edgerton, Kan., is a native of Johnson county. Miss De Tar was born in Edgerton and is a daughter of B. F. and Sarah De Tar, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Massachusetts. The De Tar family is of French extraction and B. F. De Tar, the father of our subject, came to Kansas in 1857, where he was successfully engaged in farming for a number of years. He is now living retired, at Wellsville, Franklin county, Kansas. Miss De Tar, whose name introduces this sketch, is one of a family of eight children, as follows: Curtis married Miss Ella Garrison and resides at Wellsville; James, resides at Edgerton; Mary Elizabeth, the subject of this sketch; Mark, resides near Wellsville; married Kate Sloan; Frank, married Esther McCarthy, lives near Edgerton; Belle married Henry Eckerson and has five children; Cora married Joe Sloan and resides at Wellsville, and Bertha, married Milt Sloan and resides at Wellsville. Miss De Tar received her education in the Edgerton public schools and since that time has traveled a great deal, and has had a great deal of experience in the hotel business, more particularly along the Pacific coast. In 1915 she built the De Tar hotel at Edgerton which was opened to the public in May. This is one of the best equipped hotels to be found anywhere in a town the size of Edgerton. It is a commodious building, conveniently arranged for hotel purposes and Miss De Tar has already built up a large patronage among the traveling public. Her vast experience in the hotel business enables her to know the most minute wishes of the public in the way of hotel accommodations and she aims to please, and by that method, is making the new De Tar Hotel at Edgerton one of the popular hotels of the State.

Clarence E. Todd, manager of the Edgerton creamery, is one of the progressive and successful business man of Johnson county. Mr. Todd is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born at Gardner, February 26, 1879, and is a son of John B. and Sarah (Cramer) Todd, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. John B. Todd came to Johnson county, Kansas, in the early seventies and engaged in the mercantile business at Gardner. He is now the proprietor of the Gardner creamery, engaged in the manufacture of ice cream and ice. John B. and Sarah (Cramer) Todd, are the parents of five children, as follows: Helen resides at Gardner; Clarence E., the subject of this sketch; Anna, married Harry Pierce and resides in California; Andrew C. was killed in a mine accident, in Colorado, when twenty-four years old and Charles caster.

Nelson resides in Gardner, with his parents. Clarence E. Todd was educated in the public schools of Gardner and the Central Business College, Leavenworth, Kan., and when nineteen years of age went west and engaged in mining in Colorado, and for fifteen years remained in that business. He was associated with the Smuggler Union Mining Company at Telluride, Colo., for a number of years. Mr. Todd engaged in the creamery business at Edgerton, in 1913, and has built up an extensive business in dairy products and ice. His business extends to and includes the towns of Paola, Wellsville, Spring Hill, Hillsdale, Gardner, Baldwin, Eudora, Prairie Center, Clearfield and De Soto. In addition to his vast creamery business, Mr. Todd has other important interests, and owns 320 acres of land in Colorado. Mr. Todd was united in marriage in Denver, Colo., in 1913 to Miss Eva Waggoner, and they have one child, John Sherman. Mr. Todd takes a commendable interest in public affairs and is a member of the city council of Edgerton, and is an enthusiastic booster for the business interests and betterment of his town and county. His fraternal affiliations are with the time-honored Masonic lodge and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star and attend the Presbyterian church.

D. R. Hale, manager of the Edgerton Lumber Company, Edgerton, Kan., is a native of the Sunflower State, born in McCamish township, Johnson county, Kansas, October 4, 1874. He is a son of Joseph O. and Margaret (Kramer) Hale, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. Joseph O. Hale was a son of Joseph and Alvina (Gibson) Hale. He was born at Macksburg, Washington county, Ohio, June 19, 1843, and removed to Iowa with his parents in 1860. They settled on government land near Chariton, Lucas county. In 1864 they removed to Gentry county, Missouri, where they remained a little over a year, and in 1866 came to Kansas and settled in McCamish township, Johnson county. Joseph O. Hale was one of a family of six children, as follows: Benjamin died in Johnson county; Jerry was a soldier in the Civil war; Joseph O.; John died in Johnson county in 1911; Jane married George W. Pitman, and died in Johnson county in 1887; and Willard L., who resides at Edgerton. All the deceased members of the family are buried at Prairie Center, Johnson county. Joseph O. Hale followed farming in McCamish township until his death, which occurred on March 18, 1890; his wife, Margaret Kramer, was born at Albany, Mo., February 3, 1854, of German parentage. She now resides at Edgerton. To Joseph O. and Margaret (Kramer) Hale were born three children: Rena Hale Jewett, who resides at Edgerton; D. R., the subject of this sketch, and Dell F., who resides at Anthony, Kan. D. R. Hale spent his boyhood days on the home farm in McCamish township and attended the district schools and the Edgerton High School. He worked hard to obtain his education, and while in school worked for his board among strangers. At the age of eighteen, in 1893, he entered the employ of the Edgerton Lumber Com-

pany in the capacity of bookkeeper and has been associated with that concern since. In 1906, when Hodges Brothers purchased the business of the Edgerton Lumber Company, Mr. Hale became local manager, and has conducted the business since that time in a way that reflects great credit on him. His straightforward business methods have won the confidence of the public and made many friends for himself and the interests which he represents. Mr. Hale was united in marriage, June 26, 1901, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Florence McCarthy, a personal sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. To this union was born one child, Bernard M., born October 9, 1907, now attending school in Edgerton. Mrs. Hale departed this life November 3, 1907. Mr. Hale is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic church.

Thomas S. Greer, M. D., a prominent Johnson county physician and surgeon, engaged in the practice of his profession at Edgerton, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Lexington, December 16, 1862, and is a son of Joseph R. and Tabitha (Dickinson) Greer. The father was a Missouri farmer and a son of Jefferson Greer, of Virginia, a cloth manufacturer. The Greer family is of Scotch-English origin, and in the early history of the family the name is said to have been MacGreer, but the Mac was dropped a century or so ago. Tabitha Dickinson is of English and German descent. Joseph R. and Tabitha (Dickinson) Greer were the parents of four children, Dr. Greer and two brothers, one of whom is a dentist and resides at Elyria, Ohio, and the other resides in Cleveland, and the sister is now Mrs. C. H. Ayers, who resides at Independence, Mo. Dr. Greer received his medical education in the Kansas City Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1894. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Edgerton and has built up an extensive practice. Dr. Greer is a close student of the science of medicine and keeps himself thoroughly posted in all the details of that ever developing science. He was united in marriage, September 20, 1887, to Miss Jessie DeTar, a daughter of M. S. DeTar, a pioneer merchant of Edgerton. To Dr. and Mrs. Greer have been born four children: Inez Elizabeth, married W. A. Harrison; Thomas; William and James Gordon. Dr. Greer has taken an active part in the political life of Edgerton, and is deeply interested in every movement for the upbuilding and betterment of his town and community. He has served several terms as city councilman and was mayor of Edgerton for four years. He is a member of the county, State and American medical associations and is president of the Johnson County Medical Association.

Rev. Mathew McFeatters came to Edgerton, Kan., to take charge of the Presbyterian church in April, 1887. He spent the following fourteen years in earnest endeavor to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the community. Mr. McFeatters was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in Pennsylvania in 1834, and graduated from Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., in 1854. Several years of his young manhood were spent

teaching in Lexington, Ky., where he acquired a lasting enthusiasm for the famed blue grass country. It was here that he decided to devote his life to the ministry, and studied theology at Danville, Ky. The broad prairies of Texas then appealed to him as a field of labor, and here he found the gifted woman who became his wife, in 1861, Miss Antinette Wallace, a successful educator, and herself a minister's daughter, she proved through the thirty-eight years of their married life a true help-mate. His life work was in the Presbyterian churches of Gonzales, Tex.; Lockhart, Tex.; New Middleton, Milton, Stone River, Tenn.; Quinemo, Kan.; Navasota, Tex., Gardner and Edgerton, Kan. In almost all these places church buildings or manses were erected as a result of his labors; but the upbuilding of worthy characters in the people under his pastoral care was his chief desire. He was known as a good preacher, and, better still, as a kindly, Christian gentleman. It was his fate to go from North to South and South to North in those days when sectional prejudices ran high, but it was characteristic of the man that without any sacrifice of principle those who knew him loved and honored him on either side of the Mason and Dixon line. His good wife, having died in 1899, Mr. McFeatters felt the weight of advancing years, and resigned his pulpit in 1901, spending the remaining years until his death, in 1908, tranquilly in the little home in Edgerton with his only daughter, Miss Elizabeth McFeatters, who since the death of her father has resided in Edgerton. She was born at Lockhart, Tex., and after finishing her education in Bethany College, Topeka, taught in the Texas public schools, about a year, at Novasota. She then specialized as a private teacher in painting for a number of years, and has taught English and German to private pupils, and has also had classes at Gardner, Wellsville and Edgerton. She is an accomplished woman and a devout member of the Presbyterian church and active in church work and Sunday school.

John Marty, a well known citizen and successful farmer of Mission township, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born in Green county, January 25, 1853, and is a son of Jacob Marty, a native of Switzerland, born in 1826. His wife, Electa Hill, was born in New York in 1830. The Marty family came to Kansas City, Mo., in 1865, and the same year came to Kansas, and located in Johnson county. The family consisted of the parents and four children, as follow: Chloe, born in Greene county in 1851, married Frank Merritt in 1869 and is now deceased; Mary, born in Greene county in 1859, married William Poteet, of Johnson county, in 1879, now resides at Paris, Mo., and has five children; John, the subject of this sketch; Laura, born in Johnson county, June, 1866, married J. A. Peteet, of Paola, Kan., and they now reside in Orange county, California, and are extensive orange growers. John Marty was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and Johnson county, receiving a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in farming on the old home place, on his own account. His father bought the place in 1865 from a Mr. Holmes, of Kansas City. Holmes had

bought the place from a Mr. Keeler, who got his title from "Red or Rad", a Shawnee Indian. John Marty has bought additional land and now owns 280 acres of some of the best land in Johnson county, which has the advantage of joining the rapidly growing town of Overland Park. It is one of the best kept, best looking farms along the Strang Line. The farm residence is commodious and modern and one of the finest in Johnson county. Mr. Marty was united in marriage, December 31, 1874, in Shawnee, now Mission township, Johnson county, to Miss Mildred S. Williams, of Mission township. Mrs. Marty is a native of Michigan, born at Battle Creek in 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Marty have been born five children, as follow: Charles Sumner, unmarried, a graduate of Kansas Agriculture College, now a prosperous stockman of Lake City, Barber county, Kansas; Frederick Jacob died June 28, 1880; Floyd French, educated at Baker University, a successful farmer near Bucyrus, Kan., and owns the farm formerly owned by D. H. Heflebower, ex-State treasurer of Kansas, married Edith Coe, who was a student of Baker University at Olathe, Kan., in 1902, and they have five children, John Robert, Mortimer Coe, Floyd French, Mildred Elmora and Ruth Louise; Frieda E., born at Frenchville, Col., a graduate of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, class of 1905, resides at Overland Park with her parents; and Jessie Lou, born in Mission township, is a graduate of the Manhattan Agricultural College, and Columbia University, New York City, married Loren W. Lawson, June 11, 1912, and now resides at McPherson, Kan. Mr. Marty recollects many early incidents of pioneer Johnson county history which left their imprints on his mind as a child. He remembers when the Quaker mission building near Merriam was used for meetings and Sunday school, and he attended Sunday school there in 1865, when most of the attendants were Indians.

J. O. Huggins, a well known and successful Johnson county farmer, is a native of the Sunflower State. He was born on Salt creek, Leavenworth county Kansas, August 8, 1856, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Amanda (Hundley) Huggins. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of Kentucky. Benjamin F. Huggins came to Kansas in 1850, and was married after coming to this State. He preempted government land on Salt creek, in Leavenworth county, and was a pioneer of that section. He remained in Leavenworth county until 1865, when he came to Johnson county and settled on the Black Bob reservation, and followed farming there until 1883, when he removed to Olathe, where he died in 1895. He was a Democrat and a veteran of the Civil war. He and his wife were ardent supporters of the Free-State cause and endured many hardships during the days of the Border war, although they adhered strongly to their anti-slavery convictions. The mother died in 1891. They were the parents of ten children: Eretta, deceased; Jennie, who married Robert Baker, of Olathe; George F., of Belton, Mo.; a girl who died in infancy; J. O., the subject of this sketch; Martha Frances resides in Olathe; Prudie married George Folmer, of Olathe;

Henry Sterling, of Olathe township; Robert G., of Olathe, and William S., who died at the age of fifteen. J. O. Huggins was reared in Johnson county and attended the Black Bob district school. This was one of the primitive, pioneer school houses of Johnson county. In 1883 he went to South Dakota and took up government land, and remained in that State for nineteen years. He then sold out, and after spending about two years in Colorado, returned to Johnson county, in 1903, and bought a fine farm of 160 acres, three miles northwest of Olathe, where he conducts an extensive dairy farm. He milks from forty to forty-five cows, mostly Holsteins. However, he has some Jerseys and Shorthorns. Mr. Huggins was married, July 4, 1880, to Miss Ida May Phillips, a native of Illinois, who came to Kansas with her parents when two years old. They located on the Black Bob reservation, and her father, David Phillips, now resides in South Dakota. To Mr. and Mrs. Huggins have been born eight children, as follow: Orpha married George Trotter, Syracuse, Kan.; Benjamin F., Geddis, S. D.; Joseph F., Geddis, S. D.; Walter, a farmer of Olathe township; Ray and Ora, twins, both associated with their father in the management of the home place; Archie and Fred died in childhood. Mr. Huggins is a Democrat, but has never aspired to hold political office; however, he has served as clerk of the school board and held other minor offices. He is a member of the Grange, the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Baptist church.

A. J. Hunt, of Olathe township, is one of the successful farmers of Johnson county. He is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, born July 29, 1852, and is a son of Wilson and Agnes (Ford) Hunt, both natives of Kentucky. The family came from Kentucky in 1868 and reached Olathe on the twenty-second day of November of that year, and they were the first passengers to reach Olathe over the Frisco road which was just about completed to that point, although they were not running any regular trains. The mother and three small children rode in the cab of the engine. This was before Olathe had even a depot. The father was a harness maker and worked at his trade in Olathe for ten or twelve years when he bought a farm near Gardner, but continued to work at his trade for several years. He died in 1912, at the age of eighty-three, and the mother passed away in 1915, aged eighty-three. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living, as follows: A. J., the subject of this sketch; Robert L., Denver, Colo., and John T., resides on the home place in Gardner township. A. J. Hunt remained at home until he was about twenty-three years old when he went to work as a farm laborer for three or four years. In 1878 he bought a place near Lone Elm. Shortly afterwards he sold that place and about a year later bought his present place which consists of 150 acres, one mile west of Olathe, which is one of the best farms in Olathe township. He carries on general farming and dairying and has been very successful in his undertakings. Mr. Hunt was married July 28, 1878, to Miss Flora A.,

daughter of George W. and Lavina (Raymond) McIntyre, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Chautauqua county, New York, and a descendant of New England stock. The father died in Olathe in 1864, aged fifty years, and the mother died in 1895, at the age of seventy. They were among the very first settlers of Johnson county and came here from Milwaukee, Wis., in 1855. They took up Government land in Olathe township, and the place is now known as the Greening farm. Before coming to Kansas the father was a sailor on the great lakes and for years sailed from Buffalo to Chicago. They were the parents of seven children: Francis, married James Wells, of Olathe, and is now deceased; George served in the Civil war and is now deceased; Myron was also a veteran of the Civil war, now deceased; Flora A., the wife of A. J. Hunt, whose name introduces this sketch; William, Olathe, Kan.; Fred, a veteran of the Civil war, resides at Olathe; Jessie married Fred Warren, Olathe. Mrs. Hunt was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 6, 1856, and was a child when her parents came to Kansas. She was here during the stirring days of the Border war and the Civil war that followed, and has a distinct recollection of many of the events of those times. She recalls Quantrill's raid in Olathe and remembers, at that time, that her mother took her and some other children down on the banks of Mill creek where they kept in hiding until Quantrill and his guerillas had completed their work and passed on. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been born seven children, as follows: John, a graduate of Olathe High School and Yale College, now a prominent physician of Seattle, Wash.; Gertrude M., married Roy Dent, Seattle, Wash.; Agnes L., married Arthur Newhart, Olathe; Albert Roy, died in childhood; Gladys and two children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Hunt is a member of the Grange and is a Democrat. Mrs. Hunt belongs to the Old Settlers' Association, the Women's Relief Corp and the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church.

Casper Busch, one of the large land owners and most prosperous farmers of Johnson county, is a native of Germany. He was born, March 3, 1844, at Emtinghausen Amtatinhausen, Province of Hanover, Germany. He was reared in his native country and educated in the schools of Germany. When he was twenty-one years of age he left the Fatherland and immigrated to America, locating in Preble county, Ohio. Here he worked as a farm laborer about one year, when he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed in a lead factory for four years. He then decided that there were better opportunities for an ambitious young man in the new West, and, following this determination, he came to Kansas, in the spring of 1870, locating in Johnson county. He bought a farm of forty acres, located about four miles north of Olathe, from a Mr. McLaughlin, who went to western Kansas. Mr. Busch has added to his original holding from time to time and now owns one of the finest farms in the

county. It consists of 590 acres of well-improved land, with good buildings, and is one of the finest appearing places to be seen along any Kansas highway. Mr. Busch is a close student of the details of agriculture and a scientific farmer. His notable success is partially due to that fact, and to the fact that he has been an untiring worker and does not put off until tomorrow what he can do today. Mr. Busch was united in marriage, in 1870, to Miss Adaline Klusman and they have one child, Anna Catharine, born in Olathe township August 23, 1871, and is now the wife of H. F. Sitterman. Mr. Busch is a public-spirited citizen and is ever ready to further the interests of his county and State, and is an enthusiastic Kansan, or, as he expresses it, "The Sunflower State is good enough for me."

R. C. Hundley, a well known farmer of Olathe township, is a native son of Johnson county, born in Monticello township, November 10, 1869. He is the son of William and Mary (Roberts) Hundley, both natives of Kentucky. William C. Hundley was born in Henry county, Kentucky, April 12, 1833, and in 1857 came to Kansas with his parents and settled in Leavenworth county, and the following year the family removed to Monticello township, Johnson county, and were among the early settlers of that section. William Hundley and Mary Roberts were married in Platte county, Missouri, in 1856. She was a native of Lawrence county, Kentucky, and removed to Missouri with her parents when she was sixteen years old. Her parents came to Kansas in 1857, and later returned to Missouri but came to Johnson county afterwards where they spent their lives. William Hundley died in Monticello township, January 15, 1900, and his wife now resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of seven children, as follows; Nancy, married Ross Williams, Kansas City, Mo.; Allie, married Jacob Broadhurst, Kansas City, Kan.; William, resides on the old homestead with his mother; Effie also resides on the home place; Edward, Kansas City, Kan.; R. C., the subject of this sketch, and Maud married Clay Leisure. R. C. Hundley was reared in Monticello township and attended the public schools, remaining on the home farm until he was about twenty-five years old, when he engaged in farming on his own account which has since been his occupation. Mr. Hundley was united in marriage in 1897 to Miss Caroline Thompson, a native of Indiana who resided in Dekalb county, Missouri, at the time of her marriage. They have one child, Dewey, residing at home. Mr. Hundley is one of the substantial citizens of Johnson county and his political views are Democratic although he has never sought public office.

S. H. Allison, a well known and successful farmer of Olathe township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Shelby county, May 5, 1856, and is a son of R. C. and Mary (Russell) Allison, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The mother died when S. H. was about two years of age. The father followed farming in Ohio until

about 1869 when he moved to Kansas and bought a quarter section of land at \$20 dollars per acre. This property is now the home of S. H. Allison, whose name introduces this sketch. The father improved the place and built a log house about forty rods south of where the farm residence now stands. He spent the remainder of his life in Johnson county where he followed farming and prospered. He died in 1899. The Allison family consisted of six children, as follows: J. C., who resides in Topeka; W. M., a resident of Stanley, Kan.; S. H., the subject of this sketch; F. R. and two sisters who are now deceased. S. H. Allison attended the public schools, both in Ohio and Kansas. He was thirteen years old when the family came to Johnson county. He has made farming his life occupation and was associated with his father until the death of the latter. Since that time he has carried on farming on the home place and is one of the substantial farmers and stockmen of Johnson county. Mr. Allison was united in marriage March 15, 1897, to Miss Minnie, daughter of T. L. Beckett, of Olathe township. To this union have been born two children, Lucile and Jennis, the elder, a sophomore in the Olathe High School. Mr. Allison is a Republican and since reaching manhood has been active in the local affairs of his party and has rarely missed attending a county or State convention. In 1900 he was elected county commissioner of Johnson county and reelected to that office at the expiration of his first term, serving eight years in all, and during that time established a record as a conscientious and efficient public officer. In 1914 he was appointed trustee of Olathe township, and in the fall of that year was elected to that office. He has the distinction of having served as county commissioner of Johnson county longer than any other man. Mr. Allison is a member of the Grange, the Modern Woodmen of America and the family belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Roy Murray, the capable city engineer of Olathe, is a native son of Johnson county. He was born in Olathe township, February 9, 1879, and is a son of Arnold and Martha K. (Ferree) Murray, both natives of Rush county, Indiana. The father was a Civil war veteran, enlisting at the age of sixteen and served in the One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment, Indiana infantry, and was wounded during his term of service. In 1869 he came to Kansas locating at Pleasant View, Johnson county, and later bought a farm east of Olathe where he followed farming until his death, April 11, 1903, in his fifty-ninth year. His health was so impaired as a result of his services in the army that he never was really a well man after the war. However, he prospered and made money and at the time of his death was well to do. Roy Murray is one of a family of three, as follows: Ora May, the wife of former Gov. George Hodges, of Olathe; Ada, who died at the age of six and Roy, the subject of this sketch. Roy Murray attended the public schools and graduated from the Olathe High School in the class of 1897. He then traveled on the

road for four years and during that time covered nearly every State for three years studied civil engineering and in 1906-07 he pursued the same course in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and in the fall of 1907 was appointed city engineer of Olathe and has since served in that capacity. During his term of office, the city of Olathe has done a great deal of constructive improvement and the city has spent thousands of dollars, all of which falls under the supervision of the city engineer. It is up to him to see that the work is done according to specifications and that the taxpayers receive their money's worth. The new water works system has been completed during Mr. Murray's administration and a great deal of sewer work has been completed as well as street paving. Mr. Murray is a skilled civil engineer and a conscientious public official. He was married, March 29, 1908, to Miss Nadiene Stuart Nichols, daughter of Charles H. Nichols, of Oklahoma City, and they have one child, Evelyn Jane, three years of age. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Murray has a broad acquaintance in Johnson county and many friends.

A. O. Moon, superintendent of the Johnson county hospital and farm, is a native son of Kansas. He was born in Lyon county, July 24, 1871, and is a son of Asa and Anne P. (Pennington) Moon, both natives of Hamilton county, Indiana, the former born September 30, 1834, and the latter in 1838. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Alvin, died in infancy; Emma, married Henry Allen, Hutchinson, Kan.; Luther, Neosha Rapids, Kan.; Dora, married J. R. Stone, Chase county, Kansas; Alvah, Benedict; A. O., the subject of this sketch, and Frank. Asa Moon, the father, was a son of John and Lavina (Burnside) Moon, natives of North Carolina, who removed to Indiana at an early day, and in 1858 came to Kansas. They drove the entire distance with a "private conveyance," which consisted of an ox team and a prairie schooner. They settled in Lyon county on what has since been known as Moon creek. They were among the very first settlers of that section of the State and their house was used for religious meetings for a number of years. They preempted land there and John Moon and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in that locality. They were the parents of eight children, Asa, Jesse, deceased, of Johnson county; Jacob and Mary, twins, the latter deceased and Jacob resides at Emporia; Elisha, resides in Lyon county; William, Madison, Kan.; Calvin, Emporia; and Melisaa. Asa Moon came to Kansas in 1858 and for a time remained in the vicinity of Shawnee mission, Johnson county. He then went to Lyon county and preempted Government land and has made that county his home ever since. He was engaged in freighting in the early days, and made many trips across the plains from Leavenworth to Emporia and between other points in the State. Lyon county at that time was known as Breckenridge county and it was well in advance of the border line of

settlement. There were more Indians in that section then than white people and Mr. Moon may well be called one of the pioneers of Kansas. Although now well past the four score mark in the journey of life, he is a man of remarkable vigor and appears to be twenty years younger than he is. His wife departed this life in August 1896. She was one of the noble pioneer women of Kansas who lived a consistent christian life. She bore the suffering of her last days with fortitude and was reconciled to pass to the great beyond. Johnson county is unusually fortunate in having a man of Mr. Moon's experience and capabilities to manage that particular branch of its affairs of which he has charge. He was reared in Lyon county and remained in the parental home until he was twenty years old. He then came to Johnson county and located in Lexington township where he remained until 1893. He then returned to Lyon county to care for his mother, whose health was failing and remained with her until she died and in 1899 returned to Johnson county. He operated a creamery at Pioneer for eighteen months. He then entered the employ of E. H. L. Thompson, as manager of his 220 acre farm, north of Olathe. This place is known at the "Model Farm" and Mr. Moon had much to do with its ideal development, having had charge of it for nine years and three months. In 1913 he accepted his present position and immediately upon assuming the duties of that office he introduced the innovation of separating the county hospital from the county farm and operating them as distinct institutions, although apparently as one. The plan is to keep distinct accounts of the expenses and income of both departments and for the profits of the farm to maintain the hospital. This was put into effect in 1914, and during that year the profits of the farm not only maintained the hospital but produced a surplus of \$525.00 the second year. The county farm consists of 182 acres, and Mr. Moon aims to conduct general farming on a profitable basis. During the year of 1914 he sold \$1,800 worth of produce from the place in addition to maintaining about fourteen inmates. Mr. Moon not only takes a deep interest in the profit producing part of his work, but looks carefully after the welfare of the unfortunates who come within his care. The hospital is in charge of a trained nurse, Miss Helen Mills, and the helpless are constantly made as comfortable as possible. Mr. Moon was united in marriage November 15, 1892, to Miss Rodena White, a daughter of Roland and Caroline (Lindlay) White, pioneers of Johnson county. Mrs. Moon was born March 25, 1871, in Lexington township and died July 26, 1913, leaving three children, as follows: Ione, matron of the Johnson county hospital; Edna and Josephine reside with their father. Mr. Moon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He belongs to the Friends church at Prairie Center and politically is a Republican.

F. M. Lorimer, manager of the M. G. Miller estate, is a native son of Johnson county. He was born in Oxford township, May 27, 1878, and is a son of J. C. and Sadie (Walker) Lorimer. J. C. Lorimer was a native of Ireland, born October 20, 1846, and died in Olathe, Kan., October 20, 1914. His wife was a native of Ohio and they were married in Olathe in 1873. They were the parents of seven boys, all of whom were born in Oxford township, Johnson county, as follows: J. B., married May Marvin and resides in Johnson county, four miles east of Olathe; Charles U., is married; Dean, married Madge Milligan, of Olathe, and lives each of Olathe; Claud, married Allie Wood; George George married Bessie Douglas, of Olathe, and resides on the home farm in Oxford township; Lee is unmarried and lives with his mother in Olathe, and is in the employ of Willis C. Keefer; and F. M., the subject of this sketch. F. M. Lorimer was reared on the home farm in Johnson county, and was educated in the district schools and the Olathe High School. His business career began at the time he finished high school. As he was passing M. G. Miller's place of business, on his way to school one morning, Mr. Miller called him into his office and asked him what he was doing. The boy told him that he was going to high school, and Mr. Miller told him what he wanted in these words: "I want you to work for me just as soon as school is out," and from that day he began working for Mr. Miller, evenings and Saturdays, and from that time he has been in his employ. This was in 1897 and Mr. Lorimer remained in the employ of Mr. Miller until his death in 1909, and, since that time, has been in the employ of the estate as manager, and in that capacity is at the head of one of the important commercial enterprises of Johnson county. When he entered the employ of Mr. Miller, the latter was interested in various enterprises in Olathe and Johnson county. He owned a bank, a grocery store and a fourth interest in the Hadley Mill and considerable business and farm property. Later Mr. Miller acquired the Olathe Citizens Telephone Company which is still owned by his estate and comes within the scope of Mr. Lorimer's management. Mr. Lorimer has developed this telephone system and has installed modern telephone apparatus and it is now one of the extensive local telephone systems of the State. Mr. Lorimer has the management of the farm properties of the Miller estate also, which consist of five farms in Johnson county and has an aggregate of 1,331 acres. The management of these vast acres together with the telephone and other interests of the Miller estate puts Mr. Lorimer in a class almost by himself, and it is a safe guess that he is about the busiest man in Johnson county, but with it all he has a noiseless way of doing things that gives the casual observer the impression that he always has plenty of time to attend to whatever matter is then before him. Mr. Lorimer was married in 1900 to Miss Maude Smith, of Olathe, and they have one child, Nelle, born August 14, 1903. Mrs. Lorimer was born in

Gardner and was a daughter of W. Lee Smith. Her father died when Mrs. Lorimer was a child and left her widowed mother in meager circumstances to face the problem of life with five small children. Notwithstanding the fact that she was a frail woman, she possessed the will and determination to win, and did. She kept her little family together and brought them up well and gave them all exceptional educational opportunities. The other members of the family beside Mrs. Lorimer are as follows: Mrs. Bertha Wilkerson, of Spring Hill; Mrs. Nelle Akers, who resides in Oklahoma; Eleanor, bookkeeper for the Burnap Stationery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; and Ed., a veteran of the Spanish-American war, serving in the Twenty-third Kansas regiment in the Philippine Islands, and for a number of years was an employe of the Bell Telephone Company in Colorado, and now resides in Kansas City, Mo.

George Huff, a Civil war veteran and representative of that type of pioneers who settled and developed Johnson county, is now living retired at Olathe, after a successful career. George Huff is a native of Illinois, born in Pike county, October 2, 1843, and is a son of John and Mary (Bruner) Huff, the father a native of Prussia and the mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois at a very early date, first locating in Pike county and when George, the subject of this sketch, was a child, they removed to Adams county, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. The father died at the age of sixty-two and the mother at seventy-five. They were the parents of the following children: Aaron, who served three years in the Civil war, now deceased; George, the subject of this sketch; John resides in Olathe; Lydia, married Nathan Barnes, both deceased; Mary, deceased; Rachael, married John Pursell, Winfield, Kan.; Frank, Sugar City, Colo.; Jacob resides in Adams county, Illinois; James, Pike county, Illinois; Martha, married Clarence Heron and they reside in Oklahoma; Alice, married James Richardson, Pike county, Illinois; Emma married a Mr. Cummings, Oklahoma, and William, resides in Reno county, Kansas. George Huff was reared on a farm, acquired a good common school education in the pioneer schools of the times, and had just about reached manhood when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted at Quincy, Ill., in Company D, Seventh regiment, Illinois infantry. They were sent to Camp Butler and a few days later to New York City; thence to Newbern, N. C., on a transport, and shortly after that joined Sherman's army in South Carolina and was in that locality when Jefferson Davis, the Confederate president, was captured. At the close of the war his regiment was returned to Washington and took part in the Grand Review and was then sent to Louisville, Ky., where he was discharged and later, in July, 1865, was mustered out at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill. He then returned to Adams county and farmed for a short time, and in 1866 came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, where he worked as a farm laborer about three years, when

he returned to Illinois and was married and brought his bride back to Johnson county and bought a farm ten miles east of Olathe which he still owns. He added to his original farm from time to time until he now owns 360 acres of land. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and has become one of the substantial men of the county. He removed to Olathe in 1897 and since that time has rented his farms. Mr. Huff was married September 12, 1869, to Miss Mary Ellen Chaplin, a native of Pike county, Illinois, and a daughter of one of the pioneer families of Illinois. Her parents were Simeon F. Chaplin and Polela J. Farmer and they were both natives of Tennessee. They died in Pike county, Illinois. Mr. Huff is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post No. 68, and he belongs to the Grange, the Anti Horse Thief Association, and he and Mrs. Huff are members of the Church of Christ.

E. D. Warner, a veteran of the Civil war and Kansas pioneer, now living retired at Olathe, is a native of the Empire State. He was born at Schoharie, Schoharie county, New York, September 16, 1834, a son of Peter and Amanda (Smith) Warner, natives of New York, the former a descendant of German ancestors and the latter of New England stock. The family removed to Delaware county in the thirties, when E. D. was a child. In 1847 they removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, settling near Rome, where they both died. The father was ninety-two years old, and the mother eighty-four, and their remains are buried in a private cemetery at Litchfield, Pa. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Mathias, served in the United States navy during the Civil war. He was a machinist and spent his life at Susquehanna, Pa.; Betsey, married John Hubbell, of Waverly, N. Y., and they are both deceased; John spent his life in Windham township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He served in a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war; Oscar served in the Fourth regiment, New York infantry, in the Civil war, and was a member of the Seventh United States cavalry and was killed in the Custer massacre at Little Big Horn, Mont., and E. D., the subject of this sketch. E. D. Warner received a common school education, attending school in Delaware county, New York, and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and later attended the Nichols Academy, Nichols, N. Y., and was working at the carpenter's trade when the Civil war broke out. He responded to the first call for volunteers and on April 1, 1861, enlisted at Montrose, Pa., to serve three months and was mustered into the United States service at Harrisburg, Pa., April 23, 1861. He was assigned to Company K, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, and that organization later became the Thirty-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania infantry, and was commanded by Col. Wallace Ricketts. The organization was completed at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, June 22, 1861, however, they remained there for drill purposes, guard duty, etc., until July 12, 1861, when they were fully equipped and marched to Greencastle, Pa., and resumed drill

at Camp Biddle. On the twenty-second day of July they marched to Washington, D. C., and were engaged for a time in performing guard duty in the vicinity of the capitol. Mr. Warner was discharged on account of disability at Washington, August 2, 1861. He was very sick and the surgeon did not expect him to live. He returned to his Pennsylvania home and in the next few months recovered his health, and on November 1, 1861, enlisted at Elmira, N. Y., in Company H, Tenth regiment, New York cavalry. He left Elmira, December 24, 1861, and was sent to Gettysburg, Pa., and was in that vicinity until March, 1862, and was later transferred to the Twenty-second army corps on the defense of Washington. His regiment was attached to Kilpatrick's brigade. They were at the battle of Leesburg, Germantown, Rappahannock Station, Stoneman's raid, Louisa Court House, Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Auburn, Breatal Station, Mine Run, Ely's Ford, Morrisonville, Tod's Tavern, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Sheridan's Raid near Richmond; Howe's Shop, Trevillion Station, King and Queen Court House, Siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Lee's Mills, Ream's Station, Weldon railroad, Stony Creek, Hatch's Run, Dinwiddie Court House, Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox Court House, and a number of minor engagements, skirmishes, raids and expeditions. During its service Mr. Warner's regiment lost 595 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing. Mr. Warner was captured at Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and paroled on the field and sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., where he was later exchanged and returned to his regiment. He had many narrow escapes but was never seriously wounded. A bullet grazed his hand in the engagement at Louisa Court House. When he was taken prisoner he was on detail scout duty, and ambushed in the night near Sulphur Springs. The curb chain broke on his bridle and he was unable to control his horse, which went straight through between the two lines of battle but Mr. Warner succeeded in making his escape and took a prisoner back to the Union lines. The Confederate prisoner whom he captured was a major in a Virginia regiment. After the prisoner was disarmed a Union sergeant made an attempt to kill him, his bullet just grazing the prisoner's neck. Mr. Warner protected his prisoner and came within an ace of killing the sergeant. Mr. Warner reported the affair to General Kilpatrick later and the General told him he should have killed the sergeant, but the sergeant was drowned later. Mr. Warner was discharged November 28, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He returned to Bradford county and joined his wife who had resided there while he was in the army. He then went to Rochester, Minn., and that fall bought a farm in Steel county and engaged in farming and remained there about seven years, when he removed to Nevada, Mo., and later to Lacygne, Linn county, Kansas, where he remained five years, when he went to Bates county, Missouri,

and operated a coal mine. After operating there for twelve years he sold his mines and 183 acres of coal land to the railroad company, and in December, 1889, came to Olathe and conducted a coal and feed business until 1900 when he sold out, and since that time has not been actively engaged in any business. He is a stockholder in the Grange store and the Patrons Bank and owns considerable property in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Warner was married February 6, 1856, to Miss Nancy M. Kenyon, at Owego, N. Y. She is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and was born at Kenyon Hill, her parents being very early settlers in that locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Warner have been born two children, Elnora, married James Oldfield, of Lacygne, Kan., and she is now deceased, and Eugene, an employe of the Union Pacific railroad, at Argentine, Kan. Mr. Warner is a Republican, and for years was active in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post No. 68, and his wife is a member of the Women's Relief Corps. Mr. Warner is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside in a cosy home at No. 317 North Cherry Street, where they are highly respected and have many friends. Mrs. Warner has been a true helpmate and partner in every particular, and did her part nobly and well in times of war as well as peace. During the Civil war, when Mr. Warner was in the army, she was serving her country by maintaining the home. She conducted the home farm in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and cared for their two children. Women of that type are no less patriotic than their husbands, fathers or sons, who were in the line of action during the days when the clouds of war hung low over the land.

Abraham N. Edgington, a Civil war veteran and early Johnson county settler, has, perhaps, seen more frontier life than any other man in Johnson county. He was born on the treeless plains of Illinois, at Pontiac, Livingston county, July 5, 1839. This was an early day in that section of the West, and the Edgington family, in taking up their home in that section, were crowding very closely on the border of the frontier. A. N. Edgington is a son of Miric D. and Margaret W. (Breckenridge) Edgington, both natives of Brown county, Ohio. The Edgingtons are old American stock of Scotch and Irish descent. Miric D. Edgington was born February 22, 1810, and was a son of Abraham Edgington, who was a native of Maryland, born April 19, 1780. He first removed from his native State to Virginia, and then to Ohio where he died. He settled in Brown county sometime between 1800 and 1810. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Kincaid, and she was also a Marylander. Margaret Breckenridge, the mother of Abraham N. Edgington, was born in Brown county, Ohio, April 6, 1812. She was a daughter of Robert Breckenridge and Mary Wright, the former born in Maryland, born September 27, 1774, and the latter was also a native of Maryland, born September 24, 1773. Robert Breckenridge, his wife and family were early settlers in

Illinois, locating in that State in 1833. Miric D. Edgington, the father of A. N., located in Livingston county, Illinois, in 1834. He drove from Ohio and when he reached the vicinity of Pontiac his team and wagon and a fifty cent piece constituted all his earthly possessions, and when he died he owned 400 acres of land, which is said to be so valuable now that it is not safe to leave it out of doors over night. He paid for his land by hauling wheat to Chicago, receiving fifty cents a bushel for hauling. The story goes that one time while he was in Chicago, or where Chicago now is, he was offered forty acres of land, which would be in the heart of the city now, for a little pony worth about \$40. He refused the offer saying, that he wouldn't give that pony for all the land in sight around there. When the Edgington family located in Livingston county, there were lots of Indians in the vicinity, and all kinds of game were plentiful for a number of years after they came. A. N. Edgington says when he was a boy that the neighbors were ten miles apart there, and he remembers on one occasion of counting 160 deer in one herd, and he says that prairie chickens were there by the millions and lots of wild turkeys, but there were no quails nor rabbits. He claims that he reached Illinois before the quail or rabbits got there, and it is said to be a fact that these birds and animals never precede the settling up of a country. Miric D. Edgington died in Livingston county, Illinois, September 6, 1859, and his wife died June 23, 1875. They were married November 23, 1832, and five children were born to this union as follows: Robert P., Ashland, Ore.; A. N., the subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, married J. E. Young, both now deceased; William K., and Eliza Ellen, married Frank Dowling. A. N. Edgington spent his boyhood days on the plains of Illinois and grew to manhood, surrounded by pioneer conditions and he recalls many of the early-day crude methods in farming. He has not only used the old-fashioned grain cradle, but goes back still farther and has had experience in cutting grain with the sickle and he has mowed acres and acres of grass with a scythe, and notes with pleasure the great progress that has been made in the improvement of agricultural implements. He says that the present day generation is absolutely ignorant of real grief on the farm. Mr. Edgington remained on the home farm until August 8, 1862, when he enlisted at Pontiac, Ill., in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment, Illinois infantry. His command immediately proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and then went on a campaign from Louisville to Crab Orchard, and guarded the railroad to Nashville until May 2, 1864. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, took part in the fighting all along the line, was in the engagement at Perryville and Resaca, the fighting around Atlanta, and after Lee surrendered he went to Washington, and was in the Grand Review at the close of the war. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Illinois and was engaged in farming there until 1867, when he went to Saline county, Missouri. He remained there until December, 1869, when he came to Johnson county

on the "Black Bob" one and one-half miles south and one mile east of Morse. In 1871 he went to Butler county, Kansas, where he took up a Government homestead. After proving up on his claim, he traded his Butler county farm and has resided in this county ever since. Mr. Edgington was married July 22, 1865, to Miss Catherine E. Durflinger, of Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana. Eight children were born to this union, two of whom are now living. W. T. resides at Prescott, Linn county, Kansas, and Floy, now the wife of M. S. Gilliam, of Lenexa, Kan. Mr. Edgington's wife and the mother of these children died September 8, 1908. Mr. Edgington has been a lifelong Republican, but in later years, like many others, he is inclined towards independence in politics. In 1891 he was elected county commissioner of Johnson county. He served one term, but refused to accept a second nomination. He was a member of the board of county commissioners, when the present splendid court house of Johnson county was erected, and one of the unusual circumstances about the building of this court house, which many people in Johnson county do not know at the present time, is that it was built without issuing any bonds, or incurring any obligation for taxpayers to pay in the future. The county commissioners adopted the "pay as you go" plan and when the court house was completed, it was paid for. Mr. Edgington was the father of the plan by which this was accomplished, and that was to raise a two and one-half mill tax, which produced sufficient funds for the purpose. Mr. Edgington is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is now commander of Franklin Post No. 68. He is a Methodist and has been a member of that church since 1876.

David Taggart, a prominent Johnson county farmer, and veteran of the Civil war, has for over fifty years been a factor in the development of Johnson county. He was born at Cannonsburg, Pa., February 12, 1843, and is a son of John and Jane M. (McCool) Taggart, the former a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and the latter of Washington county, Pa. The father was a weaver, but also was interested in farming to some extent. Both he and his wife died at Cannonsburg, Pa. They were the parents of the following children: Alexander McCool, who came to Johnson county in 1865, but later returned to Pennsylvania where he died; James died at Cannonsburg, Pa.; Samuel B. was a Presbyterian preacher, and died at Alton, Ill.; John, died at Beaver Falls, Pa.; Moses R., a Civil war veteran, resides at Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Rachael married Henry McKee, of Indiana, and is now a widow, residing in Olathe, and David, the subject of this sketch. David Taggart was reared to manhood in Cannonsburg, Pa., and received his education in the public schools there. When the Civil war broke out, he was still under age, but on August 13, 1862, he enlisted at Cannonsburg, Pa., in Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth regiment, Pennsylvania infantry, which was attached to the first brigade, first division, second army

corps, Army of the Potomac. Mr. Taggart's company first went to Camp Curtain, near Harrisburg, and for a time guarded the railroads in Maryland. Mr. Taggart was with his regiment in the following engagements: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Pine Run, Tod's Tavern, Wilderness, Corbin's Bridge, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anne, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Rheims Station, Hatch's Run, Southerland Station, Sailor's Creek, Cumberland Church, Farmsville and Appomattox. Mr. Taggart was never wounded, but his fortunate escape was not the result of any undue caution, for he was in the thick of many of the hardest fought battles of the Civil war, and never shirked from danger or exposure to the enemy's fire. At Spottsylvania, for instance, after three color bearers had been shot down, he took the colors and carried them through the fight and for this gallantry and reckless regard for his own life, in the storm of leaden hail, he was promoted to color sergeant, and as a relic of former days of gallantry, he has in his possession a star from the old battle flag which he carried at Appomattox, and in the review of the Grand Army of the Republic that followed at Washington. At the close of the war he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 3, 1865. He returned to his Cannonsburg home, and remained there until the following spring, when he came west and on March 28, 1865, reached Johnson county. Like many others, he "squatted" on the Black Bob reservation, the title of which, as is well known, was between the Government and the Indians. Mr. Taggart took up 200 acres of land here and for fourteen years during the negotiations he had the use of this place without even paying any taxes. Later he added 280 acres to his original holdings, and he and his son Frank now have a fine farm of 480 acres in one body located in the townships of Aubry, Oxford and Olathe. After Frank reached manhood, his father took him into partnership, and they operated together for a number of years, and for several years past Frank has practically conducted the business himself. They are among the most extensive stock and grain raisers in Johnson county. In 1914 they raised 4,000 bushels of wheat and an equal proposition of oats, besides large quantities of hogs and cattle. Mr. Taggart was married in September, 1868, in Olathe township, to Miss Mary Susanna Thompson, born in Coulterville, Ill., April 19, 1846. She is a daughter of Andrew M. and Margaret (Day) Thompson, the former a native of Adams county, Ohio, and the latter of Cadis, Ohio. The Thompson family removed to Illinois at an early day, and in 1864 came to Kansas, and located near Lenexa, Johnson county. The father bought land from the Shawnee Indians there and followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. He served in the Kansas militia during the Civil war, and as a result of the border conflict, met with considerable property loss. He died in Johnson county, November 9, 1899, in his seventy-ninth year. He became one of the prosperous farm-

ers of Johnson county. His first wife and mother of Mrs. Taggart, died in Illinois in 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Taggart have been born two children, Frank Thompson, a farmer of Olathe township, and Mary, married Joshua Cantrell, of Olathe. Mr. Taggart is a Republican, and has frequently been a delegate to county conventions and has taken a keen interest in politics as a citizen but not as a politician. He has never aspired to hold political office, but as he expresses it "finds it to be more congenial and profitable to attend to his own business." Mrs. Taggart is a pioneer school teacher of Johnson county, teaching her first school in 1864, and followed that vocation for four years. She is a member of the United Presbyterian church and Mr. Taggart is a Covenanter.

Ralston Walker, a Civil war veteran and one of the extensive business property owners of Olathe, has for forty-six years, been a resident of that city. Mr. Walker was born in London, England, January 16, 1841, and when two years old immigrated to Canada with his parents, George and Ruth (Briden) Walker. The father was a farrier or veterinarian, and practiced his profession in Montreal, Canada, about two years, when he removed to Auburn, N. Y., and later to Penfield. In 1846 the family went to Michigan and located at Coldwater, where the father spent the balance of his life. The mother died at St. Joseph, Mich. Ralston Walker is the only survivor of a family of eight children. He received his education in the public schools of Coldwater, Mich., and when a youth learned the shoemaker's trade, and for a number of years worked at his trade at various places in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, but like thousands of other young men of the early sixties, his industrial career was interrupted by the call to arms, when the signal gun was fired at Fort Sumpter. When the war broke out, he was a member of a military organization known as the "Coldwater Zouaves." At the President's first call for troops, the "Zouaves" volunteered, and were mustered into the United States service as Company C, First regiment, Michigan infantry. They were sent directly to Washington, D. C., and from there to Alexander, Va. They participated in the first battle of Bull Run and Mr. Walker's active field service was cut short in that engagement. The remainder of his military service was spent in Confederate military prisons. He was one of nearly a whole regiment who were cut off from the main command and taken prisoners. He was confined in various Confederate prisons including the Ross warehouse, Richmond, Charleston, N. C., Columbus, S. C., Belle Island and Libby. While a prisoner of war he never ceased planning a way to escape, and on two occasions he succeeded in getting away by methods which demonstrated the courage of the daring soldier boy, as well as unusual resourcefulness. He never could reconcile himself to prison life contentment. While confined in the Ross warehouse, he took a chance and walked between the guards whose backs were turned for the moment and succeeded in

making his escape for the time in the dark, and several hours later while feeling his way along the river bank in search of a boat with which to make good his escape, he ran into a guard and was returned to prison. His second attempt to free himself from Southern prisons was at Columbus, S. C. He and two comrades, George Drury and John Smails, after days of patient toil and carefully laid plans, well executed, succeeded in making their way out of prison. They dug a tunnel about twenty feet long, from a small shed where they were quartered, to liberty outside of the prison stockade. They did their digging during the nights. When everything was quiet, in the stillness and darkness of night, they proceeded to take up a board in the floor, and carry the dirt back from the excavation in a tin can. One of their greatest obstacles was to conceal the dirt, but they succeeded in accomplishing this successfully. After a week their tunnel was completed, and they selected the opportune time to escape, one dark, rainy night, and their plans worked to perfection. At dawn, the next day, they were safely hid in the country, quite a distance from the prison walls. They continued to travel by night and hide by day, gradually making their way through the enemy's country, toward the friendly lines of blue. They secured food from negroes along the way, and slept in the brush in the day time. After being out about two weeks, and having traveled a distance of about 140 miles, they were discovered one morning, near Unionville, S. C., while hiding in the brush, preparatory to crossing the river that night. Soon after being discovered they were captured and shortly after sent to Bell Island prison and from there to Libby. The capture of the three Yankees was a sensational affair that morning near Unionville. When their presence was detected, the first move was to get all the dogs in the vicinity after them, and, as a matter of self-preservation, the three soldier boys were not long in getting out of the dog's reach, by climbing trees, where they quietly remained until the dogs were called off and the "Yanks" were invited to "come down the trees," by their newly found captors. Shortly after being returned to prison, Mr. Walker was paroled and returned to Washington where he was discharged from the service, May 20, 1862. He then returned to his Michigan home, and worked at his trade in various places until 1869, when he came to Kansas, locating in Olathe. He came from Kansas City to Olathe on the second train which was run to the latter town when the railroad was completed to that point. Here he followed his trade for a number of years, and, by close application to business and judicious investments, has accumulated a handsome competence. Since 1900, Mr. Walker has devoted himself to looking after his interests. He is one of the most extensive business property owners in the city of Olathe, owning eight stores, which occupy the middle of the block facing the public square on the south side of the court house. He is a stock holder and a director in the Olathe Electric Light and Power Com-

pany, and one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Johnson county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post, No. 68.

Benjamin F. Hollenback, postmaster at Shawnee, is a real Johnson county pioneer, and has been postmaster at Shawnee since 1867, with the exception of Grover Cleveland's administrations. Mr. Hollenback was born in Kendall county, Illinois, March 4, 1836. His parents were Thomas and Susan (Darnell) Hollenback, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of South Carolina. Thomas Hollenback was a son of Clark Hollenback, of Ohio, and he immigrated to Illinois in 1831. He was a noted pioneer, plainsman and Indian fighter and served in the Black Hawk war. He went from Illinois to Missouri; he was a strong Union man and was driven out of Missouri on account of his political sentiments, by the bushwhackers, and in 1861, came to Kansas and located in Johnson county, where he remained about a year, when he went to Hillsdale, Miami county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He died at Atchison, in 1879, aged sixty-six years. Thomas and Susan (Darnell) Hollenback were the parents of the following children: Clark, died in Elk county, Kansas, June 18, 1913; Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; Thomas, died in Miami county, in 1875; George, resides in Montana; Martha Tarrant, Kansas City; Mary, deceased; Clara, deceased; Helen, deceased, and Sarah, deceased. Benjamin F. Hollenback made the trip across the plains and over the mountains from Illinois to California in 1848. He went with an outfit that was made up of forty families, and they made the trip with ox-teams and wagons and were six months en route. They settled at Santa Cruz, Calif. Mr. Hollenback remained there about three years, when he returned to Illinois and remained in that State until 1855, when the family removed to Missouri. When the Civil war broke out, Benjamin F. and his brother, Clark, enlisted, August 16, 1862, in the Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was at the battle of Big Blue and Westport, Mine creek, Shiloh and Newtonia, and during the war his regiment operated along the border between Kansas and Missouri and Arkansas and Indian Territory. He was in the campaign against General Price, and many others. At the close of the war he was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He then returned to Shawnee and engaged in the mercantile business with a partner; this was the first store opened in Shawnee after the war. After doing business for about a year, Mr. Hollenback bought his partner out and conducted the business until 1906. Mr. Hollenback is one of the extensive land owners of Johnson county, owning 425 acres of very valuable land in this county, besides forty acres in Wyandotte county. His career has been a success and he is one of the well-to-do men of Johnson county. He was married in August, 1854, to Miss Catherine E. Brown, a native of Indiana, born in August, 1836, and the



TOP ROW.—FRANKLIN P. HOLLENBACK, BENJAMIN H. HEDBURG, GERTRUDE H. HEDBURG.
LOWER ROW.—MRS. B. F. HOLLENBACK, B. F. HOLLENBACK.

following children were born to that union: Frank, Olathe; Funandie Douglas, Florence, Kan.; Charles R., died in 1905; Benjamin, died in Chicago, in 1903; Willard P., died in Kansas City, in 1902; Phoebe B., died in 1897; Stalla M. Knauber, resides in Shawnee, Kan.; and two children died in infancy. Mr. Hollenback is a Republican and in the early days took an active part in politics. He has served as township treasurer for several terms and was elected county judge in 1868. He is a member of the Mason lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Shawnee Lodge, No. 54, and belongs to the Olathe Chapter, No. 19. He was made a Mason in 1867. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain Ames Post, Shawnee, Kan. Mr. Hollenback has an extensive acquaintance over Johnson county and is one of the grand old men who has performed his part nobly and well. He belongs to that army of pioneers whose courage knew no bounds in the fifties and who laid the foundation of the great West for the present and future generations to build upon.

Ed Blair, the editor of this work, who, by the way, is not the writer of this biography—but merely the subject, is a Kansas product as well as a Kansas poet and author. Kansas was admitted to the Union, January 29, 1861, at Washington, D. C., and Ed. Blair was admitted to Kansas, January 1, 1863, near Fort Scott, Bourbon county. Therefore the State is about two years older than the poet, and it looks even more than that. Like most other poets worth while, Ed. Blair was born with a natural gift of verse writing, and has been writing poetry since he was a mere boy, and thousands of readers, not only in Kansas, but in every State in the Union, have been reading the product of the pen of this "James Whitcomb Riley of Kansas" for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Blair's works have been published broadcast, and critics and press have made many favorable comments on his writing. The Fort Scott "Tribune" says: "No truer to human hearts sang Robert Burns of his highland and murmuring streams, or Riley of his quaint neighbors in Indiana than does our Kansas bard of Kansas. He employs no satire nor does he dip into the depths of Byronic gloom, but as the bard sings, so sings his gentle muse. There is no wild love passion sweeping the string of his harp, but clear, perfect song of our everyday life, quaint in the imagery of his thoughts, yet they are the thoughts of our better moments." The Topeka "Capital" estimates Mr. Blair's writings as follows: "Kansas boasts of a number of men who can write good Sunflower Verse, but none of these can do it more entertainingly than Ed. Blair." Commenting on Blair's "Bound for Kansas" Tom McNeal says in the "Mail and Breeze:" "It at once caught the ear of the public and was republished not alone in Kansas papers, but appeared in the leading papers of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As writer of dialect verse, we consider him the equal of James Whitcomb Riley." Mr. Blair has written for various publications for years, and while his career

has been a strenuous business one he has always found time to write. For years he wrote for relaxation and recreation, but never neglected his business. But he is now devoting himself exclusively to literary work and writes for a great many newspapers besides much special work to which he is devoting his time. In 1901 he published a volume entitled "Kansas Zephyrs" which had an extensive sale, and in 1914, he published another, "Sunflower Siftings," which was received still better by the public and the demand has been very satisfactory. Perhaps the greatest field of Mr. Blair's success is on the platform, in which he gives readings of his own poems, delineating the quaint humor shown in his verse so much appreciated by the public. Mr. Blair appears on the stage with ease and grace, and has a very pleasing delivery and an original way of getting his audience to grasp the spirit and humor of his theme. His peculiar style of verse, which gives the fullest expression to his quaint wit and humor, places him in that class of poet-humorists who make the world forget its hardheartedness and smile. Such a mission in life seems more commendable than to be a captain of industry, and fix the price of grease or wreck a railroad instead of a train. Ed. Blair's parents, James and Mary (Snoots) Blair, were Kansas pioneers, the father was a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born December 17, 1832, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mary Snoots was a native of Virginia. They were married in Ohio and came to Kansas in 1857, by boat down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Missouri to Westport. They drove from there to Fort Scott, and the father bought a "Squatters' Right" to 160 acres of land, four miles north and two miles west of Fort Scott, for \$75.00. He was a blacksmith and built a shop on his place and followed blacksmithing and farming there until the time of his death, in August, 1905, at the age of seventy-two. He was one of the first blacksmiths in that section of the State and lived through all the uncertainties of the pioneer days, and the dangerous and disagreeable features of the border war. He was a Free State man and served in the Kansas State militia. He participated in the battles of Mine creek and Big Blue. His wife preceded him in death about four years. She died in 1901, aged seventy-two. They were the parents of eight children as follows: Addison, died in infancy; Loretta, died in infancy; Nixon, resides at Hubbard, Ore.; Lizzie, married Lincoln Hiatt, Vancouver, Wash.; Ed., the subject of this sketch; Ira, died in 1909, at the age of forty-two; Elmer, died in infancy; and John, resides at Portland, Ore. Ed. Blair was educated in the public schools and the Fort Scott Normal School and when seventeen years old began teaching in the public schools at Bourbon county and followed that vocation for three years. He then began clerking for the Grange at Cadmus, Kan., and became its manager January 1, 1886, and remained in that capacity until 1903, or over seventeen years, when he resigned to accept the management of the Spring Hill Cooperative Association Store, remaining there until May 1, 1914, when

he resigned that position to accept a like position with the Johnson county Cooperative Association at Olathe. He resigned from that position March 1, 1915, and has since devoted himself to literary and newspaper work and the lecture platform. Mr. Blair was united in marriage September 2, 1885, at Fort Scott, Kan., to Miss Lula A. Hiatt, a native of Winchester, Ind., born September 29, 1863. She is a daughter of James M. and Mary (Kemp) Hiatt. The Hiatt family came to Kansas in 1864, and settled in Bourbon county, about four miles from Fort Scott, where the father followed farming throughout his life. He was accidentally killed by the breaking of an emery wheel and his widow now resides in Kansas City, Kan. Mrs. Blair was about four years old when her parents came to Kansas, and she was reared in Bourbon county, and received a good public school education, and was a successful teacher in Bourbon county for a number of years prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Blair have been born two children, Streeter E., born July 16, 1888, graduated from the Spring Hill High School, then entered Kansas University, where he was graduated in the class of 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was then principal of the Sabetha public schools for two years and held a similar position at Junction City one year, and is now engaged in the mercantile business at Fort Scott, Kan. He married Camille Hook, of Sabetha, Kan., and they have one child, Betsy. Mr. and Mrs. Blair's youngest child, Mary Fay, is a graduate of the Spring Hill High School and Kansas University. She has given special attention to music and languages and is now engaged in teaching.

Maj. John B. Bruner, of Olathe Kan., is a Civil war veteran, and one of the leading citizens of Johnson county. Major Bruner is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1837, and is a son of Abraham and Isabelle (Cole) Bruner, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. They both spent their lives in Pennsylvania and died at Lock Haven, Clinton county. Major Bruner received his education in the public schools and Muncy Seminary at Muncy, Pa., and spent his boyhood days on the farm, but in early life learned the watchmaker and jeweler's trade. In 1857, he came west, locating at Havana, Ill. In the spring of 1860, he got the "gold fever" which was epidemic in the middle West and went to Pike's Peak, Colo. He drove over the old California trail and found lots of Indians along the way. He says Indians were "plentiful but peaceful." He took a claim near Georgetown, Colo., and worked it about a year, when he returned to Illinois. The Civil war broke out while he was in Colorado and he returned to his Illinois home, determined to enlist and arrived at his home just in time to attend the funeral of his older brother who was killed in the service, and on December 18, 1861, Major Bruner enlisted in Fulton county, Illinois, to serve three years or during the war. He was mustered into the United States service at Bloomington, Ill., January 28, 1862, as sec-

Hastings. He was a Mormon agent, sent into California to seek an eligible site for the location of a colony of Mormons. He chose this point, at the head of Suisun Bay, and near the junction of the two great rivers of the country—Sacramento and San Joaquin—and laid out a town site. Owing to the fact that there was no timber land conveniently located, the Mormons refused to settle there. Bayard Taylor, in his "Eldorado," mentions the "Montezuma House," as it has always been called, as "the city of Montezuma, a solitary house, on a sort of headland, projecting into Suisun Bay, and fronting its rival three-house city, New-York-of-the-Pacific." Hastings established a ferry between the site now occupied by Collinsville, and the Contra Costa side of the bay, for the accommodation of travelers passing either way. This was probably the first ferry ever established on the Sacramento or San Joaquin rivers. Hastings remained at this place about three years, but when the gold-excitement broke out he went into the mines. In the winter of 1853, L. P. Marshall and his sons John and C. K., arrived from the States with a band of cattle. In passing down the Sacramento river they came upon the adobe house built by Hastings, and were glad to take shelter in it from the storms. The house was in a very dilapidated condition, but was easily repaired, and served well the purpose of a shelter. In and about the house they found numerous appliances for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, such as crucibles, dies, copper, etc. It is supposed that a band of counterfeiters had found the place deserted, and taken possession of it. It is possible, however, that Hastings had used them in coining money to be used by the Mormons when they arrived. Hastings had a squatter's claim to the premises, which was bought by John Marshall for his father (the latter being at the time absent from the State) who gave, as a consideration, two mules and six head of cattle, all valued at \$1,000. The second house built in the township was a frame-building, erected by F. O. Townsend, in 1853. It was located on what is now known as the Kirby farm. Lucco laid claim to all the land in this and Denverton township as a Spanish grant, but he failed in establishing his claim, and in 1855 the land was declared to be Government land, and open for pre-emption.

COLLINSVILLE:—Collinsville is the only town in the township; it is a shipping port on the Sacramento river, just at the *de bouchure* of that stream. In 1859, C. J. Collins pre-empted the land where the town now stands. In 1861, he surveyed a town plat and built a wharf and store; previous to this time the steamers, which plied the Sacramento river, had never stopped at this point. The embryotic town was christened for its projector—Collinsville. Some time during the same year a post office was established here, and Geo. W. Miller was appointed the first Postmaster. In 1867, Mr. Collins sold his property to S. C. Bradshaw, and he changed the name of the place to Newport. The old Californians well remember Newport and the

enterprise displayed by its proprietor in the disposition of town lots, and, perhaps, a few at the East have cause to remember him also; huge maps of an extensive town plat were placed into the hands of agents, who visited all the principal Eastern cities, and sold and resold lots covering all the swamp land in that section; excursions were gotten up in San Francisco, and a person paid a certain amount (\$10, we think) for a round trip ticket, which included a claim to a town lot in the flourishing (on paper) town of Newport. At the end of about five years, the property again changed hands, E. I. Upham becoming the owner; he changed the name back to the original, and so it continues to this day. Mr. Upham is an energetic man, and he has made quite a business and shipping point out of the town; two lines of steamers stop there, going each way, daily; it is connected with the outside world by the Montezuma telegraph.

Schools and Churches:—There is only one school house in the township; this one is situated near the town of Collinsville; strange to note, there is not a church in the township. Here is a broad and fertile field for some zealous missionary.

It is also the chief salmon fishing ground in California, and large numbers are shipped daily to San Francisco. At certain seasons of the year there are vast numbers canned for export to various parts of the world.

The village has two hotels, three saloons, billiards, etc., two stores, post-office, telegraph office, and an agency of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

The first salmon canning establishment in California was erected here by A. Booth & Co., who afterwards discontinued and was succeeded by E. Corville & Co. who have carried on the business for two years. Other canneries have since been erected and are now conducted by the Sacramento River Packing Co.

smith in that town. He was also engaged in the grain, lumber and coal business there for a number of years, and for a time was in partnership with E. R. Gooding, under the firm name of Gooding & Hunt, but later Mr. Hunt bought his partner's interest and conducted that branch of his business alone, until he sold the business to Hodges Brothers in 1897, and since that time has been interested in farming and, in fact, has been since coming to Kansas. He has acquired considerable land and now owns several farms, which aggregate about 500 acres. For a number of years he was a large cattle feeder and was successful in that business, but for the last ten or twelve years has rented most of his land and resided in Olathe, where he has a beautiful residence at No. 536 East Park Street. Mr. Hunt was married August 1, 1878, to Miss Mary J. Capperrune, of Bureau county, Illinois. She died May 2, 1907, and on October 31, 1912, Mr. Hunt was married to Mrs. Blanche H. (Buxton) Barnes, of Olathe. Mr. Hunt is a member of the Grange and for years has been active in that organization. He was State secretary of the Grange for three years and is a stockholder in the Grange store at Olathe. He has been a director in the Patrons Bank at Olathe, and has been president of that institution. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post, No. 68. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of Johnson county, and has been an important factor in the affairs of this part of the State for years.

W. J. McClintock, a successful farmer and Civil war veteran, now living retired at Gardner, is a descendant of the hardy Scotch-Irish race that has made its imprint on American history. W. J. McClintock was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and is a son of Ralph and Nancy (Monroe) McClintock, both natives of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were Scotch-Irish and settled in that State at an early day. The McClintock family left the Keystone State and came west, settling in Illinois in 1854. At that time the present great State of Illinois was a vast unbroken plain, sparsely settled and in the embryo of its development. Here W. J. McClintock grew to manhood, and lived an uneventful career until the Civil war broke out. When President Lincoln called for volunteers to defend the Union he was one of the first to respond, enlisting September 20, 1861, in the Thirty-third regiment, Illinois infantry. He was with his regiment while guarding the Iron Mountain railroad, from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and was at the battle of Big River bridge. They then marched to Batesville, Ark., to join General Curtis after the battle of Pea Ridge, and then marched down the White river to Helena, Ark., and returned to Missouri, and was engaged in scout duty during the winter. They were then in a number of campaigns in Missouri, and were at the siege of Vicksburg afterwards. They were then transferred to General Bank's division and sent on the Red River expedition, the disastrous ending of which is well known. They then spent some

time near New Orleans, and participated in the siege of Mobile, and were then ordered back to Vicksburg where they spent several months before the war closed. After the surrender of Lee they returned to Illinois and were mustered out and discharged at Camp Butler. Mr. McClintock returned to his old home at Illinois and after a few months engaged in the merchantile business at Bushnell, Ill., where he remained until 1867. In 1868 he came to Kansas, locating in Gardner township, Johnson county, where he bought 160 acres of land and engaged in farming. He reclaimed this land from the wild state and brought it up to a high state of cultivation, until it was one of the finest farms in the county, made so by the industry of Mr. Clintock. In his active days he was one of the most progressive farmers of the county and made money and prospered. In 1911 he sold his farm and removed to Gardner where he has since enjoyed the peace and quiet of retired life. Mr. McClintock was united in marriage at Sheffield, Ill., in 1866, to Miss Mary A. Bell. She was a native of England, born near Bristol, in 1837, and came to America with her widowed mother who located in Canada, and later removed to St. Louis. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McClintock as follows: William, resides at Ottawa, Kan.; Agnes, who lives in Gardner, and Ralph, engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. The wife and mother died in 1908. Mr. McClintock is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and belongs to the Masonic lodge. He is a Methodist, and has been a life-long Republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln. In recent years he has been inclined to take the position with the Progressive wing of his party.

Jewett Stephenson, among the largest land owners of Johnson county, is now living at Gardner, practically retired, after a successful business career. Mr. Stephenson was born in Washington county, Ohio, November 29, 1846. He is a son of John and Louisa (Gray) Stephenson, both natives of the Old Dominion, who were born and reared beneath the shadows of the Blue Ridge mountains. John Stephenson and Louisa Gray were married in Ohio and became the parents of seven children, of whom Jewett was the youngest. He spent his early life in his native State, and in 1880 came to Johnson county, Kansas, to visit a brother who resided in Spring Hill township. This section of the country impressed him very favorably, and after spending a few months here, he returned to Ohio and disposed of his interests there and the following year returned to Kansas and engaged in the livery business at Spring Hill. He conducted this business about eighteen months when he traded it for twenty acres of land in Gardner township. He bought more land from time to time, until now he owns 480 acres. Mr. Stephenson has been an extensive farmer and stock raiser, and has been one of the leading producers of blue grass in the county. He has always been a successful trader and dealer, and has made a great deal of money in

land transactions and speculation of that character. At one time he owned over 700 acres of land in Johnson county for speculative purposes. His natural trait as a speculator manifested itself in his early life. During the Civil war he and his brother bought a great many horses, which they sold to the Government and cleared up a great deal of money in this way. Mr. Stephenson was married February 27, 1890, to Miss Carrie Kauf, a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents were Daniel and Caroline Kauf, both Pennsylvanians, who moved to Ohio and spent their lives in that State. Mr. Stephenson is one of the prosperous and substantial men of Johnson county. He is a member of the Grange and, although reared a Republican, he is inclined to be independent in his political views.

A. J. Foster, a Civil war veteran and Johnson county pioneer, now living retired at Gardner, has had a varied and interesting career. Mr. Foster is a native of Michigan, born in January, 1837, and is a son of Andrew and Rachel (McMichel) Foster, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent. Andrew Foster was born in 1790, and was a soldier in the War of 1812; he was a son of Andrew Foster, who was also a Pennsylvanian, born at Hanover, in 1751, and died in 1817. He served in the Revolutionary war in Capt. David McQueen's company which was a part of the Seventh battalion, Lancaster county militia. Andrew Foster, father of A. J., subject of this sketch, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his wife and one child, and about 1832 they went from Ohio to Michigan where the parents spent their lives. They reared nine children. A. J. Foster received a good education in the common schools and studied surveying when a boy, and when about sixteen years old joined a surveying party that was surveying in the Lake Superior region. During the years 1855-56 he helped survey a line from the head of Lake Superior to Hudson, Wis., and also did the preliminary survey work on the St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad. In August, 1856, he returned to his old home to visit. While returning he was accompanied by his sister, who was a school teacher and was on her way to Superior, Wis., where she had been engaged to teach. Something went wrong with the rudder of the vessel at 2 a. m., October 28, 1856, and they went ashore, smashing the vessel on the rocks and his sister, Margaret, and thirty or forty other women were lost, and Mr. Foster was among the rescued. The vessel was broken in two, and soon dashed to pieces and the only wonder is that any of the 120 passengers on board escaped. After being rescued the party reached Grand Island and found shelter in the light house there, but not until they were nearly exhausted from exposure. All of the survivors had their feet frozen and many never recovered from the effect of the shock and exposure. The passengers were finally taken to Detroit by a vessel sent to their rescue and, there, they were fitted out with comfortable clothing, etc. Mr. Foster then returned home and that winter taught school in Michigan, remaining in

that State until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in Company L, Second regiment, Michigan cavalry. Mr. Foster was commissioned first lieutenant. Their first colonel was Col. Gordon Granger and upon his promotion Phil Sheridan became colonel of the regiment. They were first sent to St. Louis, and later were in the siege of New Madrid; battle of Pittsburgh Landing and from there to Shiloh. They were then on the campaign against General Beauregard, and after driving him out of Corinth, operated in northern Mississippi, in the summer of 1862, and in the fall of that year they were transferred to northern Kentucky and then across the river to Cincinnati to intercept Morgan in his raid through southern Ohio. In April, 1863, Lieutenant Foster resigned on account of disability and returned to Michigan and engaged in the saw-mill business. About a year later he went to Elkhart, Ind., where he engaged in the manufacture of staves. In 1866 he disposed of his business there and went to Missouri where he was engaged in the hardware business for three years. He then returned to northern Indiana where he engaged in farming, and while there took a prominent part in local affairs and was elected county surveyor of St. Joseph county, Indiana, and later served two terms as county superintendent of that county and was the first county superintendent of St. Joseph county. In 1871, he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company as salesman, and was soon made general agent for that company at St. Joseph, Mo., and served in that capacity two or three years when he came to Johnson county and located on a farm in Gardner township, which he had bought in 1871. This was in 1879. He remained with the machine company for a few years after settling on his farm here, but made his home in Johnson county. He is now extensively interested in Oklahoma land. Mr. Foster was married in 1859, to Miss Jane H. Bacon, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Van Namee) Bacon, natives of New York and of Holland-Dutch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Foster have been born the following children: Herman B., born in 1859, died in 1911; William A., born in 1862, lawyer, Omaha, Neb.; Florence, born in 1866, resides in Omaha, Neb.; Nathaniel T., born in 1875, resides in Dexter, Kan., and Rachael, born in 1879, a teacher in the State School for the Deaf at Olathe. Nathaniel T. is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and served in the Twentieth Kansas regiment, of which he was a color-sergeant. A. J. Foster is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and has been a Mason for fifty-seven years. He has been a life-long Democrat but voted for Lincoln in 1864.

John Andrew Pearce, a prominent farmer of Gardner, is a well known Johnson county pioneer. He has spent fifty-eight useful years of his life in Johnson county. In fact, he practically began with Johnson county, and has stayed with it ever since the beginning. Men of this type, who can look back over the plains of Kansas, and see conditions as they were

sixty years ago, are becoming fewer as the years come and go. When Mr. Pearce came to Kansas it was just plain prairie as far as the eye could see, and then more prairie as far as the imagination could see, but all this is changed and it seems incredible that such a change could be brought about within the lifetime and observation of one man. Mr. Pearce is a native of Indiana, born in Boone county, August 10, 1836, and is a son of John S. and Jane (Coad) Pearce, natives of England, the former born in 1800 and the latter in 1804. John S. Pearce came to America about 1820, but returned to the mother country, where he was married and brought his bride to America, first locating in Baltimore, Md. He went from there to Harpers Ferry and shortly afterwards removed to Thorntown, Ind. There were still some Indians in Indiana when he went there. He built one of the first grist mills which was operated by water power at Thorntown. He operated this mill for a number of years and later came to Kansas, where he died. His wife died in Thorntown and her remains rest in the Thorntown cemetery. To John S. and Jane (Coad) Pearce were born the following children: Eliza Jane, deceased; Emily, deceased; Catherine De Vore, Bushnell; Elizabeth Northrup, Iola, Kan.; Thomas E., Edgerton, Kan., and John Andrew, the subject of this sketch. In 1848, John A. Pearce and all the other members of the family, except one married daughter, started from Thorntown, Ind., with two prairie schooners and journeyed to McDonough county, Illinois. That section of Illinois was then a wild and unbroken country and very sparsely settled. It was twelve miles across the prairie to the nearest neighbor. All kinds of game were plentiful, and deer roamed over the plains in herds of hundreds. The Pearces took up a claim here and in 1857, John Andrew left Illinois and came to Kansas, and his brother and brother-in-law, Thornton, came to Kansas shortly afterwards. John A. Pearce preempted 160 acres south of Gardner in Gardner township, in 1858, and proved up on his claim and his land patent is still in his possession, as well as the land, and bears the signature of President James Buchanan. In 1860, Mr. Pearce had an attack of "gold fever," and he joined a party of gold seekers and started on a "Pike's Peak or bust" expedition. The party consisted of sixty-five people and their train was made up of twenty-five wagons. Indians along the way were hostile at that time, but this party experienced no great difficulty with the "noble red men." On one occasion, during the trip along the Arkansas river, they were interviewed by an Indian who approached the train of emigrants and told the party that his chief must have sugar and bacon. The captain sent word to the chief that he had no sugar, nor bacon, but that he had plenty of bullets, and they were not bothered any more by Indians. Mr. Pearce remained in the Pike's Peak district from June until August when he returned to Johnson county. He then began to improve his farm and followed farming and stock raising until 1900. He bought additional land until he now owns over 350 acres. In 1913 he bought a house and lot in Gardner,

where he now resides. He is a stockholder in the Gardner State Bank and is one of the well-to-do men of Johnson county. Mr. Pearce was married March 16, 1865, to Miss Phoebe Hanson, a native of Ohio, born April 21, 1845. She is a daughter of Manoah and Millicent (Way) Hanson, natives of Ohio. The father died in 1855 in Ohio and in 1863 the mother and two children came to Kansas and settled at Gardner. The two children were Lovica Stanton, Rogers, Ark., and Phoebe Pearce. To Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have been born the following children: Effie Simcox, Kansas City, Mo., and she has three children, Edna, Frances and Harold; Maud Weeks, Kansas City, Mo., is the mother of three children; Minnie married R. J. Stockmyer, Bonner Springs, Kan., and they have three children, John, Robert and Jean; Frank Pearce, resides on the home place, married Miss Cloe McKaughn, and has two children, Leo and Arthur; Harry, resides at Salinas, Cal., married Anna Todd; W. R., is a jeweler, married Ella Sheean and has two children, Dennis and Morene. Mr. Pearce is a Progressive and a member of the Grange. His wife and children are members of the Presbyterian church. The Pearce family are well known in Johnson county and prominent in the community.

John Strongman, a Johnson county pioneer and successful farmer of Gardner township, is a native of the mother country. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1851, and is a son of Luke and Mary Ann (Grieve) Strongman. The father was an English farmer and both he and his wife spent their lives in Cornwall, England. John Strongman was reared on his father's farm and when a youth learned the miller's trade. All the years throughout his boyhood, his aim and ambition was to come to America, and just as soon as he reached his majority he proceeded to realize the dream of his boyhood, and accordingly embarked for America on the "Montreal," and after a voyage of thirteen days on the Atlantic, reached New York. He immediately went to London, Ontario, where he remained until the following September, and worked in a brick yard. In September, 1872, he came to the States, locating in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and here worked at his trade in a grist mill for a time. In 1873 he went to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and worked at odd jobs until 1876, when he came to Kansas. He reached Johnson county with a working capital of six cents, and after remaining a few weeks in Johnson county he went as far west as Wichita, but that country did not look as good to him as Johnson county, so he returned to Johnson county with his six cents still in his possession. He found work and in about six weeks was able to send for his wife, whom he had left in Pennsylvania. He worked at whatever he could find to do that winter, and the following spring got a team and a few farming implements and rented a farm of 160 acres, in partnership with his uncle. He met with a reasonable degree of success from the start and four years later, or in 1881, he bought an eighty acre farm, which he still

owns. This was the beginning of his real success, and since that time he has been successfully engaged in farming and stockraising. He has fed stock, including cattle, hogs and horses, quite extensively and has prospered, and today is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. Mr. Strongman was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Elizabeth Jane Pill, a daughter of Edward and Jane Pill, and a native of Cornwall, England. Her parents never came to this country, but spent their lives in Cornwall, England. Mr. and Mrs. Strongman have no children. He is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

W. J. Wilson, now deceased, was a Johnson county pioneer and a Civil war veteran, and for many years was an honored resident of Gardner. Mr. Wilson was born in Washington county, Ohio, September 12, 1843, and was a son of Joseph and Sidney (Cottell) Wilson, natives of Ohio. The Wilson family came west in 1859, and took up a claim in Johnson county. They were well-to-do and prosperous, for those times, in a new country. They were much better off than their less fortunate neighbors. The parents spent their lives in Johnson county and both died and are buried here. They were the parents of five children of whom W. J., whose name introduces this sketch, was the oldest. He was a lad ten years of age when the family settled in Johnson county, and here he grew to manhood on the farm and attended the pioneer schools, such as they were. When the Civil war broke out he responded to his country's call, and in January, 1862, enlisted in a company of Kansas artillery, and served three years, or until the close of the war. During his term of service he participated in many important battles, and made an unusually good military record. He returned to his Johnson county home in 1865 and served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. He then engaged in the blacksmith business at Gardner, where he conducted a shop throughout his life. He died October 30, 1909. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, The Grand Army of the Republic, and a life-long Republican. He was a successful business man and one of the best citizens of Johnson county. Mr. Wilson was united in marriage, January 1, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth R. Jacks, a daughter of David and Elizabeth Jacks, of Washington county, Ohio. The Jacks family came to Kansas in 1866, and settled at Olathe, where the father followed blacksmithing. To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson were born five children as follows: Carrie J., teacher, Olathe; Elma E., married Edwin Eaton; Joseph D., Gardner; Jessie L., married F. B. Lyon, Gardner; and Frank W., dentist, Gardner.

J. F. Rankin, a prosperous farmer of Gardner township, is a native of Missouri, born in 1855. He is a son of D. V. and Nancy F. (Caldwell) Rankin, both descendants of colonial ancestors. D. V. Rankin was born in Tennessee, in 1828, and was a son of J. M. Rankin, who was also a native of Tennessee, born in 1792. He was a son of William Rankin, a native of Pennsylvania and one of the pioneers

of Tennessee, who settled there long before Tennessee was admitted to the Union. J. M. Rankin, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, obtained a good education under disadvantageous circumstances and became a surveyor. He was a man of great natural ability. He served in the War of 1812, and in 1839 removed from Tennessee, with his family, and located in Dade county, Missouri, where he died in 1844. D. V. Rankin, his son, the father of J. F., grew to manhood in Missouri where he married Nancy F. Caldwell. The Caldwells came from Kentucky and Tennessee and were of Welch descent. About the time D. V. Rankin reached his majority the slavery question was the paramount issue in national politics. He was a decided anti-slavery man, and his views on that question incurred the enmity of the majority of his Missouri neighbors, which made existence in Missouri so distasteful to him that he came to Kansas in 1862, and located in Johnson county where he and a brother bought 160 acres of land which he sold a few months later and removed to Leavenworth county where they lived on rented land until 1866 when they returned to Missouri. They remained there, however, but a short time when they returned to Spring Hill, Johnson county, Kan., and kept store for three years, then moved on a farm west of Gardner and later to Gardner, where D. V. Rankin and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He was a man of strong convictions and possessed great courage and strong will power. He went to California, driving across the plains, during the gold excitement in 1849, but returned in a short time, and even in his old age when gold was discovered in Alaska, it was with much difficulty that his family persuaded him not to go there. He was a natural pioneer and loved adventure, and to such men the great West owes its development. J. F. Rankin was one of a family of four children. He was reared in Missouri and Kansas and has made farming and stockraising his principal business. He bought his first quarter section of land in 1880 and has added to his first purchase, from time to time, and now owns 540 acres of fine land in Johnson county. He also owns 160 acres in Oklahoma, 212 acres in California and 640 acres in Texas, and in addition to owning these vast acres, he is interested in various other commercial enterprises. He is a director and stockholder in the Gardner State Bank and a stockholder in the Farmer's State Bank of Gardner and is a director and stockholder in the Edgerton State Bank. Mr. Rankin was united in marriage March 1, 1881, to Miss Belle Radcliffe, a native of Missouri, and four children were born to this union, as follows: Gertrude, married F. O. Brownson; Blanche, married H. O. Craig; Zada, married I. J. Putman and Mabel, married L. M. Miller, of Ottawa. The wife and mother of these children died in June, 1911. On April 20, 1914, Mr. Rankin married Eva McKibben. Mr. Rankin has been a member of the Grange for a number of years, and he and Mrs. Rankin are members of the Presbyterian church.

George C. Hayden, who passed to his reward May 23, 1914, was a Johnson county pioneer, and during his many years of residence in this county, by his straightforward and manly methods, built up a reputation for which he will long be remembered, as one of the first citizens of Miami and Johnson counties. George C. Hayden was a Kentuckian, born in Meade county, that State, June 23, 1832. He was a son of John and Mary (Goodrich) Hayden, both natives of Kentucky. John Hayden was the son of Jacob Hayden, a native of Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish descent. Mary Goodrich, John Hayden's mother, was of English descent. John Hayden was a physician, and at an early day removed with his family from Kentucky to Iowa. He bought land in Van Buren county, Iowa, where he reared his family, and where he and his wife spent some time. Later they went to Texas where they died. George C. Hayden, whose name introduces this sketch, remained at the family home in Iowa until 1858 when he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Struble. She was born in Hocking county, Ohio, November 20, 1839, a daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Rhinehart) Struble, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania, both of German descent. The Struble family removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa when Mrs. Hayden was a young girl. They were neighbors of the Hayden family in Iowa, and Mrs. Hayden and her future husband, George C. Hayden, were childhood friends during the early pioneer days in Iowa. Shortly after their marriage in 1858 George C. Hayden and his wife came to Kansas, locating in Miami county where they preempted a claim which is still owned by the family. They were just started in life in their new home when the Civil war broke out, and George C. Hayden with his wife and two children left their Kansas home and went to Fort Worth, Texas. He was a pro-slavery man and a man of decided political convictions, and conscientiously cast his lot with the lost cause. After going to Texas he enlisted in the Confederate army and served beneath the stars and bars until the war was ended. About 1869 he returned to Miami county with his family and followed farming for a number of years and prospered. In 1906 he left the farm and removed to Gardner where he practically lived in retirement until his death. Mr. Hayden was a Democrat and a well known citizen of Johnson county. He had a wide acquaintance and many friends. He was a member of the Masonic lodge. To George C. Hayden and Sarah E. Struble were born eleven children, as follows: Mary L., born December 26, 1857, married G. J. Waller; Lillian F., born December 26, 1860, married J. J. Williams; Georgia, born September 16, 1862, married L. C. Tuggle; Sarah E., born February 16, 1866, married C. J. Powell; Alice J., born August 30, 1868, married S. C. Cooper; Dr. John, born February 8, 1870, a prominent physician and surgeon in Oklahoma City, Okla.; Martha E., born April 21, 1872, married D. J. McDaniel; Olive M., born December 26, 1874, married J. P. Carnes; Jacob S., born December 30, 1876, Bishop G., born July 9, 1880, and Augustus Taylor, born February 4, 1884. Mrs. Hay-

den is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and has a pleasant home at Gardner, Kan., where she has many friends and is much loved by those who know her best. She is proud to relate that she has twenty-seven living grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren.

W. H. Kelly, a leading business man of Edgerton, and a prominent factor in Johnson county, is a member of one of the representative pioneer families of this section of the State. His parents, William E. and Catherine Kelly, were natives of Ireland. They were married at Middletown, Ohio, in March, 1857, and about that time came west, locating at Elmwood, Ill. They remained there until 1870 when the family came to Kansas and located on a farm in Gardner township. The father was a successful farmer and at the time of his death owned 325 acres of land. In 1898, the parents left the farm, which is still owned by members of the family, and removed to Olathe, where the mother died in 1909, and about four months later the father passed away. William E. Kelly and his wife were the parents of the following children: William H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. W. D. Hendrix; John D.; Thomas T.; Martin J.; Rev. Bernard S.; Mrs. Ella Geer; Sister Marion; Joseph A.; Mrs. J. A. Marshall; Frank X.; Charles M.; Edward E.; Mrs. William Sherr and one who died in infancy. Edward E. and Mrs. Sherr are also deceased. W. H. Kelly was born in Peoria county, Illinois, April 25, 1858, and in February, 1870, came to Johnson county with his parents. He remained on the home farm and received a good common school education, and then took a commercial course in Spaulding's Business College at Kansas City, Mo. In 1882 he entered the employ of the Johnson County Co-operative Association, where he remained until 1884, when he came to Edgerton in the employ of the G. B. Shaw Lumber Company, and remained with that concern until 1888. At that time Mr. Kelly and W. H. Short purchased the Phoenix Milling Company's mill at Edgerton, and that business was operated under the firm name of Kelly & Short until the death of Mr. Short in 1890, when M. J. Kelley, a brother of W. H., purchased the W. H. Short interest in the business and it was conducted by Kelly Brothers until January, 1907, when the plant was destroyed by fire. M. J. Kelly then retired from the business, and W. H. rebuilt, and now the business is conducted by him and his son, Ira. They are extensive buyers and shippers of grain, field seeds and feed of all kinds, and in addition to their well equipped elevator, they operate a corn mill and manufacture corn meal, corn chop, graham and whole wheat flour, and also do custom feed grinding. They also operate what is known among grain men as a shelling and cleaning house. This is especially equipped for cleaning grain and shelling corn in "Transit." The plan is for shippers to have their wheat and corn cleaned here, before shipping it to market and they have a very extensive business of that character. During the season of 1914 they cleaned about 100,000 bushels of grain which was in transit to the market. Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Mary Hendrix, who died at Olathe in 1885. In 1887 he

was married to Miss Margaret I. O'Connell and the following children were born to this union: Ira J., who was educated in the public schools and St. Mary's College, and is now associated with his father in business. Maurine, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy in the class of 1914 and Mary W., a senior at that institution. His oldest daughter, Catherine, died in 1900, aged eight years; his youngest daughter, Mildred, died in 1902, aged one year, and their mother, also the mother of Ira, Maurine and Mary, passed away in 1901. In 1907, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Anna M. Shea, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Kelly is a Republican and takes an active part in local politics and in 1910 was the nominee of his party for county treasurer for Johnson county.

H. L. Henry, a Civil war veteran, and early settler in McCamish township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Ogle county, April 11, 1845, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Linn) Henry, both natives of Concord, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They left their Pennsylvania home in 1844 and came west, locating in Ogle county, Illinois. These were real pioneer days on the plains of Illinois, and railroads were almost unheard of in that State. When they made the trip to that State they went by boat as far as Savannah, and drove the rest of the way to their new home on the prairie, a distance of about sixty miles. The father bought a claim and engaged in farming there until his death, in 1880. The mother died the same year. The Henry family consisted of seven children, as follows. Dr. William, a physician of Harmon, Lee county, Illinois; John, who resides on the old homestead in Ogle county; Hester, also resides on the old homestead and is unmarried; H. L., the subject of this sketch; Margaret (deceased); Mary Jane, married Milton Woolhiser, and resides in Nebraska, and James resides in Ogle county, near the old homestead. H. L. Henry attended the public schools and remained on the home farm until early in 1865 when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-third regiment, Illinois infantry. He enlisted at Chicago, and after spending a short time at Camp Fry, was sent to join the army of the Potomac, on the James river. He joined his regiment four miles from Richmond, Va., and for a time was located at General Grant's headquarters at City Point. At the close of the war he was discharged at Richmond, Va., August 3, 1865, and returned to Chicago, where he was paid. He then went to his Ogle county home and remained until 1867, when he came to Johnson county and located on a claim, four miles northwest of Edgerton, and followed farming until 1900 when he removed to Edgerton where he has since resided. He sold his Johnson county farm, and is now extensively interested in land in Kearney county. Mr. Henry was married September 1, 1867, to Miss Martha Davis. She was born near Hagerstown, Md., and removed with her parents to Ogle county, Illinois, when a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry have been born four children, as follows: Walter, Garden City, Kan.; Mary, married Ira Campbell, Garden City, Kan.; Margaret, married Frank Stephenson, Gardner City, Kan., and Ray L., in the employ

of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in Colorado. The wife and mother departed this life, April 2, 1905. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a conscientious Christian woman who lived an exemplary Christian life. Mr. Henry is a Democrat and has served as trustee of McCamish township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the substantial citizens of Johnson county.

Harrison Lansdown, a Civil war veteran, now retired at Edgerton, has been an honored resident of Johnson county for nearly forty years. Mr. Lansdown was born in Ohio in 1839, and is a son of N. Lansdown, a native of Virginia. Harrison Lansdown was reared to manhood in his native State, where he received a good common school education. Like the average boy he was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of civil life when the country was plunged into the great Civil war. He enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth regiment, Ohio infantry, and after serving a term of enlistment in that organization, he reenlisted in Company G, Ninety-fifth regiment, Ohio infantry, and served three years and six months in all. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Black River, Spanish Fort, Ala., Fort Blakeley, Ala., Guntown, Miss., besides numerous other engagements of lesser importance and skirmishes without number. He was captured at Guntown, Miss., and for a time confined in Andersonville prison. After being confined in Andersonville for some time, he was exchanged and returned home for a time when he returned to the front and joined his regiment. He was a good soldier and made a brilliant military record and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service, August 14, 1865. He returned to his Ohio home where he remained until 1877. He then came to Kansas reaching Johnson county, March 9, 1877. He farmed rented land for a time and prospered. He raised stock extensively, as well as large quantities of grain. After following farming for three years he removed to Gardner where he was engaged in the grain and elevator business for fifteen years. He then bought a small tract of land near Gardner where he built a home and engaged in raising fruit and garden produce. In 1904 he came to Edgerton and is now living retired. Mr. Lansdown has been twice married, first to Miss Louisa Sipes, and four children were born to this union: Albert, Floyd A., William and Cora. The wife and mother died in 1894 and Mr. Lansdown married Miss E. Edingfield. During Mr. Lansdown's long residence in Johnson county, he has won many friends and made an extensive acquaintance. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and the Grand Army of the Republic.

D. C. Dwyer, of Edgerton, Kan., is a Johnson county pioneer. Mr. Dwyer is a native of Ireland and a son of D. J. Dwyer, who spent his life in that country. D. C. Dwyer, whose name introduces this sketch, was the first mayor of Edgerton and served two terms in that office. He came to Kansas in 1866 and settled at Lanesfield, Johnson county.

He is a blacksmith by trade and was one of the first to open a shop at Lanesfield. He worked at his trade there for a number of years, when he removed to Edgerton where he successfully conducted a general blacksmithing business until the present time. Mr. Dwyer married Miss Mary Sullivan, a native of Ireland, and they have three children, as follows: Mary, resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Jeremiah, engaged in farming near Edgerton and Maggie resides in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Dwyer has spent nearly half a century of his life in Johnson county, and during that time has built up a reputation for honesty and integrity, and has made many friends. He has had a great deal to do with the upbuilding and betterment of the town of Edgerton and has been interested in its welfare from almost its beginning, and has seen it grow until it has become one of the important and prosperous towns of Kansas. Besides being the first mayor of Edgerton, Mr. Dwyer has served as justice of the peace for thirty-eight years and for a number of years was police judge.

C. E. Harbour, manager of the Farmer's general store at Edgerton, has had an extensive mercantile experience, and is one of the enthusiastic boosters of commercial Edgerton, who have given it a conspicuous place on the map of Johnson county. Mr. Harbour was born at Rosebud, Ohio, in 1876, and is a son of George W. and Mary A. (Bostic) Harbour, natives of Ohio. C. E. Harbour was two years old when his parents removed from Ohio to West Virginia. He was reared and educated in that State where he remained until 1907 when he came to Stanley, Kan., and worked on a farm about a year. In 1908 he came to Edgerton and was employed in the Farmer's store as clerk. He started at \$25.00 per month, but was soon raised to \$30. Eighteen months later he returned to Stanley as manager of the Grange store there. He conducted the affairs of that concern there, successfully, for three years when he accepted the management of the Farmer's store at Edgerton in 1913, and since that time has held that position. Mr. Harbour is a successful merchant and has proven himself to be a thoroughly capable manager of a large mercantile establishment, such as the Farmer's store of Edgerton is. Mr. Harbour was united in marriage May 18, 1909, to Miss Marquerite E. Wolfey, a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Penery) Wolfey, both natives of Ohio, and both born in 1842. They are the parents of four children: P. E., a real estate man, Wichita, Kan.; Milly Ann; Llewellyn and Jennie Lytle. The Wolfey family came from Ohio to Kansas in 1871 and settled in Miami county where the father bought a farm and followed farming until he retired and removed to Edgerton. He still owns his farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Harbour have been born three children, as follows: Charles W., Mary E. and Leland F. Mr. and Mrs. Harbour are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has been Sunday school superintendent for four years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Grange.

W. S. Speer, of Olathe, has been a prominent factor in the affairs of Johnson county for forty-seven years. He was born at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, April 11, 1839, and is a son of A. S. and Mary (McKinney) Speer, natives of Scotland. The grandfather was a lieutenant in the War of 1812 and an early settler in Guernsey county, Ohio. A. S. Speer, father of W. S. Speer, took a prominent part in politics and was the first county commissioner elected in Guernsey county, and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. He was one of the pioneer advocates of prohibition. He followed farming and for a number of years kept a hotel in Cambridge, Ohio. He and his wife spent their lives in Ohio and are both now deceased. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: John S., was a major in the United States Signal Corps, in the Civil war, and is now a retired minister at Cambridge, Ohio. W. S., the subject of this sketch; Matthew W., served in the United States Signal Corps during the Civil war, and was with Sheridan in the eastern army; Henry was a lieutenant in Company H. Seventy-eighth regiment, Ohio infantry, and was mortally wounded before Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Newton, died at the age of eight; James F., a farmer, Edgerton; Anna Margaret, married James A. Lorimer, of Johnson county, and Ella, resides at Pasadena, Calif. W. S. Speer was reared in Guernsey county, Ohio, educated in the public schools and when a youth learned the carpenter's trade. November 1, 1861, he enlisted at Cambridge, Ohio, in Company A, Seventy-eighth regiment, Ohio infantry, as a private, and during his term of service was promoted to sergeant. He participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Grand Junction, La Grange, Bolivar, Iuka, Memphis, siege of Vicksburg and Monroeville. At the expiration of his term he reenlisted at Vicksburg, as a veteran volunteer, and after a thirty days' furlough joined the Seventeenth corps at Cairo, Ill., where it remained one day and then under command of Gen. Frank Blair, embarked on boats and passed up the Tennessee river to Clifton. On the morning of the sixteenth day of May, 1864, the long march overland across Tennessee, northern Alabama and into the heart of Georgia was commenced. Tennessee was respected as a loyal State. No foraging was allowed, not even a garden or a hen roost was disturbed. The march was the longest and most severe one that the men had ever made, but they stood it well. They plodded on without a murmur through choking dust and also rain and mud, fording creeks and rivers and resting at night without shelter from the dew and rain, their weary limbs and backs aching under the weight of the knapsacks, arms and other munitions of war. After that he was at the battle of Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta, being wounded twice in the latter engagement. He was struck by a fragment of an exploding shell and received a gunshot wound in his cheek. From Atlanta he was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea and after the surrender of Lee

his regiment marched to Washington and participated in the grand review. They then went to Louisville, Ky., where they were discharged, July 17, 1865. He then returned to Cambridge, Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Kansas and located on a farm in Johnson county where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He resides in Olathe and directs his farm from there. Mr. Speer was united in marriage March 7, 1866, to Anna Wilson, of Cambridge, Ohio, and to this union three children were born, as follows: H. W., a teacher, Knoxville, Tenn.; Myrtle and Mary were both teachers and are now deceased. The wife and mother of these children died July 31, 1872, and on November 13, 1874, Mr. Speer was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Henderson, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to this union: N. C., a graduate of the Kansas City Medical College, and now a practicing physician at Osawatomie, Kan., and William Lewis, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., now practising his profession at Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Speer has taken an active part in local and State politics and has been a life-long Republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 while in the line of March. Mr. Speer says that voting at that time was not a complicated process. He merely dropped his ballot in a coffee pot which was held out for that purpose as the soldier boys went marching by. He has held many offices of trust and responsibility and has always faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of any office or trust imposed in him. He has served as township trustee and as a member of the school board a number of years and served as county commissioner for two terms from 1896 to 1902. In 1902 he was elected to the State legislature but refused to accept the nomination for reelection. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post, No. 68, and is past commander. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church.

Horace Parks, a Civil war veteran who has spent over forty-three years of his life in Johnson county, is a native of Indiana. He was born in St. Joseph county in 1843, and is a son of Isaac K. and Sarah (Huntsman) Parks, the former a native of the Empire State and the latter of Ohio. They were the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Indiana, as follows: Seth, was a soldier in the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; Robert also served in the Civil war and was wounded near Memphis, Tenn., and taken prisoner. He was later exchanged and died at Annapolis, Md., while in service. Norman, now resides at Mishawaka, Ind.; Ebin, spent his life in Indiana and died at Mishawaka; and Horace, the subject of this sketch. Horace Parks received his educational discipline in the public schools of Indiana and before he had reached maturity the great Civil war came on and when he was about eighteen years old he enlisted in Company I, Ninth regiment, Indiana infantry, and served three years. He took part in many of the important and

and hard fought battles of the Civil war, including Greenbriar, Stone River, Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and at the latter battle was wounded in the thigh by a minnie ball, after which he returned to Indianapolis on a veteran's furlough where he remained six months, when he was mustered out of service on account of expiration of his term of service and was honorably discharged. He remained in his native State until 1872 when he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. He bought a farm of 160 acres in Spring Hill township, four miles north of Spring Hill, where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1912, he removed to Olathe, but continues to conduct his farming operations. Mr. Parks was united in marriage at Mishawaka, Ind., in 1868, to Miss Sarah Minor, and six children have been born to this union, as follows: A daughter, died in infancy; Seth, a practicing physician at Bartlesville, Okla.; Wade R., an attorney in Montana; Isaac, an attorney in South Bend, Ind.; a son who died at the age of one year; and Lillian died at the age of one year. Mr. Parks is well known in Johnson county and is one of the substantial citizens of the community, and has many friends.

Arthur P. Williams, cashier of the Spring Hill Banking Company, has held that position with this important financial instituton for the past fifteen years. The Spring Hill Banking Company is one of the prosperous and substantial banking houses of eastern Kansas with a spotless record of over a quarter of a century. It was organized in 1889 with a captial stock of \$20,000, and has a surplus of \$15,000, and is one of the best dividend paying banks in the State. The bank is organized on a common sense safe plan. There are thirteen directors and each director has an equal voice in the administration of the affairs of the bank, regardless of how many shares of stock he owns. However, a stock holder must own a minimum of five shares before he is eligible to become a member of the board of directors. The following are the present officers and directors of the bank: Eli Davis, president; Loren Garofar, vice-president; A. P. Williams, cashier; Steward Simpson, assistant cashier and W. C. Palmer, secretary; and the present board of directors are: Eli Davis, Leon Granford, W. M. Adams, S. R. Hogue, W. H. Rutter, Eugene Davis, W. C. Palmer, W. M. Tibbetts, George S. Sowers, S. C. Ranney, A. P. Williams, P. O. Coons and Lizzie Bunnell. Arthur P. Williams, the cashier, is a native of Wales, and was born in 1848, a son of William A. and Given (Pugh) Williams, also natives of Wales. When A. P. was about nine months old, the family immigrated to America. They landed at New York after a voyage of five weeks, and immediately proceeded to Wisconsin, settling in Green Lake county. The mother died in Pennsylvania a few years after the family located there and the father, who was a slate quarry man, removed to Pennsylvania, taking his wife with him. A. P. Williams received a good common school education and before he was twenty-one years old went

to Iowa and engaged in farming on his own account, remaining there until 1873. He then came to Kansas, locating in Miami county and followed farming there until 1890. He was then elected clerk of the district court of Miami county and served in that office for four years, being reelected at the end of his first term. He served as assistant State treasurer for two years and about that time was elected cashier of the Spring Hill Banking Company. Mr. Williams is typically of the banker's temperament, well posted in the intricate problems of finance, a man of good judgment and with years of experience in dealing with men and handling affairs, is well qualified for the responsible position which he holds. He was united in marriage in 1869 to Miss Mary Jones, also a native of Wales. She came to this country with an aunt and for a time lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there went to Iowa where she married Mr. Williams. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams the following children have been born: Jennie and Anna, the latter being connected with the Spring Hill Banking Company for over fifteen years and, was one of the best posted employes of the institution during her long and useful career there. She was married in April, 1915, to George A. Simpson; and William, resides in Texas, where he is engaged in agriculture and is an extensive cotton planter. Mr. Williams is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Aid and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and Mrs. Williams are members of the Baptist church of Paola. Mr. Williams is one of the solid citizens of Johnson county and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Patrick McAnany, of Mission township, is one of the historic landmarks of Johnson county, within whose borders he has made his residence for fifty-seven years. Mr. McAnany is a native of Ireland, born in 1839, and when nine years of age immigrated to America with his parents. In 1858, he came to Johnson county, then in the Territory of Kansas, and located in Shawnee township. When he first came to this locality he went to live with a Shawnee Indian named David Daugherty, and worked for that Indian a number of years. Mr. McAnany was very familiar with the civilized Shawnees and entertains a very high regard for their intelligence and honesty. He says that his main objection to the Shawnee Indians is to their style of cooking, and that they made the least progress in the culinary art of any of the accomplishments of their white brethren whom they endeavored to imitate. Mr. McAnany relates many instances concerning the habits and customs of the Shawnee Indians and refers in particular to the carnival season, which was always celebrated about the time that their corn had developed to the roasting stage. Mr. McAnany remained with his Shawnee employer for several years, receiving \$16.00 per month, most of which he gave to Mrs. Daugherty, the Indian's wife, for safe keeping. The custom was to pay him the exact amount due each month, the money being tied up neatly in a

small sack, and as above stated, Mr. McAnany in turn deposited most of it with Mrs. Daugherty, and when she died, she had in her possession about \$200.00 of his money which was then paid to him. He then worked for Wilkerson & Knaggs, who kept a general store and sold groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, etc. Mr. McAnany remained in the employ of this firm for two or three years, or until Wilkerson was killed by an Indian in a saloon brawl at Shawnee. At that time there were eight or ten saloons in the little settlement. Later Mr. McAnany bought 160 acres of land and has made farming the chief occupation of his life, in which he has been very successful and accumulated a competence. He was here during the uncertain days of the Border war and enlisted in Company F, First regiment, Kansas infantry. He received a gunshot wound in the right cheek at the battle of Wilson creek and still carries the bullet, as the doctors refused to remove it fearing that the wound would never heal. He also received a hot minnie ball in the left ear. This ball was partly melted when it struck him, presumably being fired from an overheated gun. And on another occasion he was struck on the buckle of his cartridge belt by a minnie ball. He says that on that occasion, the bullet struck with sufficient force to have penetrated his body had it not been deflected by the buckle. He was taken prisoner while in the service but shortly after his capture was exchanged and sent to the hospital at Fort Leavenworth. On one occasion, while he and two other soldiers were on their way between Fort Scott and Kansas City, they stayed all night with a hotel keeper who was a Union man, and who, during the night, learned of a plot of the bushwhackers to kill Mr. McAnany and his comrades. The plan was to hold up the stage on which they were expected to be passengers, but the landlord of the hotel apprised the soldiers of the plot and they made their escape in the night and got a conveyance to take them to Westport during the night, and thus escaped with their lives. Few men in Johnson county have had the variety of pioneer and military experiences that has fallen to the lot of Mr. McAnany. In the early days he frequently went on buffalo hunting trips in the central and western part of the State with the Indians. He could speak the Shawnee language fluently and during his career has frequently been called upon to act as interpreter in matters concerning the Shawnee Indians. Mr. McAnany was married at Kansas City, Mo., in 1869, to Miss Helen Mansfield and he and his wife are now spending their declining years in peace and plenty on their farm which is located three-fourths of a mile north of Shawnee. They have one of the well improved farms of Johnson county. They are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living: Edwin S., born in Kansas City, Mo., living in Kansas City, Kan., of the firm of McAnany & Alden. He is a graduate of St. Benedict's College, of Atchison; Phillip, born in Kansas City, Mo., educated in the schools of Kansas City, Mo., is with the Hearst papers of Boston, Mass.; J. Paul, born in Kansas City, Mo.,

an engineer, lives in western Canada; May, born in Kansas City, Mo., married Carl Dahoney, Cincinnati, Ohio, attended the Mount St. Scholastica's School of Atchison, Kan.; Rose, born in Kansas City, Mo., lives at home; Patrick D., born in Shawnee, attended St. Benedict's School, Atchison, Kan., associated with the firm of McAnany & Alden, of Shawnee, Kan., lives at home; Helen G., born in Shawnee, attended Mount St. Scholastica's School at Atchison, Kan., married W. W. Marshall, lives in Kansas City, Mo.; George S., born in Shawnee, attended St. Benedict's College, and is a salesman for Cook Paint Company, and Robert A., born in Shawnee, attended St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., farming at home.

Joseph H. Chamberlin, well known in Johnson county as a successful farmer and stockman, is a native of New Jersey, born in 1834. He is a son of Hesacurah and Elizabeth (Chamberlin) Chamberlin, natives of New Jersey. In 1841 the Chamberlin family removed from New Jersey to New York State where they spent two years and then went to Ohio. The father rented land in Warren and Butler counties, Ohio, for about ten years when he bought 130 acres in Warren county where he died in 1857. His wife died in 1880. J. H. Chamberlin grew to manhood in Ohio and attended the public schools. His first independent business venture was farming rented land in Ohio, which he began when twenty-one years old. In 1868 he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county and the following year brought his family to Johnson county and located on a farm of eighty acres in Spring Hill township, and engaged in general farming and sheep and hog raising. The peculiar combination of the stock business and grain farming has practically insured him against total loss or an entire failure in any one season. In other words he did not have his eggs all in one basket and for that reason has met with a certain degree of prosperity even during dry seasons, wet seasons or when grasshoppers and other pests of the plains held sway. Mr. Chamberlin was united in marriage in 1863 to Miss Mary Moleson, a daughter of John and Lucy Moleson, and the following children were born to this union: Hesaciah C., born in Ohio, in 1864, now a farmer in Johnson county; George, born in Ohio, in 1865, now a mail carrier, resides near Ocheltree, Kan.; Frank, born in 1869, in Johnson county, a painter in Kansas City; Anna and Emily, both born in Johnson county. Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican and is a member of the Congregational church at Spring Hill. He is one of the substantial citizens of Johnson county and public spirited.

Irwin Williams, cashier of the Farmers State Bank, of Spring Hill, Kan., is a native of Miami county, Kansas. He was born April 10, 1887, and is a son of Thomas and Lucy (Tuggle) Williams. The father is a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kansas when eighteen years of age. He settled in Miami county and engaged in farming and has met with unusual success and is now one of the large land owners of Miami

county and is president of the Farmers State Bank, of which Irwin Williams, the subject of this sketch, is cashier. Irwin Williams is one of a family of five children: Clifford S., Robert H., Irwin, Osa and Hazel, deceased. Osa is assistant cashier and bookkeeper in the Farmers State Bank. Irwin Williams was reared in Miami county and received his education in the common schools and the Paola High School. When twenty years of age he entered the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, as a clerk, and here the broad foundation of his knowledge of banking was laid. In the spring of 1912, he resigned his position with the National Bank of Commerce and came to Spring Hill and promoted the organization of the Farmers State Bank, which opened its doors to the public on the first day of April of that year. The bank has a capital stock of \$20,000, with a surplus of \$7,000, and is one of the substantial financial institutions of Johnson county. Since the bank was opened its deposits have rapidly increased and every feature of its business has shown experienced and capable management. Mr. Williams is a Republican and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He takes an active part in all movements for the upbuilding and betterment of the community and is public spirited and progressive and keeps well abreast of the times. Although comparatively a young man, considering the responsible position which he holds, Mr. Williams is, perhaps, one of the best posted men in the intricate problems of banking and finance in Johnson county. He possesses what might be called that progressive conservatism, characteristic of successful financiers.

Elton L. Miller, one of the progressive farmers of Johnson county, and a prominent factor in Mission township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Woodford county, March 23, 1865, and is a son of Cabel and Minerva (Lillard) Miller. The father was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, December 25, 1824, and died in Mission township, Johnson county, May 3, 1910. The mother was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, in 1844, and died in Mission township, May 5, 1897. They were married at Lawrenceburg, Ky., in 1863, and came to Kansas with their family, arriving at Kansas City, July 4, 1879, and three months later located on a farm in Mission township, two miles east of Merriam, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives. Cabel Miller bought a farm of 200 acres, paying \$37.50 for part of it, and \$75 per acre for the balance. They were the parents of three children, as follows, all of whom were born in Woodford county, Kentucky: Elton, whose name introduces this sketch; Amey, born July 2, 1867, educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Johnson county, resides on the home place in Mission township, and Percy L., born November 22, 1869, was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Johnson county. Elton Miller received the elements of his education from his mother and later attended a private school, conducted by Captain Henry. He then attended public school at Hickory Grove for a time and from there

went to Central High School, Kansas City, Mo. He attended Kansas University at Lawrence for a time and then took a commercial course in Spaulding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Mo. Since that time he and his two brothers have operated the home farm in partnership, and are among the most successful farmers of Johnson county. The Miller Brothers conduct their farming operations along scientific lines, but never abandon well-tried, practical methods for the so-called fads. They were among the first to introduce alfalfa in Johnson county and have about thirty-five acres under that crop. The Miller Brothers have recently taken up chicken raising which has proven very successful with them. Plymouth Rocks are their specialty. The citizens of Mission township have shown their appreciation of the ability and worth of Elton Miller by electing him to various offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected township clerk in 1890 and served two years. He was then elected constable and after having served four years was elected justice of the peace and reelected a number of times, serving in all, ten years. For the past nine years he has been trustee of Mission township, his present term expiring in 1916. Mr. Miller as an office holder has always conducted the public business in the same conscientious and economical manner that he does his own affairs. He believes that public money should be spent as judiciously as private money, and in following out that principle the people of Mission township have value received for every dollar expended by him as a public official.

Remi Caenen, a Johnson county pioneer and extensive land owner, has carried on an extensive business in this county for a number of years. Mr. Caenen is a native of Belgium, born March 27, 1853, and is a son of Leven and Mary Teresa Caenen, natives of Belgium, the former born in 1812 and died in 1891, and the latter born in 1818 and died in 1902. The parents immigrated to America with a family of seven small children in 1856, at which time Remi Caenen, the subject of this sketch, was only three years old. They settled in St. Clair county, Illinois. In 1864 they removed to St. Paul, a town twenty-four miles west of St. Louis, and two years later returned to Illinois, where they remained until 1868, when they came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, one mile west of Lenexa. The Caenen family met with a great many difficulties in their endeavor to establish a home in the new world. It seemed as though one disaster after another followed the little family of immigrants. One of their children, Mary, died during the voyage to America and was buried at sea. After they located in Illinois, the flood of 1858, near East St. Louis, swept away everything they had, and after coming to Kansas, they encountered several bad years and crop failures and endured all kinds of privations and hardships. They just managed to exist and when they were fortunate enough to have a crop, prices were so low and the markets so poor that they were unable to make much progress in the early years, but by persistence and industry, and with the help of the boys, as they grew up, things began to

turn for the better, and the father was considered a well-to-do man at the time of his death. The parents removed to Lenexa during the latter years of their lives and spent their declining years in peace and plenty. They were the parents of the following children: Sophia; De Clercq, Lenexa; Henry, Lenexa; Remi, the subject of this sketch; Frank, Lenexa; Mrs. Frank Schlagel, Lenexa; and Mrs. Mary Boehm, who died in 1905. Remi Caenen obtained most of his education in the public schools of Illinois, and when he was about twenty-six years old, he and two brothers operated the home farm, which consisted of 240 acres for five years, when they divided up the stock and implements. This was in 1880 and he then bought 100 acres of land, where his home is now located in Shawnee township. This land cost him \$23 per acre and it is now worth \$400 per acre. Mr. Caenen has dealt considerably in real estate and has platted and sold a great many lots. He platted eighty acres in Bartcliff addition and sold it off in small tracts recently. He owned over 190 lots in Monrovia and has sold ninety lots of that tract. He owns a half section in Olathe township, which his son, R. F., manages. Mr. Caenen has one of the finest residences in the county. It is built of stone quarried on his own place, and the house, which was erected in 1907, cost over \$10,000. The place has all modern conveniences, including lighting plant, water system, etc. Mr. Caenen was married April 5, 1880, to Miss Mary A. VanHercke. She was born at Harlem, Mo., in 1861, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy VanHercke, natives of Belgium, who immigrated to America in 1851, settling in Missouri, where they remained until 1866, when they came to Johnson county, Kansas, and followed farming and are both now deceased. Mr. Caenen's wife died July 18, 1901, leaving the following children: Emma Renner, Colby, Kan., has five children; John, farmer on Indian Creek, Oxford township, has five children; Mary Boehm, Paola, Kan., has two children; Josie Hurley, Paola, Kan., has one child; Remi F., operating his father's farm near Olathe; Matty Schumaker, Kansas City, Mo.; Rose, Delia and Achille, at home. Mr. Caenen is a progressive business man and is counted among Johnson county's most successful men of affairs.

J. R. Foster, of Merriam, is a native of St. Joe county, Indiana, born in 1839. He is a son of Andrew and Cynthia (Reynolds) Foster, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. They were the parents of three children as follows: Mary Ellen, deceased; Ann Eliza, now the wife of William A. Welch, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and J. R., the subject of this sketch. J. R. Foster received his education in the public schools and the Hillsdale Academy, Hillsdale, Mich. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in the class of 1866. (He was a class-mate of Hon. J. B. Foraker, former United States Senator from Ohio, and Don M. Dickerson, former United States postmaster general.) Mr. Foster came to Kansas in 1880 and since that time has been identified with

Johnson county. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Milburn at Mishawaka, Ind., and they have two children, Charles M., born in South Bend, Ind., is unmarried and resides with his parents, and Florence, married Kenneth Hudson and resides at Ardmore, Okla. Mr. and Mrs. Foster own one of the finest farms of Johnson county, located in Mission township, which was formerly the George Milburn property. It originally consisted of 800 acres and was purchased from the estate of Henry Coppeck by Mr. Milburn and was formerly owned by Graham Rogers, a Shawnee Indian. Mr. Foster bought 320 acres of this land and Mrs. Foster inherited the balance from her father's estate. They have sold some of the land to the Strang Land Company and still own 480 acres. Mr. Foster's is one of the ideal country homes of Johnson county, his residence being practically new, and modern in every particular. He is one of the substantial men of Shawnee township. In 1888 Mr. Foster was elected a member of the Kansas legislature from Johnson county, and served with credit to himself and his constituents in that body.

E. L. Smith, manager of the Olathe Gas Company, is a representative of that type of men who are doing things in the industrial world of today. Mr. Smith is a native of Illinois, born near Litchfield, July 18, 1866, and is a son of Allen G. and Martha (Kinder) Smith, the former a native of the Old Dominion and the latter of Illinois, born of pioneer Illinois parents, who settled in that State when it was one broad expanse of unbroken prairie. The mother remembered, distinctly, when game was abundant in Illinois and saw deer by the hundreds, roaming over the plains. Allen G. Smith removed from his Virginia home to Kentucky with his parents when a mere boy, and while yet in his teens hired out to drive cattle from Kentucky to Indiana and made a similar trip from the latter State to Alton Landing, Ill., about 1830, and made his home in Illinois after that. He located in Macoupin county, near Litchfield. He broke the prairie where the city of Litchfield now stands, and for a time in the early days was engaged in freighting, before there was scarcely more than trails across the plains. In 1880 he removed to Cass county, Missouri, where he died two years later, aged sixty-seven years. He was a strong anti-slavery advocate and a man of positive convictions. He was a Republican and member of the Baptist church and a very religious man. His wife died in 1892, aged sixty-two years. They were the parents of five children, namely: H. T., Harrisonville, Mo.; Martha M., married William T. Wilson; S. P., died at the age of forty-three, in 1903; E. L., the subject of this sketch, and Allie, married M. L. Dolar, Paola, Kan. E. L. Smith attended the public schools in Illinois until the age of fourteen, when he came to Cass county, Missouri, with his parents. He was engaged in farming in that section for eight years, and in 1888 came to Kansas as an employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at Osawatomie, Kan., and remained with that company until 1897 when he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Oil, Gas and Min-

ing Company, at Osawatomie. He was in the operating department of that company in connection with their Miami county development until 1898 when they came to Johnson county and drilled the first well in Johnson county, which was at Old City Park, Spring Hill, where they struck a good flow of gas at a depth of 610 feet. That was the beginning of the gas development of Johnson county. Mr. Smith began at the bottom in the oil business and has had experience in drilling, pipe line construction and everything in connection with the business. He remained with that company until 1904, when he engaged in drilling as an independent contractor and followed that vocation in Miami county until 1910, when he came to Olathe as manager of the Olathe Gas Company and still holds that position. Mr. Smith was married July 3, 1888, to Miss Mattie Naylor, a native of Jefferson City, Mo., but resided in Cass county at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Benjamin Robert and Margaret Elizabeth (Hall) Naylor, both now deceased, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born two children: Benjamin Earl, operating a drilling rig for his father in Johnson county, and Euphemia, died at the age of three years, October 30, 1897. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 19, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 11, Paola, The Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 400, Olathe; Ancient Order of United Workmen, Homestead No. 1000, and the Yoeman, Paola, Kan. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Smith is also a member of the Christian church and the Order of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs.

Charles Delahunt, Sr., of Olathe, is one of the real pioneers of Johnson county. Mr. Delahunt was born in Ireland, February 9, 1831, and is a son of Matthew and Margaret (Byrne) Delahunt. The Delahunt family immigrated to America in 1849, located in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and the parents spent their lives in that section of Illinois and both died in Galena. When they came to this country they made the voyage across the Atlantic in an old-time sailing vessel, which required six weeks to make the trip. They landed in New York and came to Chicago by the Hudson river, Erie canal and Great Lakes. Chicago at that time was a mere village, and Mr. Delahunt says he distinctly remembers that there was not a yard of pavement in the town, that the main street was covered with planks and as they drove over them the mud frequently squirted up through the cracks between the planks. Mr. Delahunt was eighteen years old when he came to this country with his parents. He remained in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, until 1856, when he came to Leavenworth, Kan., and that year settled on a claim in Lexington township, Johnson county, and later engaged in farming there, and his efforts proved very successful. He added to his original place until he accumulated 470 acres in Lexington and Olathe townships, which he still owns and which is operated by his son, Charles, Jr. Mr. Delahunt removed to Olathe in 1896 where he has since resided, with

the exception of four years which he spent on his farm. He was one of the first settlers of Lexington township. The settlement at Olathe was only a few weeks old when he came. He was here during all the stirring days of the border war and succeeded in remaining as nearly neutral as possible. However, he served in the Kansas militia during the Civil war. Mr. Delahunt was married September 27, 1859, to Miss Martha Rector, in Lexington township. She was a daughter of John and Eliza (Oliver) Rector, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Delahunt was born near Warrington, Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1841, and when she was eleven years old her family removed to Platte City, Platte county, Missouri, and in 1858 came to Lexington township, Johnson county, where they remained a year or two, when they went to Texas, locating near Dennison, where they both spent their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Delahunt have been born eight children, three of whom are living, as follows: Anna, married C. D. Campbell, Garden City, Kan.; Charles, Jr., a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume, and A. L. resides in Lexington township. Mr. Delahunt is a member of the Masonic lodge and is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

E. G. Carroll, sheriff of Johnson county, is perhaps the youngest man holding a similar position in the State. Sheriff Carroll is a native of the Sunflower State, born at Atchison, August 11, 1879, and is a son of George and Nellie (Cline) Carroll, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Iowa. The parents were married in Iowa and shortly afterwards came to Kansas, locating in Atchison, where they remained about a year and a half, when they removed to Olathe. This was about 1880. George and Nellie (Cline) Carroll are the parents of five children, as follows: Gardner, married Nellie Gilbert and resides in Des Moines, Iowa; Bert, married Ella Crowder and resides at Boulder, Colo.; Charles, lives in Des Moines, Iowa; Catherine, resides with her parents in Des Moines, Iowa, and E. G., the subject of this sketch. E. G. Carroll was reared in Olathe and received his education in the public schools of that place. When fifteen years of age he began work at the painter's trade with Henry Mitchell and later worked with his father, who was engaged in contracting, and while associated with his father as a contractor Sheriff Carroll worked in Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City, Mo., and various other places. In 1908 he entered the employ of the Strang Line and for two and a half years was in the service of that company. He then was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Lon Cave, in January, 1910. After serving four years in that capacity, he received the Democratic nomination for sheriff and at the following election carried every precinct in the county, except Merriam, and was elected by a very satisfactory majority. There were two other candidates in the field and Mr. Carroll received more votes than both the other candidates combined. He bears the distinction of being the first deputy sheriff in

Johnson county elected to the office of sheriff while serving in that capacity. Mr. Carroll was married in 1908 at Earlham, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Fritsen. Mr. Carroll is one of the popular and efficient public officers of Johnson county.

Thomas Riley, manager of the Strang Line, Overland Park, is a native of Missouri. He was born November 30, 1869, and is a son of Thomas M. and Margaret (Narey) Riley. The father was a native of Ireland and after coming to America followed river navigation in an early day on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. He died in the early seventies and his wife, now aged seventy-nine, resides at Marietta, Ohio. To Thomas M. and Margaret (Narey) Riley were born three children: Thomas, the subject of this sketch; William F., a passenger conductor on the old Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland railroad, having held that position for twenty-six years, and John H., who has been a locomotive engineer on that railroad for eighteen years, and is now running a passenger train. Thomas Riley has been engaged in railroad work all his life, and positions of responsibility in that line of work are nothing new to him. In 1884, when he was only sixteen years old, he began with a construction gang on the Marietta & Mineral railroad, and four years later he became foreman of construction work. From the Marietta & Mineral railroad he accepted a position with the Ohio River road, from Wheeling to Huntington, W. Va., and had charge of track laying and ballasting there for two years. He was then foreman on bridge and construction work for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on the Columbus & Midland for two years. He then went with the A. S. Kerr Construction Company, of Middleport, Ohio, for three years, as superintendent of bridge and trestle construction. During that time he constructed the bridges and trestles on the Ohio Central, and did work on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, and also superintended the construction of a dock at Conneaut, Ohio. He then entered the train service on the M. C. & C. railroad, and after being promoted to locomotive engineer, worked in that capacity about one year, when he accepted a position as conductor on the same road. A year later he was appointed general roadmaster and superintendent of bridges on that road, and after one year's service in that capacity resigned and engaged in the oil business at Marietta, Ohio. He was thus engaged about two years, when in 1900 he entered the employ of W. B. Strang as general superintendent of construction. At that time Mr. Strang was building the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line, a double track road. Four years later Mr. Riley went with the Quigley Construction Company, who were operating in Arkansas and Louisiana. After completing their work in those states Mr. Riley went to Canada and had charge of a mining proposition for Mr. Strang when he came to Johnson county, and took charge of the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Interurban railroad, known as the Strang Line, which Mr. Strang was building. This road was completed in 1907 and operated between Kansas City, Mo.,

and Olathe, Kan. It was completed as far as Lenexa in 1906, and began to operate that year between Kansas City, Mo., and Lenexa. At first it was operated by a gasoline motor, but soon was equipped with electricity and today is one of the best electric lines in the country. Mr. Riley is one of the practical railroad men of the country who has become accustomed to doing big things without even knowing it.

Scott Rudy, a prominent farmer and stock man of Johnson county, resides on the old Rudy homestead in Spring Hill township. He and his sister, Nannie, and brother, Taylor, are unmarried and reside together on the old home place. Scott Rudy was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1849. His parents were Andrew and Elvira (Ross) Rudy, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. Both the Ross and the Rudy families were pioneers of Ohio and were neighbors in Holmes county, and therefore Andrew Rudy and Elvira Ross knew each other in early childhood. They were married in Ohio in the early forties, and began life on a farm near Millersburg, that State, where they remained until 1860, when they came to Kansas, locating at Spring Hill. They had eight children. They made the trip west, from Wheeling, Va., on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, and from there to Kansas City up the Missouri river and drove by wagon from Kansas City to Spring Hill. In the spring of 1860, Andrew Rudy bought 160 acres of land from Benjamin Pancoast. This property has remained in the Rudy family since, and they have added to it from time to time, until they now own 480 acres. Andrew Rudy and his wife were real pioneers of Kansas. They endured all the early-day hardships on the plains, and it is to the courage, foresight and endurance of such people that Kansas owes its greatness. When the Rudy family came to Johnson county they were poor and had a large family, but they had strong hearts and faith in the future possibilities of the new country, and they went to work with a will, and won. The border war was raging when they located here in the heart of that conflict and the following year the Civil war came on, and the father had his young family to protect and at the same time had to help defend his country and served in the Kansas militia, participating in various engagements along the border. Mr. Rudy was a public-spirited and progressive man, and took a keen interest in all local matters tending to the development and welfare of the community. He was one of the organizers and a stockholder in the Grange store at Olathe, and also the one at Spring Hill. He was also one of the organizers and a stockholder of the Patrons Bank of Olathe. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the early days he was a Whig, but in 1856 when the Republican party was organized he became a Republican and that was his political creed the remainder of his life. He took an active interest in politics and was one of the reliables of his party in his home town and county. He died in 1903



MRS. ELVIRA RUDY



ANDREW RUDY

and his wife departed this life in 1912. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Priscilla, married R. H. Craine; Taylor, resides on the old homestead; Scott, the subject of this sketch; James G.; Wayne; Isaac; Nannie resides on the old homestead and Katie, married B. L. Hibbard, and lives at Colorado Springs, Colo. In politics Scott and Taylor Rudy and their sister, Nannie, are staunch Republicans, and are numbered among the leading people of Johnson county. When the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge, of Spring Hill, Kan., was organized, Priscilla Rudy made the wardrobe and regalias for the members, making no charge for their work. As a mark of appreciation for her kindness the lodge was named "Priscilla."

Frank D. Hedrick, registrar of deeds of Johnson county, was born in Olathe, August 26, 1888. He is a son of Thomas D. and Jennie (Keeler) Hedrick. The father was born in Macon City, Mo. He was a son of Daniel M. Hedrick, who came from Corning, Iowa, to Johnson county, Kansas, in 1885, and now resides in Olathe and is still hale and hearty at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was a strong anti-slavery man before the Civil war and he left Virginia and went to Iowa because he differed in political sentiment with the slaveholders of his native State. He served in an Iowa regiment in the Civil war and had four brothers who served in the same company, one of whom was killed in the service. Daniel M. Hedrick was the son of Joseph Hedrick, who settled in Johnson county, Kansas, in 1867. He spent his later years near De Soto, where he died at the age of eighty years. Thomas D. Hedrick, the father of Frank D. Hedrick, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared to manhood in Iowa. He was an expert penman and in 1885 came to Johnson county to accept a position as recording clerk in the recorder's office under J. A. Stephenson. At that time Johnson county was rapidly developing and he also engaged in the title and abstract business, and was the pioneer in that field in Johnson county. After coming to this county he continually held the office of deputy registrar until he was elected registrar in 1902. He was a prominent Republican and active in the local organization of his party. He died April 8, 1911. His wife, Jennie Keeler, was born in Olathe, a daughter of Col. J. A. Keeler, an early settler of Johnson county, and prominent in the affairs of this section of the State for a number of years. He came to Olathe during the Civil war in the capacity of quartermaster, and at the close of the war located here permanently, where he resided for many years. He was justice of the peace several terms, and now resides at Garden City, Kan., where he is interested in a large ranch with his two sons, Lewis and B. Mrs. Hedrick, Frank D.'s mother, now resides in Olathe, and is deputy county registrar. Frank D. Hedrick is one of a family of six children, Fred M., Cherryvale, Kan.; Margaret, married E. U. Pelham, a contractor, Olathe, Kan.; Frank D., the subject of this sketch; Joseph J.; Mary J.; Alice Ruth, student in the Olathe public schools. Frank D. Hedrick was reared in Olathe and graduated from the Olathe

High School in the class of 1907. He then engaged in the abstract business, being associated with his father, whom he succeeded at the latter's death, and later became associated in that business with Frank Norman, of Norman & Robinson, abstractors of Kansas City, and they have the only complete set of abstract books in Johnson county. Mr. Hedrick served two terms as deputy county registrar and in 1912 was elected to the office of county registrar and in 1914 was reelected to that office. He was reelected by a majority of 1,710, which is the largest majority ever given a candidate in Johnson county. Mr. Hedrick was united in marriage April 1, 1912, to Miss Edda Irene, daughter of H. U. Stewart, of Olathe, Kan. They have one child, Frank D., Jr. Notwithstanding that Mr. Hedrick's life is a busy one in both his official and business capacities, he has found time to devote to the study of law, and is now a member of the class of 1916 Kansas City School of Law. He is a Republican, a member of the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

I. H. Hershey, of Olathe, in partnership with T. H. Garbo, constitutes the Olathe Packing Company. The products of this company, and especially the famous Olathe sausage, is well known throughout several states in the middle West and Southwest, and patrons of the Harvey House, from Chicago to the Pacific coast are familiar with the superior qualities of the Olathe sausage, which is considered by epicures to be the finest on the market. The Olathe Packing Company is an extensive manufacturer of high-grade hams and bacon, and has the only exclusive retail meat market in Olathe. In order to give an idea of the scope and extent of this Olathe industry, it might be mentioned that it is the exclusive business of one Government inspector to inspect the output of this institution. The Olathe Packing Company has about a dozen employees on its pay roll, and is one of the important industries of Olathe. This business was founded by F. V. Ostrander, and later Jesse Nichols became a partner, and it was conducted for eight years by Mr. Ostrander and Jesse Nichols. In 1901 Mr. Hershey became a member of the firm, and the firm became known as Ostrander, Nichols & Hershey. Mr. Hershey, being a practical meat man, assumed the general management of the business. Later Mr. Ostrander sold his interest to Mr. Hershey and the firm was Nichols & Hershey for two years when Mr. Nichols sold his interest to S. T. McCoy and Hershey & McCoy conducted the business two years when Mr. McCoy sold out to Mr. Garbo and the business is now owned by Hershey & Garbo and does business under the firm name and style of the Olathe Packing Company, with Mr. Hershey as manager. Their plant is equipped with all modern methods of handling and storing meats and they have continued improving until it is a model of neatness and convenience. I. H. Hersey was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1865, and is a son of Jacob R. and Fannie (Huber) Hershey, both natives of Pennsylvania, who trace their ancestry back to 270 years' residence in Pennsylvania. The parents of Mr.

Hershey reside at Lititz, Pa. The father was a successful farmer and is now living retired. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Sabilla, married Frank Martzall, and is now a widow, residing at Lititz, Pa.; Jacob H., a contractor, Lititz, Pa.; I. H., the subject of this sketch; Susan, now deceased, was the wife of Nathan Killer; Henry, a farmer, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Amos, a farmer and dealer in leaf tobacco, Lancaster, Pa. I. H. Hershey was educated in the public schools of Lancaster county and Huntington Normal College, at Huntington, Pa. In 1887 he came west and located at Olathe, Kan. He had learned the meat business when a boy and upon reaching Olathe opened a meat market in partnership with John Martin, under the firm name of Martin & Hershey. This arrangement continued for two years when Mr. Hershey sold his interest and entered the employ of Adair, Cosgrove & Company, who conducted a meat market and grocery store. He worked for them a short time when he engaged in farming, which he followed about a year and then worked for Mr. Adair about a year when he took charge of the meat department of the Grange store, where he remained until he went with the Olathe Packing Company. Mr. Hershey was married April 13, 1893, to Miss Dora Huston, a native of Benton county, Missouri. She is a daughter of T. C. Huston, who now resides in Johnson county, twelve miles north of Olathe. To Mr. and Mrs. Hershey have been born four children: Howard, married Eleanor Welsh, of York, Neb., is in the employ of the Olathe Packing Company; Gladys; Lloyd and Mary. Mr. Hershey is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Grand Council. He is a Republican and is a member of the Olathe school board, having served in that capacity for the past twelve years.

William H. H. Chamberlin, a Civil war veteran, and successful farmer and stock raiser of Spring Hill, has been a resident of Johnson county for over forty-six years. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, December 23, 1840, and is a son of Hesacurah and Elizabeth Chamberlin. The Chamberlin family went from Chautauqua county, New York, to Warren county, Ohio, in 1841. Here the father followed farming until his death, and the mother also passed away in Warren county, Ohio. William H. H. Chamberlin was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Ohio and received a common school education. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company B, One hundred and forty-sixth regiment, Ohio infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac until the fall of 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Warren county, Ohio. He followed farming there until 1869, when he decided to go west, where greater opportunities were offered to an industrious young man. Accordingly he came to Kansas, and located near Spring Hill in Johnson county. His capital was limited and he bought forty acres of land for twelve hundred dollars, partly cash, and started in farming with three or four head of cattle. While Mr. Chamberlin has met with some slight reverses incident to agricul-

ture as a business, he has been, as a whole, unusually successful, and is one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Johnson county today. He owns 240 acres of land in Spring Hill township and 160 acres in Sheridan county, Kansas, and has various other interests in addition to his real estate holdings. He is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Spring Hill, and a stockholder in the Kansas Life Insurance Company, and the Mijo Telephone Company. He has been very successful as a stock raiser and has been a very extensive cattle feeder, in which he has perhaps met with more success than in any other single field of endeavor. Mr. Chamberlin was married in February, 1870, to Miss Frances Wheeler, a native of Ohio, and daughter of David Wheeler. To Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have been born three children, two of them are living, as follows: Wheeler, resides at Roosevelt, Okla., and Alta married Thomas Davis, Ralph died at fourteen years of age. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is independent in politics. He is public spirited and always ready and willing to support any worthy enterprise for the improvement of his town or county.

W. A. Nance, postor of the First Christian Church of Olathe, belongs to that type of men who do things. He is a force in the ministry, who makes himself felt and if you have never heard of W. A. Nance, you do not live in Olathe. He is a self-made man and has won his way and reached his present position by his own unaided efforts. Born in a log house in Webster county, Kentucky, he conceived the idea in early boyhood that he wanted to be a minister. He was the youngest of seven children and his parents were poor. All of the other children remained at home until they were of age, and when they reached their majority each received a horse, saddle and bridle from their father and started out in the world to battle with life alone. That was the custom in some districts of Kentucky then and perhaps is now. W. A. did not wait until he was of age, but began to struggle with the great problems of life long before that time. When eighteen years of age he bought his time from his father, and began to prepare himself for his life work. He attended the district school and took a correspondence course, and from the time he was eighteen until he was twenty-four he was a student in the Johnson Bible College, of Kimberland Heights, Tenn. He was a close student and worked hard, and in 1907 matriculated in the College of the Bible at Lexington, Ky., and after completing the course there entered the South Kentucky College at Hopkinsville, Ky., where he was graduated in the class of 1911, and ordained at Hopkinsville, the same year. His first charge consisted of two country churches, one at Sinking Fork and the other at Old Liberty, Christian county, Kentucky. He preached there for three years and on December 1, 1913, came to Olathe and took charge of the First Christian Church there. Mr. Nance was born October 1, 1881, and is a son of Isom and Linna (Jones) Nance. They were both natives of North Carolina and

settled in Kentucky after the close of the war. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army and served with the troops of his native State, North Carolina. After removing to Kentucky he followed farming. He died in July, 1908, and his wife passed away November 21, 1907. W. A. Nance was united in marriage March 14, 1901, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Gen. Thomas W. Trice, of Webster county, Kentucky. General Trice now resides with his eldest son at Dixon, Ky. To Mr. and Mrs. Nance have been born two children: Isom and Stella. Mr. Nance enters into his work with the spirit that gets results; it is of the modern day kind of preaching. His sermons smack of the harvest field, the shop and the factory. He believes that the man in overalls has a soul to save as well as the silk stocking variety of Christians. Mr. Nance is an organizer, and has promoted several live organizations within his congregation since coming to Olathe that have given the work new life there. He organized the "Timothy Club," which has a membership of about 100. He has the largest young men's Bible class in the State of Kansas, and he has a normal or teachers' training class composed of thirty-seven young men and women. All the organizations of his church get the Nance spirit and do something. His work never ceases; he works in the church, in the home and on the street. Mr. Nance is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

George H. Howell, of the firm of Howell & Wilson, general blacksmiths, Overland Park, has been in business here since the town was started. He opened his shop here in March, 1908, where he is still located. The firm of Howell & Wilson have a large trade which extends for a radius of several miles around Overland Park. They are expert horseshoers and have many customers who come for miles for this class of work. Mr. Howell was born in Laporte county, Indiana, October 4, 1861. He is a son of F. M. and Mary Susan (Worden) Howell. The father was a native of Kentucky, born near Irvin, Estill county. George H. Howell is one of a family of six children, the others being as follows: Eliza Jane, born December 8, 1865, married William A. Webber, a conductor on the Grand Trunk railway, resides at Battle Creek, Mich.; Emma Genevia, born January 3, 1867, married Anson Klies, who has been an employe of the Monon railroad for thirty-five years, resides at Westville, Ind.; Mary Iola, born June 18, 1871, married William Mann, farmer, Walters, Okla.; Elma J., born July 4, 1875, married Frank Hanscome, farmer, Howell county, Missouri, and Samuel Foster, born August 19, 1877, married Beulah Doty, Blurcoe, Iowa.

George H. Howell attended the public schools in his native State and learned the blacksmith's trade, serving his apprenticeship at Westville, Ind. In 1884 he went to Independence, Mo., where he worked at his trade until 1907 when he came to Overland Park and engaged in business as above mentioned. Mr. Howell was united in marriage June

5, 1900, at Westport, Mo., to Mrs. Ida May Barnes. Mrs. Howell was a widow and the mother of three children, as follows: Ralph Wackerhazen, resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Mary, the wife of Phil E. Davis, resides in Kansas City, Mo., and Gladys, married John Klinglan, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Howell is one of the prosperous business men of Overland Park and lives in one of the neat residences of the town which he built since going there. He is one of the best workmen in his line to be found in the country and one of Johnson county's substantial citizens.

W. T. Linn, of Overland Park, Kan., is the chief engineer for the Strang railway line. Mr. Linn is a native of Johnson county. He was born at Lenexa, April 9, 1883, and is a son of F. B. and Rosa (Earnshaw) Linn, the father a native of Platteville, Ill., born in 1861, and the mother was born at Lenexa, Johnson county, and they now reside in Kansas City, Mo. They were the parents of three children, as follows: W. T., whose name introduces this sketch; Anna, born at Lenexa, April 21, 1886, now the wife of F. L. Guy, Oak Grove, Mo., and Julia, born at Lenexa, in 1895, now resides with her parents in Kansas City, Mo. W. T. Linn was educated in the public schools of Lenexa and the Olathe High School. From high school he became manager of the Interstate Telephone Company of Lenexa, and held that responsible position for three years. In 1906, he entered the employ of the Strang line as conductor and four months later became a motorman, remaining in that capacity for three years. He then became assistant engineer under Walter Kaegi, who was chief engineer. In 1912, Mr. Linn became chief engineer and has successfully directed the intricate machinery of that mammoth plant to the present time. The neat appearance of the plant and the never-failing motor power of the Strang line bear ample testimony of the efficiency of the master hand and ingenious brain that directs this monster machine. Thirty minutes is the longest period that this power plant has been shut down since Mr. Linn has been connected with it. The power is furnished by gas engines and the two engines consume about 60,000 feet of gas per day. Mr. Linn has two assistants, one for night service and one for the day. Mr. Linn was united in marriage September 12, 1906, to Miss Sophia Scherman, of Lenexa, and two children have been born to this union: Mildred, born July 29, 1908, and Marjorie, born January 21, 1912. Mr. Linn is one of the progressive citizens of Overland Park, and both he and his wife are well known in the community and have many friends.

John Nall, a Kansas pioneer and prominent Johnson county farmer, is a native of North Carolina. He was born in Chatham county, in 1832, and is a son of John and Dorcas Nall, both natives of Chatham county, North Carolina, who came from that State to Tennessee and then to Missouri at an early date. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Wesley, Thomas Carter, Orville Eastland, Sarah, Mary, Atlas, Lemuel, Willis, Elizabeth and John. John Nall, whose name introduces

this sketch, was educated in private schools and in the public schools of Tennessee and Missouri. In 1856, he came to Kansas from Missouri and settled in Bourbon county, near Mapleton. He remained there about two years and went to Bates county, Missouri, but returned to Kansas, March 18, 1859, this time locating in Mission township, Johnson county, then Shawnee township. With his brother, Thomas, he bought a claim of 160 acres of school land. He then bought a claim of eighty acres from a Shawnee Indian named Wash White, paying him \$12 per acre, and also purchased forty acres from a Shawnee woman named Sarah Prophet for \$1.25 per acre. This land is now worth \$200 per acre. His last purchase was forty acres from Milton McGee, of Kansas City, Mo. This last forty acres joins the school land which he first purchased. There were a great many Shawnee Indians here when Mr. Nall came and Graham Rodgers was the chief of the tribe. He lived where John R. Foster now resides, about three-fourths of a mile from Milburn station. Mr. Nall resided on his place through the days of the border warfare and the Civil war, except while he was in the service for a short time. He served in Company D, Thirteenth regiment, Kansas militia and was in camp with his company at Little Santa Fe, Olathe Mission and Shawneetown. Mr. Nall's home is on an eminence overlooking the battlefield of Westport, which is about two and one-half miles distant. He was home on the day of the battle, and saw the charges and countercharges and not only could hear the firing but could hear the yells of the soldiers as the conflict was waged. Mr. Nall was married in 1857 in Bates county, Missouri, to Miss Nancy J. Sells, who died in 1870. To this union were born nine children, two of whom are living, as follows. Tabitha Josephine, married Philip C. Nall and is now a widow, residing in Shawneetown, and Benjamin Franklin, who resides in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Nall was married the second time in 1872 to Miss Susan Emma Mooney, at Mission, Kan. She died August 19, 1915, and is buried in the Nall cemetery. Six children were born to this marriage, four of whom are living, as follows: Robert E. Lee is married and resides at Oakland, Calif.; Maggie Cornelia resides at home; Susan Asenith married W. J. McClellan and lives on the home place, and Thomas Raymond resides at home. Mr. Nall is well known in Johnson county and is one of the substantial citizens of Mission township. Thomas Nall, who came to Johnson county with his brother in 1859, died December 31, 1903, and is buried in the Nall cemetery. Orville Nall, another brother, lives with his younger sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles, in Rosedale, Kan.

L. L. Uhls, M. D., Overland Park, Kan. There is no doubt but that the institution conducted by Dr. Uhls, near Overland Park, is of more importance to the happiness and well being of the human family than any other industry or institution in Johnson county. Dr. Uhls is a skilled physician and a specialist in nervous diseases and has been in a position in connection with his professional work to gain as much ex-

perience along that line as any other physician in the State of Kansas. After having served fourteen years as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Osawotamie, Dr. Uhls resigned to take up the special line of work in which he is now engaged. August 1, 1913, he came to Overland Park, purchased ten acres of land, especially selecting the locality most suitable for his purposes and began to arrange for the construction of his hospital, preferring a suburban place to one in the crowded city. This place fronts on Seventy-fourth Street, Kansas City, and the Rock road passes by the west side and the buildings are about two blocks from the Strang line at the Seventy-fourth Street station. He opened his hospital as soon as he had the first building completed, and since that time has been adding additional buildings and improving and beautifying the grounds, and in the construction of additional buildings he has scarcely been able to keep pace with the demand for more room to accommodate the ever increasing patronage of the place. Treatment at the hospital and sanitarium includes board for the patients, and every convenience for comfort and entertainment, is provided. Fine rest places on the spacious lawns and even automobiles are provided to give the patients frequent trips for recreation. The main building which was first constructed is 32x60 feet, two and one-half stories, and the men's cottage is a 40x64 foot structure, and Dr. Uhls' private residence is a one and a half-story, cozy bungalow. All of the buildings are thoroughly modern in every particular with steam heat and modern lighting system and numerous bath facilities are provided. Dr. Uhls has his own "egg plant" where he "raises fried chickens" and also has plenty of home-grown, fresh eggs for the table. So, taking this hospital altogether, it's an ideal arrangement for a place of rest and recuperation for tired nerves, under the capable care and direction of Dr. Uhls. Notwithstanding that everything seems to be ideal and about as near perfection as possible, Dr. Uhls keeps right on improving and has many plans to improve, enlarge and beautify the place, which he is putting into effect as rapidly as possible. Dr. Uhls is a native of Illinois. He was born at Chester, March 25, 1857. His father, Alonzo Uhls, was a native of Tennessee and came to Illinois with his parents who settled at Chester at an early day. He married Miss Elizabeth Eyman, a native of Bellville, Ill. They were married at Chester in 1851, and were the parents of the following children: C. F., born in 1853, is an engineer, married Miss Callie Brown and resides at Spokane, Wash.; Melissa, born in 1855, married J. E. Stewart, who is department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Washington and Alaska and his wife holds a similar position in the Women's Relief Corps and they reside in Spokane, Wash.; Dr. C. C., born in 1861, married Miss Inez Nixon and they are residents of White City, Kan. Dr. H. A., born in 1864, married a Miss Ratliff, of Parsons, Kan., and they reside in Chicago, Ill.; E. E., born in 1867, resides in St.

Louis, Mo., and Dr. L. L., the subject of this sketch. Dr. Uhls was reared in southern Illinois and received his literary education at Sparta, Randolph county. He then took up the study of medicine, taking a course in one of the great medical institutions of the country, Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice at White City, Morris county, Kansas, remaining there seven years. He then went to Geuda Springs, Sumner county, and remained there four years. In 1895 he became assistant physician at the Osawotamie State Hospital for the insane, remaining in that capacity until 1897 when he located at Paola, Kan., and again engaged in private practice. Two years later, or in 1899, he was appointed superintendent of the State Hospital at Osawotamie and in 1913, resigned that position and came to Overland Park and founded the hospital and sanitarium as above set forth. Dr. Uhls was married September 13, 1883, to Miss Anna E. Bean, of Chester, Ill. To Dr. and Mrs. Uhls have been born two children: Elizabeth, is gifted with musical ability of high order, and after graduating from Washburn College, Topeka, she continued her musical studies in Europe, taking a complete course of instruction at Berlin. She is now the wife of James D. Lindsay, Kansas City, Mo., and Kenneth, born Janaury 21, 1893, was graduated from the Osawotamie High School and now a senior in Kansas University. Dr. Uhls in addition to his busy career is professor of pyschiatry of the medical department of Kansas University and delivers a course of lectures each year at Rosedale. Dr. Uhls is one of the foremost physicians of Kansas and in his particular line of work is the equal of any in the State. He prominently affiliates with the different medical fraternities and is a member of the American Medical Association, and was formerly a member of its house of delegates, is ex-president of the Kansas State Medical Society and is a member of the Medico-Psychological Association of America. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of Kansas City, Mo. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and he has served as a representative in the National Council, or General Assembly, of the Presbyterian churches of the United States.

J. H. Cosgrove, postmaster of Olathe, is a native of Johnson county, born near Olathe, March 27, 1858. He is a son of Peter and Catherine (Kelley) Cosgrove, natives of Ireland, who were among the first settlers of Johnson county, locating here in 1857 on a claim two miles northeast of Olathe. The father died in 1866 and the mother passed away in 1912. J. H. Cosgrove received his education in the early-day schools of Johnson county and remained on the home farm until he was about twenty-seven years of age. He then engaged in buying and selling hay in a small way, and also handled coal. In 1885 he began his career as a contractor, and at the same time leasing large tracts of land and raising hay for the market. He has met with unusual success in both these

branches of endeavor and at the time of his appointment as postmaster of Olathe, he was the most extensive hay dealer in Johnson county, as well as the largest general contractor in that section of the State. Since that time the business of Cosgrove & Son has undergone no change with the exception that the junior member, Arthur P. Cosgrove, has assumed the active management. Cosgrove & Son are one of the most extensive employers of labor in Olathe, frequently employing as many as 100 men, with rarely, if ever less than twenty-five employees on their pay roll. They have completed some of the most extensive pavement contracts in eastern Kansas. In 1907-08, they paved forty-five blocks in Paola, Kan., this work amounting to over \$120,000. Among some of their most important concrete work in recent years might be mentioned the waterworks dam at Olathe, which is one of the largest and most important pieces of concrete work in that section of the State. In addition to their other varied interests, Cosgrove & Son have practically the entire transfer business of Olathe and conducted the exclusive ice business there until within the last few months. Mr. Cosgrove was united in marriage, February 15, 1886, to Miss Clara V. Ryan, of Olathe, and to this union has been born one child, Arthur P., the junior member of the firm of Cosgrove & Son. Mr. Cosgrove is a Democrat, and since reaching manhood has been actively interested in the welfare of his party. He has taken an active part in the local Democratic organization and has served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee. He has served one term as a member of the city council. On March 24, 1915, he was appointed postmaster of Olathe by President Wilson, and is now giving his best endeavor to the conduct of that responsible office, with the same degree of efficiency that has characterized his private career.

William Henry Harrison is one of the most progressive and prosperous farmer of Aubry township. Mr. Harrison is a native of Missouri, born February 26, 1860, near Weston, Platte county. He is a son of Thomas T. and Ruth (Robbins) Harrison, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of West Virginia. Thomas T. Harrison was a son of William V. Harrison, who had two brothers: Veach and John. John settled in Indiana and Veach in Illinois. William V. Harrison settled in Platte county, Missouri, in 1848. Thomas T. Harrison was reared in Platte county, remaining there until 1866, when he came to Kansas and located two miles east of Stilwell. He bought 160 acres of land, engaged in farming and prospered; he died in 1900. To Thomas T. and Ruth (Robbins) Harrison were born seven children as follows: William Henry, the subject of this sketch; Ada Oakley, Albuquerque, N. M.; Lee Reeves, Galveston, Tex.; Kathryn Walley, Sheridan, Wyo.; Sarah Patterson, Kansas City, Mo.; George, Kansas City, Mo.; Arthur, Anthony, Kan. Mr. Harrison married Miss Martha A Taylor in 1876, and they had five children as follows: Dora Stark, Washington; Ore,

Canada; Ira, Belton, Mo.; Omer, Utah; and Walter, San Francisco, Cal. William Henry Harrison was six years of age when his parents settled in Johnson county. He remained on the home place until 1883 when he rented land in Aubry township and followed farming for fifteen years. His wife, Mrs. Margaret (Conboy) Harrison, inherited 160 acres of land, which they still own. He moved to Olathe in 1904 and in 1910 bought his present place of 120 acres, making 280 acres in all, where he carries on general farming and stock raising and is recognized as one of the most progressive farmers of Johnson county. Mr. Harrison was married in May, 1885, to Miss Margaret Conboy, of Aubry, Kan. She was born in Westport, Mo., in 1862. She is the daughter of Philip Conboy, a native of Ireland and an early settler in Aubry township, where he came in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have been born three children: Ruth, Leo, at home, and Mabel, who resides at home and is a teacher. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a Democrat.

J. F. Hannon, of Olathe, has been a resident of Kansas since 1881 and is one of Johnson county's most progressive citizens. He is a native of New Jersey, born in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, November 5, 1839, and is a son of George F. and Mary Ann (Cake) Hannon, natives of New Jersey. They were the parents of fifteen children, as follows: David F., Hannah Moore, Susan, Elizabeth, George W., Sarah, Lydia, Margaret, Amos, William, James, John F., the subject of this sketch, and two children who died in infancy, and one died at the age of six years. John F., Hannon was reared in his native State and received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one he began life as a farmer in New Jersey, following that occupation there until 1881, when he came to Kansas and located on a farm two miles west of Olathe. He purchased that place at \$40 per acre and two years later sold it at a fair profit, and then farmed in various places in Johnson and Miami counties for a time and later bought 170 acres west of Olathe. He was successfully engaged in farming there until 1900, when he sold out and removed to Olathe, where he has since been engaged in the stock business, and is now in partnership with one of his sons, and the business is being conducted under the name of Hannon & Son. They are among the most extensive cattle and hog breeders in Johnson county and do a large business. Their place is well equipped with a large stock barn, with all modern methods and conveniences for handling cattle and hogs. Mr. Hannon has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Susanna Johnson, a native of Salem county, New Jersey, who died eleven months after her marriage. Mr. Hannon's second wife bore the maiden name, Mary Caster, and was a native of New Jersey. Eight children were born to the second marriage, as follows: Julia Frances, died in infancy; Jennie B., married James Heider and lives near Ottawa, Kan.; George F. married Miss Willa Wilcox and resides in Olathe;

Jacob C., unmarried, resides in Kansas City, Mo.; David N. married Grace Crook and lives in Franklin county, Kansas; Archie, died at the age of twenty-four years and his remains rest in the Olathe cemetery; Winfield A. married Lillie Erwin and resides in Olathe, and John married Rosa Hoover and lives at Lenexa. The wife and mother of these children died in New Jersey in 1881 and her remains are buried in Deerfield cemetery, Cumberland county. Mr. Hannon has practically made his own way since early boyhood and what success he has attained is due to his own industry and unaided efforts. He came from the far East, made a wise selection for his future home and has made good.

Miss Fern Jessup, who conducts a drug store and ice cream parlor at Overland Park, is a representative of the successful business women of the twentieth century. Miss Jessup is a native of the Sunflower State. She was born at Rosedale and is a daughter of Joseph B. and Asenath (Johnson) Jessup, the former a native of Henry county, Indiana, and the latter a native of Illinois and a pioneer of Johnson county. Joseph B. Jessup came to Johnson county, Kansas, in 1868 and bought eighty acres formerly belonging to the Baptist mission. He married Asenath E. Johnson in 1876, the ceremony taking place at the residence of D. B. Johnson, a brother of the bride and a Johnson county pioneer. Joseph D. Jessup died at his residence at Antioch, Kan., June 24, 1915. Joseph B. and Asenath E. (Johnson) Jessup were the parents of three children, as follows: Ralph Jessup married Della Rippee, of Mansfield, Mo., and they now reside on the home place at Antioch; Earl married Lennie Van Bibber, of Shawnee, Kan., and they also reside on the home place at Antioch, and Fern, whose name introduces this sketch. Miss Fern Jessup attended the common schools in District No. 61, and Hickory Grove School No. 40. After completing the public schools, she entered the Manhattan Agricultural College and took a five years' course. After graduating from that institution she spent about two years at home with her parents. In 1914 she purchased the drugstore at Overland Park, from Dr. J. H. Stough, which she has since conducted. By her courteous manner and close attention to business, Miss Jessup has built up a profitable and permanent business and has proven herself to be a successful business woman. Mrs. Asenath Jessup, mother of Fern Jessup, came to Kansas in 1859. Her sister, Mrs. Anna Sloman, was matron at the Quaker Mission from 1860 to 1863, while Mr. Stanley was at the head of the school.

A. G. Carpenter, a Civil war veteran and Kansas pioneer, has been a dominant factor in the development of Johnson county for fifty years. He was born at Indiana, Pa., December 16, 1831, and is a son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Shryhock) Carpenter, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Pennsylvania. Ephraim Carpenter was a son of James Carpenter, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He served three enlistments and was with Washington at Yorktown when

Cornwallis surrendered. On the maternal side Mr. Carpenter had a great uncle who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Ephraim Carpenter was an attorney and practiced his profession at Indiana, Pa., until the time of his death in 1860, at the age of seventy-two. The mother died at the age of sixty-eight. They were the parents of eleven children, five girls and six boys, three of whom are now living, as follows: A. G., the subject of this sketch; Ephraim, Dodge City, Kan.; and John, Chanute. A. G. Carpenter was reared in his native Pennsylvania town, educated in the public schools and the Indiana Academy. He studied civil engineering and his first professional work was on the construction of the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, where he was engaged two years. He then taught school two years in Indiana county and went to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he remained about a year. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was employed as contractor on the construction of the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad and was also employed by the same company in construction work at Freeport, Ill. After that he was engaged on the preliminary survey on a railroad from Portage City to Madison, Wis., and in 1857 came to Kansas, locating near Geneva, Allen county. He was engaged in surveying in that section and while there served as county surveyor of Allen county two terms. He made the plat of the original townsite of Iola and was a member of the townsite company. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company A, known as the "Iola Battalion," and he later was assigned to Company D, Ninth regiment, Kansas cavalry. He saw service among hostile Indians and in the fall of '62 his regiment did considerable scout duty in Missouri. They operated for a time as an escort for army trains in Arkansas and most of their service was along the border between Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Carpenter's opinion is, that on account of political or personal differences between the officers of his regiment and General Lane, that the regiment was discriminated against on many occasions and such conditions were not only true of the Ninth Kansas but there are many other like instances that occurred during the Civil war which does not appear on the records. During the Lawrence raid, Mr. Carpenter's company was stationed at Oxford and he possessed much information about that affair and others, that was not generally known. His regiment was stationed at Pleasant Hill, Mo., for a time, also at Lawrence and later sent to Ft. Smith, Ark., and from there to Little Rock where it served under General Steele. They were on the Red river expedition and at Duval's Bluff. He was mustered out of service in 1864 and returned to Allen county where he remained a short time, coming to Johnson county that year and in 1866 bought a farm in Shawnee township. He later sold that place and bought another west of Martin City, Mo., a part of the place being located in Missouri and a part in Kansas. He followed farming

there until 1880 when he located in Olathe, where he has since resided but still owns his farm which consists of 370 acres of some of the best land in eastern Kansas. Mr. Carpenter has served three terms as county surveyor of Johnson county and was city engineer of Olathe for a number of years and served two terms as county treasurer of Johnson county. Politically he is a Republican, but, generously, gives the Democrats credit for his second election to the office of county treasurer. Mr. Carpenter has been twice married, his first wife being Margaret T. Duncan, of Jackson county, Missouri, to whom he was married March 1, 1865. One son was born to this union, John C., who lives near Houston, Texas. The wife and mother died January 17, 1870, and Mr. Carpenter's second wife bore the maiden name of Mary A. Freeman, a native of London, Ohio, and a pioneer Johnson county school teacher. They have one child, Margaret, who married C. C. Cammann, and they reside at Olathe. Mr. Carpenter is perhaps the oldest Mason in Johnson county, having been made a Mason at Greensburg, Pa., in 1853. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post, No. 68, and is one of the grand old men of Johnson county.

Thomas Wilson James, a prominent farmer of Mission township, has had more experience in various parts of the western country, beginning with the pioneer days, than is usually crowded within the limits of one man's life-time. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, August 5, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Barberie A. (Barrow) James, natives of Ohio. They were married in Coshocton county, March 1, 1847, and were the parents of five children, as follows: Charles William, born April 21, 1848, died June 30, 1884; Mary Jane, born July 12, 1849, married Henry Coppock and died April 21, 1895; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch; Howard Marshall, born November 15, 1853, died January 29, 1864; and Ida Belle, born September 28, 1861. They were all born in Ohio except Ida Belle, who was born in Johnson county, Kansas. The family came to Kansas in 1858, located in Shawnee township, Johnson county, where the parents spent their lives. Thomas Wilson James attended the public schools and later attended school at Lawrence, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., and then entered Iva College at Ottumwa, Iowa. In 1867, when he was sixteen years old, he drove a six-yoke ox team across the plain from Kansas City, Mo., to Fort Union, New Mexico, and from there back to Fort Ellsworth, Kan. Lewis Breyfogle was wagon boss and he and Thomas James, Sr., were partners. After he had attended college at Ottumwa he went to Portland, Ore., and spent one winter, when he returned by way of San Francisco and the Great Salt Lake. He then spent three years, from 1871 to 1874, on a ranch near Grenada, Colo. He then returned to Johnson county and followed farming on Indian creek one season. The next year he went to Walla Walla, Wash., and from

there to southeastern Oregon, From there he went to Deadwood, S. D., and after spending one winter in that State he went to Aubuquerque, N. M. He took up a claim there and established a trading post near the Navajo Indian reservation. After remaining there several years he disposed of his interests and went to southwestern Oklahoma and bought a ranch. Here he was engaged in the horse and cattle business about fifteen years and after his parents died, he returned to the old home in Mission township in 1909. His father died, April 29, 1902, and the mother passed away November 25, 1905. Mr. James follows general farming and stock raising and is one of the progressive farmers of Johnson county. The old James home where he resides is one of the historic landmarks of Johnson county. The residence, a commodious brick structure, was built by the father in 1858 and apparently is in as good condition today as the day it was built. Many trees adorn the old place, some that were set out over fifty years ago. Mr. James was married in 1900 to Mrs. Katie Finch, a widow, residing in Oklahoma.

William M. Sitterman, one of the most extensive farmers and stockmen in Johnson county, resides on his well kept ranch in Shawnee township, where he carries on general farming and also raises horses and cattle on a large scale. He makes a specialty of breeding Percheron horses, and perhaps is the most successful breeder of this excellent type of horses in the county. At this writing he has seventeen head of horses on his place and has sold fourteen during the past year. Mr. Sitterman is also an extensive cattle feeder and this feature of the stock business has been very profitable to him. Besides his Shawnee township farm of 413 acres, he owns 812 acres of fine wheat land in western Kansas and 600 acres in Oklahoma, which is mostly devoted to raising hay. He also owns considerable property in Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Sitterman was born in Franklin county, Missouri, December 30, 1843, a son of Casper and Katrina Sitterman, natives of Germany. The parents immigrated to America in 1841 after their marriage. William M. Sitterman spent his boyhood days on the home farm in Missouri. He was a boy, considerably under age, when the Civil war broke out, but he was a strong Union man and even though a boy, his convictions were deep seated and realizing that his first obligation was to his country, he enlisted in October, 1861, and served in the fourth regiment, Missouri infantry, and served in that organization until the spring of 1864, when he came to Kansas, and after coming to this State served in the Kansas State Militia. Mr. Sitterman first located in Wyandotte county in March, 1864. He worked on a farm there for a time and the same year came to Johnson county and worked at the carpenter's trade for a time and during the winter of 1865 he was engaged in cutting timber, hauling logs, etc. He bought his first land in Kansas in 1864, but sold it later and came to his

present place in 1875. He had his ups and downs like other pioneers of the early days in Kansas. He met with temporary reverses like the effect from grasshoppers, drought and crop failures, but he was made of the kind of material of which the great West is built, and was not to be discouraged by temporary obstacles and finally success came to him and for a number of years he has been one of the leading factors of Johnson county. Mr. Sitterman was married November 12, 1867, to Miss Margaret Legler, a daughter of Adam Legler, a Johnson county pioneer. To Mr. and Mrs. Sitterman have been born three children, as follows: Louis W. and Frank Herbert, successful farmers in Shawnee township, and Ida, married George Benz, of Overland Park. Mr. Sitterman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and a trustee. Politically he is a Republican and has served as a member of the school board of his district for a number of years.

Henry Wedd, of Lenexa, Kan., is the oldest man in Johnson county and for fifty-eight years has been an important factor in the development of this section of Kansas. Notwithstanding his ninety-four years, he is still active in the business world, but of course he is not chasing the nimble dollar with the alacrity that he could forty years ago, yet he transacts considerable business and looks after many of the details of his private affairs. Mr. Wedd is a native of England, born in Essex county, September 15, 1821. He is a son of Benjamin Wedd, of Essex county, and Mary Chater, of Lestershire. Mr. Wedd is a direct descendant of King Henry VII, of England, and traces his lineage back through the centuries to that royal personage by duly authenticated records, as shown by the following genealogical synopsis: Henry VII, King of England, married Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward IV. Louis XII, King of France, married Princess Mary Tudor. Henry Clifford, Second Earl of Cumberland, married Lady Eleanor Brandon. Henry Stanley, Fourth Earl of Derby, married Lady Margaret Clifford. Ferdinand Stanley, Fifth Earl of Derby, married Alice, the sixth daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Altoyne. Grey Burges, Fifth Lord Chandas, married Lady Anne Stanley. Thomas Pryde, son and heir of Sir Thomas Pryde, married Lady Rebecca Binges. Rev. William Sherwin-Lerpiner, of Braddick, married Pryde, only daughter of Thomas Pryde. Rev. John Cruckanthary, rector of Fordmen, married Margaret Sherman. Nathaniel Cruckanthary married Miss Roy Marr. Benjamin Cruckenthorpe, married Catherine, daughter of Rev. J. Smith, rector of St. James, Colchester, Essex county. Charles Cruckenthorpe, married Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Churchill, of Churchill, Oxford county. Rev. Charles Churchill Cruckenthorpe, married Maria, daughter of Robert Spencer, of Bridge-water Square. Benjamin Wedd, of Fordmen, married Hester Cruckenthorpe. Benjamin Wedd, Second, of Fordmen, born October 10, 1708,

married, May 17, 1757, Mary, daughter of Thomas Inkersoler, of Spaulding, County Lincoln. Elizabeth Cruckenthorpe, daughter of Samuel, married Benjamin Wedd, who was born February 27, 1754. Benjamin Wedd, of Latchington, County Essex, born September 25, 1777, died December 3, 1844; married Mary, daughter of Nathan Chater, of Market Harbor, County Lester. She was born May 14, 1784, married Benjamin Wedd August 18, 1808, and died February 4, 1852, and the following children, of whom Henry Wedd, the subject of this sketch, were born to this union. Benjamin, of Rochester, N. Y., William, Mathew, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Henry, the subject of this sketch, and Anne. The above mentioned members of the family were all born in England and came to America in 1833, and the father and mother located at Rochester, N. Y., where their sons, Benjamin and John, were engaged in the hardware business. Henry Wedd remained in New York State until 1857, when on account of business reverses, he lost everything he had. He then decided to go west and start life over, and in the spring of 1858 came to Kansas and located at Bellevue, Johnson county. He worked for Calvin McCoy for a time, who fitted him out with a team and some farm implements and started him to work on a 700-acre farm. Mr. Wedd operated this on shares for Mr. McCoy for three years. He then went to Douglass county and preempted 100 acres of Government land. He also bought 120 acres of land in Johnson county from a Shawnee Indian and still owns a part of that 120 acres. He worked hard and met with a fair degree of success and when some Indian in the neighborhood needed money and wanted to sell his land, Mr. Wedd was generally ready to accommodate him and finally bought a 500-acre tract, which was all the Indian land left in that vicinity for which he paid ten dollars per acre. He also bought 160 acres from Robert Moody, the farm upon which his son now lives. Mr. Wedd now owns 560 acres of some of the most valuable land in northeastern Johnson county, and this means that it is very valuable, being located almost within the residence radius of Kansas City. He also owns two fine residence properties in Lenexa and has resided in one of them since 1910, when he left the farm. Mr. Wedd was married July 3, 1846, to Miss Lucy Jane Converse. She was born in Jefferson county, New York, June 21, 1828, and died in Johnson county, Kansas, December 1, 1908. She was a daughter of Daniel Converse and when she was seven years old her parents removed to Erie county, New York, and four years later to Monroe county, that State. To Henry Wedd and wife were born the following children: Henry, Jr., farmer, Lenexa, married Inez Evelyn Cowdrick and they have one child, Nettie May. Charles, agent for the Strang line at Lenexa, married Ida A. Armstrong and they have four children, Mable Ethel, Ray Armstrong, Harold Charles and Eugene Wallace. Lucy Jane, deceased,

was the wife of Foster Duncan, also deceased, and left three children, Mary Effie, Etta Mabel, Bertha Emma. George resides at Spring Hill, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mary Marie married Jabez F. Bradshaw, of Lenexa; Ida Maybelle, deceased; Willard James, farmer in Cass county, Missouri; Albert Edward, on his father's farm, married Frances C. Tease and they have two children: Grace and Helen, and Elizabeth married Wesley Tease, of Miami county, and they have one child, William Henry. Mr. Wedd has had a very successful business career and today is one of the wealthy men of Johnson county, besides having reared a large family and assisted them in getting a start in the world. He has four sons, each of whom is worth over \$20,000. Mr. Wedd endured the many hardships and uncertainties of life on the border in the early days. He was a strong Union man and was frequently a victim of the bushwhacker devastations. At one time a team of mules was stolen from him by a band of bushwhacker brigands who took them to Lawrence and then Leavenworth, Kan., but Colonel Lyon of the Ninth Kansas regiment, who was a friend of Mr. Wedd, sent a detail of soldiers to Leavenworth and recovered the mules, after considerable difficulty. His house was raided several times. On one occasion a party of bushwhackers surrounded him and demanded his money and this time he was covered by fourteen revolvers when the captain of the band rode up and ordered his release. At another time the bushwhackers called at his house to kill him, but he was fortunate enough to be away from home. Mr. Wedd is a remarkably well preserved man for his age and he attributes his longevity to a temperate life, although living in an age when drinking was not unpopular, he never used intoxicants in any form. Neither has he ever indulged in the use of tobacco and in this respect his sons are following in his footsteps. None of them use liquor nor tobacco. Mr. Wedd is a Republican but has never aspired to hold political office, although in the early days he served as constable for a time. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has lived a straight, upright life and is of that high type of citizenship that insures stability to our form of government. He might very appropriately be called the dean of Johnson county.

W. F. Burke, a successful fruit grower of Mission township, belongs to one of the representative pioneer families of Johnson county. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, July 17, 1855, and was only two years old when his parents settled in Johnson county. He is a son of M. J. and Catherine (Martin) Burke, both natives of Ireland, the former of the city of Dublin, and the latter of County Antrim. M. J. Burke was a very highly educated man, being a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was born about 1810 and his wife was ten years his junior. M. J. Burke came to America in 1848 and located at Dubuque where he met and married Catherine Martin, about 1850. For the next eight

years he was in the employ of the Government as a civil engineer in the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa, and in the fall of 1858 came to Kansas City, Kan., with his family and spent the winter there. In the spring of 1859 he came to Johnson county and shortly afterwards bought a quarter section of school land in Shawnee township for which he paid \$11 per acre, near where Elmhurst is now located. The Santa Fe Trail passed through the northern part of the place. The father built a log house which was the family residence for about twenty years. The location of the Burke home on the Santa Fe Trail was a convenient stopping place for the many travelers over that famous highway in the early days, and during the stormy days of the Civil war many soldiers, bushwhackers and others sought accommodation at the Burke home. They kept everybody who wanted to stay over night, regardless of which side of the conflict they were in sympathy with. Many interesting incidents took place during that period of tense excitement. Mrs. Burke, the mother, related that one night, two men came along and, as was the custom, asked if they could get accommodations for the night. She told them they could if they would sleep on the floor. They said that was satisfactory and when bed time came she furnished them pillows upon which to rest their heads and when they proceeded to retire they unbuckled their belts and placed their revolvers under the pillows. At this juncture Mrs. Burke offered to take care of their revolvers, saying that she would place them in a bureau drawer where they would be safe. One of the visitors said, "No, thank you. We will keep them where they will be handy for we may need them before morning." The next morning at daylight a detail of about thirty men rode up to the door and leading with them two saddled horses. The two men mounted the horses and they rode away. Mrs. Burke afterwards learned that one of the men was Quantrill, the famous guerilla chief. At another time some men were about to take their only team of horses and Mrs. Burke remonstrated with them and they finally went their way without taking the horses. The Burke family endured many hardships during their first few years in Kansas but were never discouraged and always maintained their faith in the future of the new country. The father followed his profession a great deal and did much surveying. He surveyed for the Santa Fe railroad from Lawrence to Kansas City via Olathe and also surveyed a State road when the question of its exact location was in doubt. He was one of the pioneer surveyors of Johnson county and was elected county surveyor in 1868. W. F. Burke was one of a family of six children, as follows: W. F., the subject of this sketch; Mary Laura, born in Iowa, married J. W. Buckley, of Mission township, and is now deceased; Joseph, born in Shawnee township, died at the age of thirty-two, unmarried; Anna, born in Shawnee township, married Albert Nelson in 1904 and now resides on the home place; Veronica, born in Shawnee town-

ship, married Robert Noll, of Mission township, and now resides in California; and Christina, born in Shawnee township, married Timothy Hare, and lives on a farm adjoining the home place. W. F. Burke attended the public school in district No. 38 at Pleasant Prairie. This was one of the first schools in Johnson county. The Doherty children, Shawnee Indians, attended the same school. Mr. Burke has made farming the principal occupation of his life and in recent years has devoted himself more particularly to fruit culture. He has a farm of forty acres, well adapted to fruit raising, located at Elmhurst and he is quite an extensive peach grower. In 1901 he sold 3,400 pecks of peaches which were the product of 500 trees. He is one of the successful fruit men of Johnson county and has prospered in that venture. Mr. Burke was married in 1889 at Quincy, Ill., to Miss Mary Hare, of that place. They have six children, as follows: Loretta, a successful Johnson county teacher, Catherine, Edmond, William, James and Mary, all residing at home.

Miss Jennie Rose, the capable and efficient clerk of the district court of Johnson county, is a typical representative of the progressive women of Kansas, who are doing things in the political and industrial world. Miss Rose is a native daughter of Johnson county and her parents, W. M. and Martha L. (Lewellyn) Rose are natives of Illinois and Iowa, respectively, and early settlers in Johnson county. The mother, Martha L. Lewellyn is a daughter of T. J. Lewellyn, who settled in Johnson county in the early sixties. Mr. and Mrs. Rose now reside in Olathe. Miss Rose was educated in the district schools, attending No. 14, and later attended the Ottawa High School. She then entered Ottawa University and was graduated from that institution, and after completing a general course there took a course in the commercial department. She then engaged in stenographic work in Kansas City, Mo., and from there came to Olathe and engaged in public stenographic work and did mostly law work and some court reporting. She then served as deputy clerk of the district court, and in the fall of 1914 received the nomination for clerk in the district court on the Republican ticket, and was elected by a very satisfactory majority. She is a member of the Baptist church and her genial manner and inclination to serve the public faithfully and efficiently has made her many friends.

William P. Haskin, a Johnson county pioneer and a successful farmer now living retired in Olathe township, was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, September 20, 1835. He is a son of Harley and Mary (Pennock) Haskin, the former a native of Vermont, born in 1801, and the latter of New York, born May 9, 1811. Harley Haskin was the son of Richard Haskin, native of Londonderry, Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1865 and settled at Middletown, Vt. He died in 1850. Richard Haskin served in the Revolutionary war and also had a brother,

Harvey, who served in that war. They were with the "Green Mountain Boys," who were commanded by General Stark, at the battle of Bennington. Harley Haskin, the father of William P., went to Michigan when a young man and was married there. In the spring of 1836 he moved to Lake county, Indiana, where he was frozen to death on "Twenty Mile Prairie" while returning to his home after a day's work, December 24, 1836. The mother and William P., then a baby, were left alone in the world and she later married Elkanah Haskins and they moved to Lee county, Iowa, and William P., the subject of this sketch, remembers being where the city of Keokuk, Iowa, now stands, when the Indians were the only inhabitants of that place. The family settled on some Indian land along the bluffs of the Mississippi river. There was some question about the title to the land but the Haskins family remained there for some considerable time. In 1846 they returned to Indiana and located in Porter county. William P. Haskin lived in Porter and Laporte counties, Indiana, until 1865, when he came to Kansas and settled in Olathe township, Johnson county, on the place where he now resides. The following year after coming to Kansas, he went back to Vermont but remained only a few weeks when he returned to Kansas and settled on the 160 acres of land in Olathe township which he bought September 26, 1865, for which he paid only \$500, but even at that price Mr. Haskin says that it required more effort to pay for it on account of the scarcity of money than it would to pay for it at its present valuation. Mr. Haskin bought this land from James A. Crawford, of Staunton, Va. Mr. Haskins made a success in general farming and stock raising. He retired a few years ago and divided most of his property between his children. However, he has retained enough of the world's goods to easily keep the wolf from the garage. Mr. Haskin was married February 25, 1869, to Miss Diana Brush, of Laporte county, Indiana. She was born in Clinton township, that county, January 31, 1845, and is a daughter of Samuel R. and Sarah Cora Brush, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Indiana. To William P. and Diana (Brush) Haskin have been born the following children: Diana Keyes, a teacher in the Kansas City schools; Samuel Brush, a banker of Shawnee township; and E. H., a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. Haskin is a Republican and since casting his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, he has missed only one Presidential election. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Grange. He also joined the I. O. of G. T. in 1859, and was Deputy D. G. W. C. T. in Indiana, and has never violated the obligation. The marriage license of Mr. and Mrs. Haskin, issued February 25, 1869, has a prominent place on the wall of the sitting room and is enclosed in a neat frame.

G. P. Smith, a Civil war veteran and now living retired after a successful career of activity, resides at Spring Hill. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, April 3, 1836, and is a son of C. C. and Orilla

(Davis) Smith, natives of Ohio. The father was a son of Stephen and Matilda (Stone) Smith, natives of Massachusetts, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Stone, a pioneer surveyor in Illinois, who was an early day horticulturist and was the first man to develop the modern tomato, by a series of experiments. It was generally thought at that time that the tomato was poisonous, but through his efforts it was introduced as a useful article of food. Benjamin Franklin Stone came from Rutland, Mass., to Ohio at an early day with his family and settled near Marietta and was the first county surveyor of Washington county, Ohio, and held that position until he was over eighty years of age. He died at the age of ninety-two, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Washington county. Orilla Davis, the mother of G. P. Smith, was the daughter of F. L. and Lucy Davis, pioneers of Ohio. C. C. Smith, father of G. P., the subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio in 1811 and died in Washington county, that State, in 1888. G. P. Smith, whose name introduces this sketch, was the oldest of a family of seven children. He grew to manhood in Washington county, Ohio, and attended the public schools. He was engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming until August 11, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth regiment, Ohio infantry, and during his term of service participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, including South Mountain, Antietam, Fort Donelson, Missionary Ridge, Murfreesboro, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Rossville, Chattanooga, Brown's Ferry, Lookout Mountain, Salt Pond Mountain and Ceder Creek, where Sheridan turned defeat into victory. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service at Cumberland, Md., June 27, 1865. He returned to his Washington county home and on April 3, 1867, was united in marriage to Miss A. H. Wolcott, a daughter of Elias and Lorena (Stacey) Wolcott, both natives of Massachusetts, of English descent, and early settlers in Ohio. In 1880, G. P. Smith and family removed to Kansas and located in Miami county and now resides at Spring Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born five children, all born in Ohio; Orril, a graduate of the Eclectic School of Medicine, Lincoln, Neb., and the osteopathic school of Wichita, Kan. She is also a talented musician and an artist. She is now practising medicine at Wichita; Grant resides in the State of Washington; Wilbur, Oklahoma; Mary married Will Haeberle, Rosedale, Kan.; and Lucy married Dean Marks, Morse, Kan. Politically Mr. Smith is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Grand Army of the Republic.

George Mower, a leading contractor and builder of Spring Hill, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 3, 1846, and is a son of George and Lydia (Hershey) Mower. George Mower, the father, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the early settlers of Wayne county, Ohio. He

was a successful man of his day and became wealthy and one of the prominent men of northern Ohio. He died in 1862. His wife, Lydia Hershey, was a daughter of Abraham Hershey, a pioneer of Stark county, Ohio. George Mower, whose name introduces this review, was one of a family of seven children. He grew to manhood, surrounded by the pioneer conditions of Wayne county, Ohio, under conditions that develop resourcefulness and self-reliance. His preliminary education was obtained in a pioneer log school house. When the Civil war came on he was a mere boy, only fifteen years of age, but even at that early age he enlisted in the Ohio State militia, but was too young to enter the regular service. However, two years later, when he was seventeen years old, he enlisted as a private in Company D, One hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment, Ohio infantry, and was mustered into service at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1864. His regiment was immediately sent to Arlington Heights, near Washington, D. C., to relieve a Pennsylvania regiment that had been stationed there for two years and nine months. After four months' and four days' service, they were returned to Cleveland and were mustered out. At the close of the war he returned to school and received a good education. He was married in 1870 and removed to Marshallville, Ohio, where he took up carpenter work and thoroughly mastered that trade, and for a time worked in the capacity of foreman there when he engaged in contracting and building, and during his career as a builder there he erected some of the finest residences in that city. In 1884 he came to Kansas with his family and located at Spring Hill and for five years was engaged in farming and also followed contracting, and since 1889 has devoted himself entirely to contracting and building, and during that time has erected some very fine buildings in Spring Hill and vicinity which stand as monuments to his ability as a workman. To Mr. and Mrs. Mower have been born seven children: Isie married Thomas McVey, Miami county, Kansas; Forest resides in Johnson county, Kansas; Eva married James Cuddeback, Johnson county, Kansas; Annie resides at home; Elsie married T. P. Duffield; George, Kansas City, Mo.; and Ray, who resides in Johnson county. Mr. Mower is a member of the Grange and a stockholder and director in the Grange store at Spring Hill, and is a stockholder in the Spring Hill Banking Company. Politically he is a Republican and takes an active part in politics and at one time was a candidate for sheriff of Johnson county.

Col. W. C. Graves, of Spring Hill, Kan., is one of the best known auctioneers in eastern Kansas. He is a native of Ohio, born in Cincinnati, July 17, 1869. His father was a native of Dayton, Ohio, born in 1848, and his mother of Cincinnati. They were the parents of eight children, as follows, all of whom are living; Edward, Bolivar, Mo.; J. A., Spring Hill, Kan.; Ella Inman, Napvine, Wash.; J. M., Roosevelt, Okla.; Jennie Chamberlin, Roosevelt, Okla.; Ely, Spring Hill, Kan.;

Walter, Grand Pass, Mo., and W. C., whose name introduces this sketch. The Graves family are Miami county pioneers, coming to that county in the fall of 1869. They located on a farm two miles south of Spring Hill. W. C. Graves received a common school education and at the age of twenty-one he engaged in farming and stockraising and was successfully engaged in that business until 1902. For a number of years prior to 1902, Colonel Graves had been engaged as an auctioneer in connection with his farming operations, but since that time has devoted himself exclusively to auctioneering. He began his career as an auctioneer under Col. Bill Buckeye, of Paola, Kan. He not only has cried sales in Johnson and Miami counties, but he is well known as an auctioneer in Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado, as well as Kansas. He is in general demand in this line of work and his sales amount to many thousands of dollars each year. Colonel Graves was married at Paola, Kan., in 1892, to Miss Lizzie Meeks, a daughter of S. S. Meeks, a Johnson county pioneer and Civil war veteran. To Colonel and Mrs. Graves have been born four children, as follows: Meek, Gertrude, Margaretta and Bonnidell. The Graves family reside at Spring Hill where they are well known and highly respected.

C. H. Mossman, a progressive business man of Ocheltree and one of the substantial citizens of Johnson county, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born at Branch, Manitowac county, in 1850, and is a son of H. N. and Derexa (Ellis) Mossman, both natives of Middlebury, Vt., and of old New England stock, the former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. H. N. Mossman was born in Vermont and was a son of Mark Mossman, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. C. H. Mossman remembers, as a child, of hearing his father tell of the historic case of Ethan Allen during the Revolutionary war. H. N. Mossman left his Vermont home and went to Racine, Wis., and was married in Wisconsin. After living about a year in Racine county he removed with his bride to Manitowac county, where he took up Government land. He was one of the early pioneers of Wisconsin. When he passed through Chicago on his way to the Northwest, that great city of today was a mere village. H. N. Mossman, with his wife and family of five children, came to Kansas from Wisconsin in 1868, and here the parents spent the remainder of their lives. C. H. Mossman, whose name introduces this sketch, was seventeen years old when the family settled in Johnson county. He had attended school in Wisconsin and after coming here attended school in Aubry. Mr. Mossman has had an active business career; he was a member of the company which built the Hadley Mill at Olathe in 1888, and for a time was secretary and general manager of that milling company. Previous to this he was engaged in the milling business alone and has been interested in the grain business more or less throughout his business career. In 1900 he disposed of his milling interests in Olathe and came to Ocheltree,

where he engaged in the hay, grain and general mercantile business, which has since occupied his attention. He has probably done more business of that particular kind, during the last twenty-five years, than any other concern in the country. From July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, he handled over 54,000 bushels of grain, besides his other business transactions. At a rough estimate his business probably amounted to considerably more than \$50,000 per year. Mr. Mossman was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Sarah Norris, a daughter of Amos and Valentin Norris, natives of Missouri, and to this union two daughters were born, as follows: Hattie D. married Telman Harrison, Kansas City, Kan., and Jessie P. married True Gorsline, of Gardner, Kan. The wife and mother died in 1880 while in Texas, where she had gone for a change of climate with the hope of improving her health. Mr. Mossman was married the second time in 1886, to Caroline Ballou, a native of North Carolina, who was reared and educated in Georgia. Mr. Mossman is a stanch Republican and one of the strong men of his party in Johnson county. He has served two terms as clerk of the district court and is at present postmaster at Ocheltree. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Spring Hill for the past thirty years and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masons, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 56, Spring Hill, Kan., and has been a member of that lodge over thirty years.

Alfred J. Rebsamen, a Civil war veteran residing at Olathe, has been identified with Johnson county for over forty-five years. He is a native of Lucerne, Switzerland, born May 8, 1837, and is a son of John and Mary (Koch) Rebsamen, both natives of Switzerland. In 1850 the parents immigrated to America with their eight children and located at Herman, Gasconade county, Missouri, where the father located on unimproved land. The family was in poor circumstances and the father was a hard-working, industrious man. Times were hard and opportunities for making a living in that section were limited. He often worked for a small pittance of twenty-five cents per day to keep the wolf from the door. The father died in February, 1856, and was survived by his wife a number of years. She departed this life in 1879, aged sixty-six years. Of their eight children only two are now living. Alfred J. Rebsamen remained on the Missouri farm until the death of his father, when he returned to his native land. In 1862 he came back to Herman, Mo., and a short time afterwards enlisted in Company A, First regiment, Missouri cavalry. His regiment was stationed for a time at Pilot Knob and Little Rock, Ark., and later at St. Louis when that city was threatened by General Price's forces. He was discharged at St. Louis, October 15, 1864, and reenlisted at Alton, Ill., in Company A, Fifty-ninth regiment, Illinois infantry, and immediately proceeded to Huntsville, Ala. He participated in the battle of Nashville, his regiment being in the thick of the fight in that engagement and lost 117 men.

After Lee's surrender his regiment was transferred to Green Lake, Texas, and after spending the summer there they returned to Springfield, Ill., where they were discharged, December 8, 1865. Mr. Rebsamen had received military training in his native country and was a brave soldier and made a good military record. He had many narrow escapes and a number of thrilling experiences but was never wounded. At one time his horse was shot from under him and another time his rifle stock was shot into splinters in his hands. At the close of the war he returned to Herman, Mo., and engaged in wine culture, this having been his boyhood occupation in Switzerland. In 1870 he came to Johnson county, Kan., and was engaged as a farm laborer until 1874, when he bought a farm of eighty acres in Olathe township, at fifty dollars per acre. He sold this in 1909 at \$125 per acre. He still owns 160 acres, besides his fine home in Olathe, where he removed in 1909. Mr. Rebsamen was married February 15, 1868, to Miss Louisa Hegsse, of Herman, Mo. To this union were born six children as follows: August, Olathe; Louisa K. resides at home; Mary died in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1911; James F., Paola, Kan.; Edwin, Pittsburgh, Kan., and William, Olathe. The wife and mother died June 5, 1912, aged sixty-eight years. She came to America with her parents, who located at Herman, Mo., when she was a child. Mr. Rebsamen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a charter member of the Olathe Grange, which was organized in 1873. Politically he is a Republican and takes an active interest in the well-being of his party. He has never missed attending a primary since coming to Kansas.

W. T. Turner, former treasurer of Johnson county and a Kansas pioneer, has been a prominent factor in the affairs of this county for nearly a half century. Mr. Turner is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Guilford county, in 1851. His parents, E. and Susan (Hendrix) Turner, were natives of North Carolina and of Scotch-Irish descent. The Turner family left their North Carolina home in 1856 and went to Iowa, remaining but a very short time in that State; they came on to Kansas the same year. They made the entire trip from North Carolina with ox and horse teams. After coming to Kansas they located in Franklin county but were not satisfied with that locality and went from there to Jackson county, Missouri, where they remained one winter and in the spring returned to Kansas and located in Gardner township, Johnson county, where they made their permanent home. They endured the many hardships which fell to the lot of the average Kansas pioneer. They not only had to battle with the elements and face the early day crop failures and inconveniences and hardships of pioneer life but this section of the country was rent by the factional conflict known as the border war, when neighbor was pitted against neighbor and no one knew when an enemy was lying in wait for him. The senior Turner, although a native of the Southland, was a strong

Union man. During these troublesome days he served in the local militia and was frequently away from home for weeks at a time in the service of the State and the Union. E. Turner, the father, spent his life in Johnson county and followed farming. He became one of the substantial men of the county and at the time of his death owned 240 acres of land. He died in 1903. His wife preceded him in death about five years. W. T. Turner, the subject of this sketch, is one of a family of ten children. He was about five years old when the family came to Kansas and he has a vivid recollection of the early days of pioneer life on the plains, and the exciting times of the border war. He experienced these many incidents in the history making epoch of the Nation at a time when they left an indelible impression on his young mind. He attended such schools as the primitive conditions of the times afforded and remained at home until he reached his majority when he acquired land for himself. He first owned 160 acres which he sold after twenty years, and bought a quarter section where his son, Oliver, now resides. He was extensively engaged in stock raising and feeding as well as general farming and prospered. He bought additional land until he owns 425 acres, which is one of the finest farms in eastern Kansas. It is well improved with a fine residence and two large barns. Mr. Turner's stock raising and feeding have not been confined to cattle alone, as he has also been one of the most extensive hog feeders in that section of the country, frequently buying a carload of hogs at a time for feeding purposes. Mr. Turner was united in marriage in 1875 to Miss Maria Gay, a native of Illinois. Mrs. Turner was a daughter of Sidney and Jane (Dodson) Gay. They were early settlers in Johnson county, coming to this State from Illinois. To W. T. Turner and wife were born five children as follows: Edward N., hardware merchant, Gardner, Kan., married Minnie Mitchell, and they have one child, Marcella; Nettie, wife of John Meng, a Johnson county farmer, and they have three children, Bertha, Leona and Dora; Cora, wife of Eugene Rees, farmer, Miami county, Kansas, and they have one child, Minnie; Olliver, a Johnson county farmer, has three children, Orville, Howard and Lucile; and Roy, also a farmer in Johnson county. W. T. Turner has been active in the affairs of Johnson county since boyhood and has taken a prominent part in politics. He was reared in a Republican atmosphere and cast his first vote for General Grant for President and since that time has been a Democrat and taken a prominent part in the councils of the Democratic party in Johnson county and Kansas. He was elected treasurer of Johnson county in 1905 and at the expiration of that time was reelected, serving two terms. The normal Republican majority of Johnson county at that time was about 700, but Mr. Turner carried the county by a majority of 458 at his first election and at his second election he was given a majority of 460, a gain of a vote a year, which shows at least that he was not losing ground. He carried his own township

at his first election by a majority of 101 and the second time by a majority of 150. Mr. Turner is a member of the Grange and he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Turner is one of Johnson county's most substantial citizens and has built up a reputation for honesty and straightforward methods which extends beyond the boundaries of Johnson county.

William R. Anderson, a Civil war veteran and one of Johnson county's representative citizens, has been successfully engaged in farming in Gardner township until within the last few years, during which he has rented his land and practically retired. Mr. Anderson is a native of Ohio, being born in Belle Center, Logan county, January 17, 1841, and is a son of John B. and Emily (Hopkins) Anderson, both natives of Ohio. John B. Anderson was a son of Gretchen Anderson, who was probably a native of Kentucky, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Emily Hopkins, the mother of William R. Anderson, was a daughter of Hazard Hopkins, a native of Virginia. John B. and Emily (Hopkins) Anderson spent their lives on a farm in Logan county, Ohio. They cleared up a heavily timbered farm and made a home in the wilderness and spent their later lives in their quiet home which their industry had created. They were the parents of ten children: Mary Elizabeth, Milton; Serilda, Amanda, John, William R., Margaret, Martha, Hugh and Frank. William R. Anderson spent his boyhood days at home on the farm. When the Civil war broke out, after serving in the Ohio militia for some time, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment, Ohio infantry. He served in the army of the Potomac under Grant, participating in the terrific fighting in front of Petersburg and Richmond. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Ohio, and in November, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of John Duff, of Logan county, Ohio, where she was born in 1847. After his marriage, Mr. Anderson bought the old home farm near Belle Center and resided there until 1884 when he sold out and came west, locating in Anderson county, Kansas, where he followed farming until 1888, when he traded his Anderson county farm for his present farm in Gardner township. This is one of the best appearing, well kept farms in the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born six children, as follows: Effie, wife of W. S. Cubbison, Gardner; J. M., farmer, Gardner; Charles, farmer, Gardner; Mamie, wife of Elmer Cubbison, Springhill; Elmer McCamish; and Lola M., wife of L. Root, Rockford, Ill. Mr. Anderson has been a lifelong Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has taken a prominent part in local politics, both in Anderson county and since coming to this county. He served fourteen years as trustee of Gardner township and then gave up the office on account of his health. He is a Methodist and has served as trustee of the church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Harry C. Ainsworth is one of Johnson county's most successful farmers and breeders. He is a son of Newton Ainsworth and Rosanna Hamill. Harry C. Ainsworth comes from Johnson county pioneer stock. His father, Newton Ainsworth, was one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county and known as "The Grand Old Man of Lone Elm." He died April 20, 1915. This venerable patriarch of Johnson county was one of the best known pioneers of eastern Kansas. He came here March 27, 1857, and settled on the virgin prairie at Lone Elm, on the Santa Fe Trail at the head of the waters of Cedar creek, which was the first camping grounds of those going west, after leaving Independence, Mo. Newton Ainsworth was one of the successful men of Johnson county. He accumulated a large amount of property and some time ago, prior to his death, divided among his sons nearly 1,700 acres of the best land in Johnson county, which he had accumulated by hard work and good management, and, of course, with the help of his splendid wife and sturdy sons. Newton Ainsworth was a man of striking figure and strong personality and a true friend of humanity, no matter what their race or creed. He stood erect at the age of eighty and looked persons to whom he might be speaking squarely in the eyes. If he liked a man he would tell him so, and if he believed the man to be tricky or dishonest he would tell him so, yet he never was rash or quarrelsome. His death removed one of the most prominent and useful men from Johnson county. He was not only a pioneer but a worker, a man of liberality, strength and greatness of mind. His name was a synonym for courage, integrity and honor. His morals stood the test of time, his honesty was never shaded and his charity was as broad as the State. His wife died in 1904. Harry C. Ainsworth is one of the five Ainsworth brothers, sons of Newton Ainsworth and Rosanna Hamill. They are as follows: D. E. resides at Stilwell; R. E., Ocheltree; Harry C., the subject of this sketch; G. B., Salisbury, Mo., and H. A., Salisbury, Mo. Harry C. Ainsworth, whose name introduces this sketch, was born March 25, 1876. He received a good common school education and has made farming and stock raising his life's work. He owns 160 acres of some of the best land in Johnson county with a fine modern twelve room house, which is one of the best farm residences in Johnson county. It was built by Mr. Ainsworth's father and is equipped with all modern conveniences usually found in the best residences of the larger cities. Not only the residence but the other buildings on the place are lighted with electricity, even the chicken house. Mr. Ainsworth takes great interest in the up-keep and appearance of his farm and says it is his ambition to make it the best improved place in Johnson county and the writer is of the opinion that Mr. Ainsworth's place has already attained that distinction. Mr. Ainsworth has some very fine stock and is a successful breeder of pure bred Berkshires, in which he takes more than ordinary interest. Mr. Ainsworth was married in 1903 to Miss Ella E. Spencer, a daughter

of Isaac Spencer, of Johnson county, and they have three children as follows: Isaac Newton, Stella Rose and Susie Elizabeth. Mr. Ainsworth is a Granger and belongs to No. 152, having been identified with that organization for the past twenty-five years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 59, Olathe. He is a stockholder in the Patrons Bank of Olathe. He is a public spirited and a kind and accommodating neighbor and has many friends in Johnson county, where he is widely known.

H. L. Phillips, agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Olathe, is one of the veteran railroad men of the West. He is a native of the Keystone State, born in Greene county, January 9, 1848, and is a son of John and Sarah (Stewart) Phillips, also natives of Pennsylvania. The Phillips family came west in 1863 and located near Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, where they resided until 1877, when they came to Kansas and located on a farm near Newton, Harvey county, and the parents spent the remainder of their lives there. The father died July 1, 1889, aged sixty-four, and the mother departed this life September 6, 1914, aged eighty-six, and their remains rest in the Newton cemetery. H. L. Phillips was the oldest of a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. He attended the public schools of Pennsylvania and the subscription schools of Virginia, as the family home was near the State line. He was about fifteen years old when the family removed to Illinois and he continued to attend school until he was eighteen, and by that time had acquired a very good common school education. He then taught in McLean county for two or three years and in 1872 took a course of telegraphy in a private school in St. Louis, Mo., and after learning the elements of that art he entered the Chicago & Alton railroad office at Shirley, Ill., and mastered telegraphy and taught school some in the meantime. In 1875 he became night operator at Summit Station, Cook county, Illinois, for the Chicago & Alton and served in the capacity of operator and agent about a year and a half for that company. He then entered the employ of the Illinois Central as operator at La Salle, Ill. He was there about a year when he was appointed agent for that company at Rutland, Ill., and held that position for six years. In 1883 he came to Kansas, making his home at Newton and entered the employ of the Santa Fe Company as operator and agent and worked at Arkansas City, Florence and Eureka, and on November 8, 1883, came to Olathe as operator for that company and in the spring of 1885 was appointed freight and passenger agent and has held that position ever since. For thirty years he has conducted the affairs of the Santa Fe railroad at Olathe in a way that has made many friends for the company, and beyond doubt has met with the approval of his superior officers, as the general public has an idea of the exactness and the near approach to perfection of the Santa Fe methods, and a man who can comply with them for all these years is certainly a capable and

up-to-date railroad man. Mr. Phillips was married in 1875 to Miss Susan M. Gierhart, of Geneseo, Ill. Three children were born to this union: Sarah, the wife of Clarence F. Hoagland, of Greeley county, Kansas; Hiram W., merchant, Los Angeles, Calif., and Irolee, who died in childhood. The wife and mother departed this life in Olathe, October 17, 1885, and Mr. Phillips married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca J. Kelley, who died October 18, 1909. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the First Presbyterian Church. He is one of Johnson county's leading citizens.

W. H. McKoin, proprietor of the Model laundry, Olathe, Kan., is a native son of Johnson county. He was born in Lexington township, December 20, 1880, and is a son of J. J. and Susan (Utterback) McKoin, natives of old Kentucky. J. J. McKoin was born in Lexington and in 1857, came to Kansas with his parents and located at Spring Hill. He was one of the pioneer school teachers of Johnson county. He read law and after being admitted to the bar practised for several years, and served one term as county attorney of Johnson county. In 1893 he was appointed Indian agent under President Cleveland's second administration and served in that capacity at a number of different agencies in the West and Southwest until 1896 when the administration changed and Mr. McKoin's successor was appointed. He then returned to Olathe where he now resides, and is one of the honored pioneers of Johnson county. His wife died several years ago and he is now living retired. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has been active in his party organization and has helped fight the battles of Democracy for over half century. To J. J. and Susan (Utterback) McKoin were born three children and W. H., whose name introduces this sketch, is the only surveyor. W. H. McKoin attended the public schools of Olathe and later attended the University of New Mexico two years and also spent two years at Kansas University at Lawrence. He then entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company in the capacity of clerk in the superintendent's office at Needles, Calif., and after remaining there about one year, in 1899, he took a position as fireman on the Arizona division of the Santa Fe, and ran between Needles and Bakersfield, Calif., and Los Angeles, and later he was promoted to engineer, shortly after reaching his twenty-first year, and ran a locomotive on the Arizona division of the Santa Fe about four years. In 1896 he was transferred to the Mountain division of the same railroad and ran from La Junta to Raton for a year and during the panic of 1907 he was laid off. He then came to Olathe and bought the laundry plant, which is known as the Model laundry. This is the best equipped laundry in Johnson county. It is a substantial one-story brick structure, located at 132 South Cherry Street, Olathe, and is equipped with all modern machinery. The building is 23x109 feet, and when running full capacity Mr. McKoin employs sixteen operators. Mr. McKoin was united in marriage July 28, 1896, to Miss Inez Hancock, of

States in 1853, first settling in the city of New York, where he remained some years, when he came to California, in 1857. In 1861 he opened the Union Hotel in Vallejo, remaining its proprietor for ten years. In 1874 his present business was established, and two years afterwards he first started in the lumber trade. Mr. McCudden is one of Vallejo's most honored citizens; his election to the Board of Supervisors in 1877 proving the estimation in which he is held.

McDERMOTT, ROBERT, born in Ireland in 1841, and came to America in 1842 with his parents, who settled in Lower Canada, where they resided till 1848, when they moved to Upper Canada. In 1859 he crossed to the United States, and took up his residence in McComb county, Michigan, remaining there till 1860. In April of this year he enlisted in Co. A., Ninth U. S. Infantry, and was stationed in the Detroit Recruiting district for some time, when he went to the North Pass of the Rocky mountains, where he got his discharge under the Minor's Act. He remained in that section of the country till the fall of 1863, when he again enlisted in the First Oregon Infantry, and served till the end of the war. Arrived in Vallejo in June, 1867, and purchased the one-half interest of F. O'Grady, in the Empire Soda Works. Married April 19, 1869, Catharine Monaghan, a native of Ireland.

McDONALD, T. P., born in Galena, Joe Davies county, Illinois, March 21, 1850, and in 1857 moved with his parents to Nevada county, California, where he remained till 1867, when he came to Vallejo, and entered into the employment of E. McGettigan, in the wholesale liquor business, until 1875, when he became clerk at the Howards, filling that position till September, 1878, when he formed his present partnership with James Ward. Mr. McDonald has been a member of the Vallejo Rifles since 1869; held the office of Second Lieutenant for four years, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant in May, 1877.

McDONALD, WILLIAM, born in Frostburg, Alleghany Co., Maryland, in 1850, and moved with his parents to California in 1854, first settling in San Francisco, where they remained three months, and then accompanied them to Vallejo. In 1867 he began an apprenticeship in the bricklayer's department in the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he was employed till elected City Marshal by the Republican party in 1878. Mr. McDonald's father died in Vallejo, Sept. 19th, 1875; his mother is still living, however, and makes her home with him. He married, May 29th, 1870, Miss Mary Brown, by whom he has two children: Amelia, born April 8, 1871, and William, born February 10, 1875.

McGETTIGAN, EDWARD, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 20, 1840, and emigrated to America in 1856, arriving in New York in January, 1857. He at once removed to Philadelphia, where he sojourned one year, at the end of which he sailed, *via* Panama, for San Francisco, arriving there in June, 1858. He lost no time, but went to the mountains and engaged in mining in Butte county. In May, 1859, he located in Vallejo. In 1862 he established the Vallejo Brewery in company with A. Murray and James McGarvey, but sold out his interest in 1865. Shortly after this date he opened the Empire Soda Works. In 1874, the Vallejo Brewery was in the market; he therefore purchased it, changing its name to the Pioneer Brewery, after having first rebuilt and refurnished it.

To Mr. McGettigan, aided by General Frisbie, is due the building of the street-car railroad in Vallejo, whereby real estate was improved to the extent of many thousands of dollars, enhancing thereby the condition of many of the poorer class of citizens. He was twice elected to fill the responsible position of City Trustee; how well he discharged the duties of that office, the records of the corporation can truly attest; and as one of the Directors of the Saving and Commercial Bank, his true honesty is best told by the valuable services rendered in placing that institution upon a sound and solid basis, rendering that aid, which the general crash demanded, by surrendering the earnings of twenty years' toil to meet his obligations and perpetuate his honor and integrity as a man and a worthy citizen. Mr. McGettigan is also largely interested with General J. B. Frisbie in the following mines in New Mexico: Consolidated Hidalgo, and Esperanza Consolidated, ventures which bear every promise of being both valuable and fruitful. He married in 1864, Miss Mary A. O'Grady.

McINNIS, J. A., (grocer) was born in Prince Edwards Islands on March 4, 1838, where he remained till 1855, being raised on a farm; emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1855, and engaged in working at different occupations till June 7, 1857, at which time he joined the U. S. Navy as a marine and was stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard, making a cruise on the U. S. "Merrimac" to the South Pacific Squadron; stationed there till 1860; returned to Norfolk, Virginia, and was transferred to Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass.; remained on duty as a non-commissioned officer till September, 1861; transferred to headquarters, Washington, D. C., and joined the Marine Battalion, under Major John G. Reynolds, and joined the expedition under Commodore Dupont and General W. T. Sherman, which left Handon Rose, Virginia, for Port Royal, South Carolina, from which port they sailed in October following on the Ship Transport "Governor." On this voyage, while off Cape Hatteras, they encountered a terrible hurricane, the steamer being wrecked in the gale, losing one

who hustles while he waits, and that is the precept which he has practiced for nearly fifty years on the plains of Kansas. When he was endeavoring to get his start in this county, he encountered the many hardships and disappointments common to the lot of the Kansas pioneer, but the obstacles vanished before persistent industry and today Mr. McCann is a rich man. He was married in April, 1860, to Miss Anna McGraw, a native of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, born March 10, 1842. To this union were born the following children: Mary, wife of Fred Boge, Alberta, Canada; William, on the home place; Eva, wife of Charles Meal, Miami county, Kansas. Mr. McCann's first wife and mother of these children died June 2, 1884, and in December, 1889, he was married to Luvina Willmuth Cleek, a native of Caldwell county, Missouri. She was born April 13, 1857, a daughter of Andrew J. and Emeline (Salisbury) Cleek, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Andrew J. Cleek is a Civil war veteran, having served in Company G, Sixth regiment, Missouri cavalry (Union). Mr. Cleek's wife and children remained with her father, Mr. Salisbury, who lived near Lawrence during the Civil war. After Mr. Cleek was discharged from the service, they lived near Shawnee until 1871 and they now reside near De Soto. To Mitchael and Luvina W. (Cleek), McCann one child has been born, Martin M., born May 17, 1891. Mr. McCann is a Democrat and one of the reliable old landmarks of Johnson county.

George C. Knabe, a representative farmer and stock raiser of Gardner township, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Baldwin City, Douglass county, October 10, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Christina Knabe, natives of Germany and pioneers of Kansas, coming to this State in 1855. Like most of the early-day settlers in the Sunflower State, the Knabe family was poor, they had no capital and practically all that they owned of this world's goods was represented by their clothes. Before coming to Kansas they had lived in Wisconsin about four years, but had made little progress there. Shortly after coming to this State and settling in Douglas county, the father bought a claim of 160 acres from an Indian and was in a fair way to succeed, when death overtook him and his widow and five small children were left to shift for themselves. The father died in 1867. The mother married again and died in 1910. George C. Knabe left home when he was thirteen years old and worked out by the month as a farm hand for five or six years. In the winter time he attended school and worked for his board, and in that way obtained a very good common school education. About the time he was of age or a little before he had saved enough out of his earnings to buy a team and wagon and rented land for a time. In 1885, he bought eighty acres of land and went in debt for all of the purchase price. A short time afterwards he sold this eighty at a profit of \$900 and bought 160 acres in Johnson county which is a part of his present place. It was the following year that oats brought only seven cents per bushel. Oats were

the only crop Mr. Knabe raised that year which could be converted into ready cash, and as seven cents per bushel would hardly pay for marketing, he found himself lapsed on his land payments and delinquent on his taxes. Those were sad days and he became despondent, not knowing how to save his farm and meet other expenses. Hoping to get more for his oats in Kansas City, Mr. Knabe drove with a heavy load to that market and peddled them on the streets realizing fourteen instead of seven cents per bushel. While peddling out his oats, Mr. Knabe had occasion to leave his team on the streets unwatched for a few moments. On his return he found a policeman driving them off. Already discouraged almost to the breaking point, a vision of a fine, taking probably every dollar he had realized on his oats, made him feel that he was approaching a real tragedy. It meant the last hope gone, of reclaiming his 160 acres of land and the sorry story he would have to tell the folks anxiously awaiting his return back on the farm. Crushing down his emotions as much as possible he approached the policeman and said: "Partner, those lines would look much better in my hands than in yours." The words were spoken calmly, but they were eloquent in that a breaking heart was back of them. The policeman began to scold, but as Mr. Knabe came nearer he saw something in his face that turned the severe look into a smile, and without a word more he turned the team over to its rightful owner. Six years later he bought eighty acres more, upon which his present residence is located, and has bought additional land from time to time in Johnson county until he now owns 480 acres of some of the best land in Johnson county. Mr. Knabe has invested extensively in western land and a few years ago bought 380 acres in Scott county, Kansas, which he sold at a profit of \$1,500 after holding but a short time and he now owns 480 acres in Scott county, which he is holding for speculative purposes. Mr. Knabe is engaged in general farming and also raises a great many cattle and hogs. He is one of the very successful men of the county and is a close student of the advancing agricultural methods as well as of men and affairs generally. Mr. Knabe was married, March 27, 1883, to Miss Matilda Lebmman, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Henry and Charlotte Lebmman, natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Knabe have been born the following children: Lydia, a teacher, Gardner, Kan.; Elizabeth, at home; Mary, teacher, Hopwell, Kan.; Charles, George, Gertrude and Elmer, all residing at home. Mr. Knabe is a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grange. He is a stockholder in the State Bank of Gardner.

S. R. Hogue, a Civil war veteran and Kansas pioneer, now living retired at Spring Hill, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Warren county, April 21, 1837, and is a son of S. L. and Mary (Hamilton) Hogue, natives of Indiana, who removed to Illinois at a very early date and spent the remainder of their lives in Warren county. The father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and prominent in early-day politics. He

was the first sheriff of Warren county, Illinois, and died in 1841 and his wife passed away while visiting at the home of her son, S. R. Hogue, in Kansas, in 1886. S. R. Hogue was next to the youngest of a family of six children and was only four years old when his father died. He grew to manhood on the little Illinois farm and when thirteen years old his elder brother was married and the chief responsibility of supporting the mother and sisters fell on S. R. He remained at home and continued to manage the farm for his mother and his sister who still remained at home until he was twenty-one years old when he came to Kansas with a party of five others for the purpose of looking the country over with a view of settling here. They drove through from Illinois, the journey requiring six weeks. Mr. Hogue was favorably impressed with the soil and climate and after returning to his Illinois home came back to Kansas the following year and took a claim in Miami county, near the Johnson county line, and lived on this place until 1883 when he sold it. He was here during the stirring days of the border war and on August 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry. During the summer of 1863 his regiment was quartered at Ft. Leavenworth, having spent the winter of that year at Wyandotte. In November, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Ft. Smith, Ark., where they remained until March, 1864, when they were ordered out on what is known as the Camden raid. They had some fighting on the way there where they were supposed to be joined by the Red River expedition. The Red River expedition proved unsuccessful and the juncture with those troops was not made and in the battle of Saline river, which followed, Mr. Hogue was taken prisoner. At that time he ranked as sergeant and was captured while commanding a detail who were carrying the wounded from the field. On account of the heavy timber his detail got too far in advance and were cut off and captured by the Confederates. After his capture Sergeant Hogue learned that the prisoners were to be removed to a Confederate prison in Texas, and he and a comrade named Haight began to lay plans for their escape but when they first planned to do so, Haight was too ill to make the attempt when the time came, but they successfully effected their escape a few days later. They walked twenty miles the first night and forded the Saline river. Mr. Hogue was unable to swim and his comrade pushed him across the river on a log. After many hazardous experiences and narrow escapes they reached the Union lines at Little Rock after three days. They endured many hardships and privations on this trip and to make a successful escape under the conditions was nothing less than miraculous. The ordeal proved too much for Haight's physical constitution and he died a few days after reaching Ft. Smith, where they were transferred after reaching Little Rock. Mr. Hogue remained with his regiment in Arkansas until after the close of the war and was discharged June 30, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and was mustered out at Lawrence, Kan., in July following. He then returned to his wife and girl baby in Miami county, the child having been born

while he was in the army and was about a year old. Mr. Hogue walked thirty miles the night he reached home. He was a good soldier and made a brilliant military record and like many others he never fully recovered from the withering effect of disease contracted in southern camps and on the battlefields. He contracted scurvy while in the service and for eighteen years after the war was a sufferer from that malady. After resuming farming in Miami county he met with many discouraging conditions that confronted the Kansas pioneer. Droughts, grasshoppers and crop failures came in regular routine but he had faith in the country and stuck to it and finally won. In 1877, he was elected manager of the Spring Hill Grange store and capably conducted that business until 1881. He then bought a hardware store in Spring Hill and conducted that business for twenty-four years, during which time he did an extensive business and met with well merited success. In 1904 he sold this business and has since been living retired with the exception of supervising his various interests and investments. He is a large landowner and has 250 acres in Miami county, five miles southeast of Spring Hill, and also owns considerable land in Texas. He is a stockholder and director in the Spring Hill Banking Company, and was president of that institution during the years of 1910 and 1911. Mr. Hogue has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Emily Hogan, to whom he was married in 1860. She was a daughter of David and Elizabeth Hogan, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Indiana, and were early settlers in Illinois, where the father died in 1847 and the mother came to Kansas with her family in 1859. Mrs. Hogue died in 1885, leaving one child, Edith May, married H. R. Sibley, and is now a widow, residing in Kansas City. About a year after his first wife's death, Mr. Hogue married Catherine, daughter of Godfrey and Catherine (Schul) Godfrey, natives of Virginia. To this union have been born three children: Lillah married R. G. Hemenway, Haven, Kan.; Norris S., a druggist, Spring Hill; Rowena L. resides at home. Mr. Hogue is one of the substantial citizens of Johnson county and has a wide acquaintance and many friends. He is a Knights Templar Mason and Mrs. Hogue is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Joseph Holmes, a prominent farmer of Oxford township, has had a remarkable career. The story of his military service under two flags is unusual. When a boy in Jackson county, he was in close touch with the doings of the border war and learned of numerous crimes committed on both sides. When he reached maturity he enlisted in the Confederate army and was a member of the Mounted Rangers of Missouri, and fought under the stars and bars for six months and received an honorable discharge. He then returned home to care for his sick mother in Jackson county when order No. 11 was issued and he fled to the mountains of Colorado. There he enlisted in the Union army and for several months fought Indians under the stars and stripes and at the expiration of his term of service was honorably discharged and now

draws a pension from the United States Government. Joseph Holmes is a native of Hawkins county, Tennessee. He was born January 22, 1842, and is a son of Urial R. and Sally (Harris) Holmes, both natives of Virginia and of old Virginia stock. Urial R. Holmes and the Harris family settled in Tennessee in 1825 and in 1854 went to Missouri, locating in Jackson county, where Urial Holmes died in 1856, at the age of forty-seven years. Urial Holmes and Sally Harris were the parents of nine children as follows: Samuel died in Texas in 1895; Richard, Santa Fe, Mo.; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; John, killed while serving in the Confederate army during the Civil war; Mary married Mr. Hayes; Urial R. lives in Jackson county; Sally married Richard McAllister, Olathe; Hillman resides in Jackson county, Missouri, and Harold died in infancy. The mother of these children died March 4, 1864. When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Holmes served for six months with Colonel Rosser's rangers and in the fall of 1863 went to Colorado and served in the Union army two years. He was married December 4, 1873, to Miss Tabitha A. Cummings. She was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Hiram Cummings, a Johnson county pioneer. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Richard Hiram, farmer, Oxford township; Oliver S. died March 3, 1915; Emery C., killed by lightning, June 30, 1914; William G., farmer, Oxford township; Roy, on the home farm; Eaton, also on the home farm; Lena May married Emmett Pitt and is now deceased; W. Bryan resides at home; Stella May and Arthur, deceased. Mr. Holmes is one of the successful farmers and stock men of Oxford township. His farm consists of 180 acres of well improved land and is one of the valuable farms of Johnson county. Mr. Holmes is a Democrat and takes a live interest in events of the times. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. W. Fagan, Olathe, Kan., is one of the veteran railroad men of this country. His career is so closely interwoven with the early construction and operation of Kansas railroads that the story of his life and experience is no small part of the railroad history of eastern Kansas. He is a native of Guilford, Dearborn county, Indiana, born March 20, 1841, and is a son of John and Jane (Ward) Fagan. The father was a native of Lancaster, Pa., and the mother of Paterson, N. J. The father was a wagon maker in early life, back in Pennsylvania, but came to Indiana in 1838, following his trade until 1850, when he became a locomotive engineer on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad, which is now part of the Big Four system. In 1872 he came to Kansas, entered the employ of the Santa Fe as locomotive engineer and pulled the first construction train out of Atchison in the construction of the Atchison & Topeka railroad. After running a locomotive for a number of years on the Santa Fe he became roundhouse foreman at Atchison and served in that capacity for ten or twelve years and retired about two years before his death,

in 1911. His wife died in 1908. W. W. Fagan, whose name introduces this review, was one of a family of four children and is the only one of the family now surviving. He spent his boyhood days in Lawrenceburg and Guilford, Ind., and began his railroad career when a boy of ten years as a newsboy on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad, and began firing on that road in 1857 when a little past fifteen, and about a year later was promoted to engineer and at the unusual age of sixteen ran an engine on the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad and remained in that capacity until 1867 when he became train dispatcher and roadmaster and conductor. Mr. Fagan has in his possession an interesting relic of his early railroading career. In 1864 he and the superintendent differed over some minor matter about the engine and Mr. Fagan resigned and asked for a letter of recommendation which he received, a copy of which follows: "Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, December 27, 1864. The bearer, William Fagan, has been in the employ of this company as locomotive engineer for the past seven years. He is a good engineer. Robert Meek, Supt." Mr. Fagan went to another company and got employment as an engineer but after making one run received a telegram from his former superintendent to come back and take his old run and that he would raise his pay \$5 per month. He returned to his former employer and remained with him until he was promoted. In 1869 he came to Topeka, Kan., and on June 6 entered the employ of the Santa Fe as conductor on a construction train from Topeka, southwest. This was the first construction train on the Santa Fe and when Mr. Fagan entered the employ of that company the Santa Fe railroad had four miles of tracks west of Topeka and their equipment and rolling stock consisted of ten flat cars, one hand car, one coach and a locomotive. He remained in that position until the fifteenth day of November when he was appointed superintendent and had charge of track maintenance and operation and remained in that capacity until May, 1874. At that time he became associated with C. K. Holliday, a Mr. Chapman and others and they organized the Kansas Midland Railroad Company and started the construction of a railroad from Topeka to Kansas City. Mr. Fagan was superintendent and Chapman was everything else, as Mr. Fagan expresses it. The road was constructed from Topeka to Lawrence in 1874 and the following year completed to Kansas City. Mr. Fagan resigned the superintendency of that road November 20, 1875, and became superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad from Cameron, Mo., to Kansas City, and later from Brookfield, Kansas City and St. Joseph to Atchison. On the first day of January, 1880, he took charge of the Central branch of the Union Pacific, now Missouri Pacific, in the capacity of superintendent. When he took the road it only went as far west as Greenleaf and during his administration it was extended to Downs, and the two branches on west to Lenora and Stockton. Mr. Fagan says this railroad was constructed

by fourteen different companies. It seems that each company had a few miles of track which were later consolidated into one company. During the years 1885-6-7 he had charge of the Omaha division of the Missouri Pacific, and was engaged in the construction of that for three years. In 1887 he became general superintendent of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis railroad, now the Frisco system, and took charge of the maintenance, operation and machinery, which included everything but the financial department; nearly all of the Birmingham division was constructed while he was superintendent of that road. On July 30, 1895, he resigned on account of failing health and in 1897-8 he acted as agent for the receiver of the Kansas City National Bank. In 1902 Messrs. Keith & Perry prevailed upon him to go to Lufkin, Tex., and take charge of the construction of the Eastern Texas railroad from Lufkin to Kennard, and he was the first general superintendent of that railroad and later became its president. He remained there two years. In 1906-7 he had charge of the construction of the Girardeau, St. Louis & Texas railway, which is now a part of the Frisco system. For the last five years Mr. Fagan has been connected with the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company as material inspector. In recent years he is not inclined to take on as much railroad grief as he was accustomed to handle in the earlier days when his constitution could stand the strain. From 1869 to 1895 he did not lose over ten days of application to business. He had made his home in Johnson county since 1903. Mr. Fagan was united in marriage July 1, 1860, to Miss Amanda Simonton and they have one child, Cosette, now the wife of S. E. Ferguson, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. Fagan has never belonged to any lodges except the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and he withdrew from that in 1871 when he became a railroad official, as he thought it might not be consistent or advisable to be a member of that order and serve in the capacity of an official.

Allen R. Millikan, a successful farmer of Olathe township, was born in Johnson county, Kansas, April 5, 1868. He is a son of Branson and Harriet (Shoop) Millikan, both natives of Indiana. Branson Millikan first came to Johnson county, Kansas, in the fall of 1857. The following spring he brought his family here and preempted land. They came by river steamboat, landing at Westport, Mo. Branson Millikan was a successful farmer and spent his life in that occupation after coming to Johnson county. He died in 1890 and his wife died in 1903, and their remains are buried in Olathe cemetery. Allen R. Millikan was reared to manhood in Johnson county and educated in the Lone Elm school district and has made farming his principal occupation. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, located in Olathe township about a mile west of Bonita. This is the place that his father homesteaded in 1858. It is one of the best improved farms in the county and presents a beautiful appearance, with its large modern residence surrounded by a beautiful lawn studded

here and there with imposing evergreens. Mr. Millikan is an up-to-date farmer and has been very successful. He was married in April, 1894, to Miss Helen Kelly, a daughter of Alexander Kelly, a Johnson county pioneer, the personal history of whom appears in this volume in connection with the history of the Kelly family. To Mr. and Mrs. Millikan have been born three children, as follows: Madeline; Branson and William Allen. Mr. Millikan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Olathe, No. 59, joining in 1892, and belongs to the Grange at Lone Elm, joining this order in 1886. All the improvements on his farm except the house which was built in 1884, have been made by Allen R. Millikan. Mr. Millikan is an extensive feeder of cattle and hogs and has a silo 16x33 feet and a 40x60 feet concrete feeding floor and a shed over a part of the floor is 24x60 feet.

John R. Thorne, secretary of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association, Olathe, Kan., is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and former county attorney of Johnson county. He was born at Gardner, Kan., December 17, 1873, and is a son of George A. and Emma (Fulcher) Thorne, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Ohio. George A. Thorne was a son of Rufus Thorne, and when a boy came west with his parents who located at Detroit, Mich., for a time and later removed to Monmouth, Ill. The family resided there for a time and Rufus Thorne served as postmaster of that place. He was a veteran of the Mexican war. In 1857 the Thorne family came to Kansas, locating near where Gardner now stands and Rufus Thorne and his son, George A., both took up homesteads. They drove the entire distance from Monmouth, Illinois, to Johnson county with an ox team and prairie schooner and were among the very first settlers of Johnson county. Even ox teams were scarce in those days, and for a number of years in the early days they broke prairie for the settlers and were also engaged in freighting across the plains. George A. Thorne made four trips, one to Salt Lake City, one to Ft. Laramie, Wyo., and two to Santa Fe, N. M. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted at Paola in August, 1862, in Company I, Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry, and served three years, being mustered out in August, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Johnson county and was engaged in farming near Gardner, with the exception of the last few years of his life which he spent in retirement. He died October 1, 1912, aged seventy-six years. His wife died in June, 1895, aged forty-six. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Alice M. married T. B. Ott, Gardner, Kan.; Eva F. married W. A. Jarboe, Olathe, Kan.; John R., the subject of this sketch; George A., Jr., married Edna Armstrong, resides at Howard, Colo.; Edgar F. married Ella Gary and resides at Smuggler, Colo.; Charles F. married Lydia Upchurch and resides at Silverton, Ore., and Bert W. married Nellie J. Atwood and resides at Smuggler, Colo. John A. Thorne was educated in the district

schools of Gardner township and the Gardner High School. In 1894 he engaged in teaching in Johnson county and followed that occupation until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted at Paola, Kan., June 14, 1898, in Company I, Twentieth Kansas regiment, and served with that famous Funston regiment from Kansas, throughout the entire campaign in the Philippine Islands. They first went directly to San Francisco where they remained in camp until October, when they embarked on the U. S. transport "Indiana," bound for the Philippines. Mr. Thorne was with his regiment in every engagement in which they participated as follows: Philippine insurrection, February 4, 5 and 6; Caloocan, February 10; defense of Caloocan, February 11 to March 24; battle of Tullojan River, March 25; Polo, March 25; Malinta, March 25; Marilao, March 27; outpost skirmishes, March 28; Battle of Bocava, March 29; Guiguinto, March 29; advance on Malolas, March 30 and 31; defense of Malolas, April 1 to 24; battle of Bagbag River, April 25; Rio Grande, April 26 and 27; Santo Tomas, May 4; defense of San Fernando, May 6 to June 25; battle of Bicolor, May 24; engagement north of San Fernando, June 16; reconnaissance of Santo Rita, May 25; Bulacan, April 1, and Paraniq, August 2. Mr. Thorne was discharged October 24, 1899, at San Francisco, Calif., and returned to Johnson county. In the fall of 1900 he was elected clerk of the district court and reelected to that office in 1902, serving four years. During that time he also read law in the Kansas City Law School for two years and at the expiration of his term of office entered Kansas University at Lawrence and was graduated in the class of 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was then admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of his profession at Olathe. In the fall of 1906, he was elected county attorney of Johnson county, serving one term. He then followed the practice of his profession until 1914 when he became secretary of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association and has since served in that capacity. Mr. Thorne was married June 4, 1901, to Miss Ada, daughter of S. J. Chamberlain, of Gardner, Kan. She was born near Spring Hill, her parents having settled in that part of the county in the early seventies. To Mr. and Mrs. Thorne has been born one child, Robert Lane. Mr. Thorne is a member of the Masonic lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 19, Olathe, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Olathe Grange. Both he and Mrs. Thorne are members of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Thorne has been an elder for the past ten years.

Capt. Emanuel Clark, a Civil war veteran who has been prominently identified with the development of Johnson county for fifty years, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born on the banks of the Juniata river in Huntington county, March 13, 1830, and is a son of Thomas and Mary E. (Knobloch) Clark, the former a native of Huntington

county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Bedford county, and both descendants of old Maryland stock, the former of English and the latter of German descent. George Knoblach, grandfather of Mr. Clark, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Clark family removed from Pennsylvania to Union county, Ohio, in 1840. The father followed farming there until 1866 when he came to Kansas, locating near Gardner and was successfully engaged in farming for a number of years. He died in 1894, aged ninety years and six months. The mother passed away in 1886, aged eighty-nine. They were the parents of four children: Emmanuel, the subject of this sketch, and three sisters, who are now deceased. Emanuel Clark received his education in the public schools and at Mechanicsburg Academy, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1852. He followed teaching for eight years in Logan, Champaign and Union counties, Ohio, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted at Raymond, Ohio, July 20, 1861, and became a sergeant in Company F, Thirty-first regiment, Ohio infantry. His first service was a detail assignment as brigade sergeant, sometimes called master mechanic. He had charge of all the transportation, including wagon making and all marching equipment, horse-shoeing, etc. He had charge of from 100 to 400 workmen in his department. At one time he had 1,700 wagons. He remained in the position of master mechanic one year, during which time he was in Kentucky and Tennessee. Promotion did not come fast enough in that line and he returned to his regiment and was appointed orderly sergeant. He participated in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, where he received a bayonet wound in his left side, Missionary Ridge, Kingston, Buzzard's Roost and Resaca. He was also severely wounded at Resaca, receiving a gunshot wound through the heavy muscle of the left arm, also a gunshot wound in the left knee and was also struck by fragments from an exploding shell on the right knee, also shot in the left side over the heart, the ball following a downward course for about fourteen inches and was cut out in the field hospital. After having recovered from his wounds sufficiently he was detailed on a recruiting expedition for a time. He was promoted to sergeant major of the regiment on the field of Chickamauga for valorous conduct in action and on December 19, 1863, was commissioned second lieutenant and ten days later was promoted to first lieutenant. As second lieutenant he served in Company D, and as first lieutenant in Company K, Thirty-first regiment, Ohio infantry. After fully recovering from his wounds received at Resaca, he rejoined his regiment August 17, 1864, on the Chattahoochee river, near Atlanta, and was appointed regimental quartermaster, ranking as first lieutenant. After a month he resigned this position to become adjutant of the regiment and served in that capacity until January 1, 1865, when he was commissioned captain of Company A, Thirty-first regiment, Ohio infantry. His regiment then left Atlanta and marched north and participated in the bat-

tle of Ringgold, N. C. Captain Clark then became a member of General Hunter's staff as topographical engineer and also adjutant general, serving in that capacity on the long march to Washington, after Lee's surrender. After the grand review at Washington he was examined and passed, the examination being the same as that required at West Point. He was offered an appointment as captain in the Forty-second regiment, United States infantry, regular army, but refused to accept it, as his mother requested him to abandon military life. He then returned to his Ohio home and resumed teaching in the same school which he had so abruptly left to join the colors four years previously. He first came to Kansas, however, and bought 240 acres of land near Gardner and returned to Ohio and after teaching school four months returned to Johnson county and engaged in farming. He has bought additional land from time to time and now owns about 400 acres of well improved land in Johnson county. Captain Clark resides in Olathe but supervises all his farming operations, usually renting for grain rent. He raises considerable stock and frequently has as many as 100 head of cattle and 200 head of hogs. Captain Clark was married April 25, 1875, to Miss Jennie Wood, a native of Union county, Ohio, and a pupil of his when he taught school there. Mrs. Clark died March 6, 1877, and on November 23, 1880, he was united in marriage to Mary Elizabeth Brown, of Olathe, a native of Hartland, Me. Captain Clark is a Republican and has been actively identified with that party since casting his first ballot. He has served as trustee of Olathe township and was a member of the legislature during the session of 1876-7. He is a charter member of Franklin Post, No. 68, Grand Army of the Republic, and was its first commander. He organized the relief corps in Olathe and is a member of the Grange and was instrumental in organizing the Grange lodge at Gardner, of which he is a charter member. He is the first man in Johnson county who paid his dues and became a full-fledged Granger. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Methodist Episcopal church and has been a trustee in that church for over forty years. He is a stockholder in the Grange store, the Denver Life Insurance Company, the Western States Portland Cement Company and the Sonoma Gold Mining Company. Mr. Clark has resided in the city of Olathe since 1880 and has a beautiful residence on East Park Street. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. While a resident of Union county, Ohio, he was president of the county school convention and was elected one of a committee to go to Columbus and aid the legislature in forming better school laws. He was elected secretary of that committee which met with the Ohio legislature and it became his important duty to write many of the school laws of Ohio which are still on the statute books of that State. He was the author of the first county normal school law in the United States, as well as various other progressive school laws.

Frank Champion, of Overland Park, is the Johnson county "bird man" and owner and proprietor of the Champion aeroplane factory, of Overland Park. Mr. Champion was born at Sherman, Tex., October 28, 1885, and is a son of Horace G. and Ida (Hussinger) Champion, the former a native of Antwerp, Ohio, and the latter of Missouri. They were married at Sherman, Texas, in 1884, and are the parents of two children. Maud, born December 16, 1887, at Sherman, Tex., and now the wife of George Heap, of San Diego, Calif., and Frank, the subject of this sketch. When Frank Champion was a baby his parents removed from Texas to Oklahoma City, Okla., where he was reared and educated. He attended both the grade and the high schools in Oklahoma City and after finishing high school, enlisted in the United States navy, ordnance department, as gunner's mate, second class. He was first sent to the training station at Newport, R. I., and then on board the training ship "Hartford" for a three months' cruise. About 1905, he was assigned to the United States ship "Massachusetts," which went on a cruise to the Azore Islands, as escort for a torpedo boat flotilla that was on an endurance trip. After that the "Massachusetts" returned to Bar Harbor, Me. On account of an accident to the "Massachusetts," which sent her to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mr. Chapman was transferred to the United States ship "Olympia" and went to Norfolk, Va., and then on a cruise to Europe and the West Indies, touching at Gibraltar, Trieste, Austria-Hungary, Corfu, Greece and Smyrna, Turkey. From Smyrna they went to Genoa and Villa, France, and Cherbourg, France, and from there back to Gibraltar, and thence to the West Indies, where they visited Jamaica, Havana, and other places, and finally ended up at the Catalena Islands. Mr. Champion was sent from there to Boston, when his term of enlistment expired and was paid off and honorably discharged. After leaving the navy, he located at Long Beach, Calif., and engaged in photography. Later he was press photographer for the Los Angeles "Examiner" and while thus engaged, became interested in aviation at the Domingos Aviation Field, near Los Angeles. He wanted to fly and believed that he had the courage to carry out his ambition, and on the eleventh day of January, 1911, he started for England and attended the aviation school at the Hendon Aviation Field near London. He was a little surprised when he reached there upon learning of the tuition fee for a course of training in flying. However, he went to Europe to learn to fly and that's what he proposed to do, and he, accordingly, laid down his thousand dollars, which was the price of the course. In addition to this the student flyer was required to pay for any breakage of the machines or any other loss or damage incurred while taking the course. After taking his course and receiving his certificate of graduation, Mr. Champion returned to New York and after remaining there a few weeks went to California and began to give exhibitions and continued in that line of work until the fall of 1911. The following winter he represented

the Moisant International Aviators, on the road, and in the winter of 1912-13 he constructed his first machine and the following season gave exhibitions on his own account. In 1914 he came to Overland Park and opened the Champion aviation factory. He has had two machines on the road giving exhibitions during the past season. Mr. Champion is known all over the country as an expert aviator and has given exhibitions in most of the western and central States, from Ohio to California and from North Dakota to Texas. He was united in marriage at Chicago, October 28, 1910, to Miss Hazel Chapman, of that place.

Frank Crawford, a prominent farmer and stock breeder of Aubry township, is one of the extensive land owners of Johnson county. In former years Mr. Crawford was a breeder of Morgan and Arabian horses, but now breeds exclusively gray Percherons, and usually has about 100 head of these horses on his place. At this writing he has 112. Mr. Crawford has also followed cattle and hog feeding on a large scale and has found this branch of the stock business to be very profitable. He usually feeds from 100 to 150 head of cattle and frequently has over 500 head of hogs. Mr. Crawford supervises the farming of all his vast acres and employs four men the year around. He has two tenants on his place besides the family that keeps house for him, as he is a bachelor. He is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born March 29, 1859, and is a son of James and Augusta (Engleman) Crawford. James Crawford was a native of Ohio, and a son of Robert Crawford, a native of Ireland, and was born near the Killarney lakes. Robert Crawford came to America when a young man and was an early settler in Ohio. He died comparatively young and was considered a very wealthy man for that time. James Crawford, father of Frank, was reared in Ohio, where he was married, and in 1864 removed with his family to Illinois. After one year he went to Cass county, Missouri, where he resided until 1880. He then came to Kansas, locating in Miami county, where he died in 1907. He was a very successful farmer and was a large land owner and when he died was in very comfortable circumstances. His wife died in 1903. She was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Frank Crawford has made farming and the stock business his life's work and is one of Johnson county's most successful men. He is a Republican and keeps himself well posted on current events and the trend of the times. He is broad minded and liberal and belongs to that type of men who are conservative and maintain the equilibrium of society.

W. F. Wilkerson, editor of the "New Era" at Spring Hill, is one of the real progressive newspaper men of eastern Kansas. Mr. Wilkerson is a native of Missouri, born September 25, 1866. He is a son of W. C. and Elizabeth (Lunsford) Wilkerson. In 1885 the Wilkerson family came to Kansas, locating in Rush county, where the father took up Government land. Here they encountered the many vicissitudes common to the lot of the pioneer of western Kansas; droughts and crop failures

pursued them and after four years in that section the family removed to Woodson county, where the father bought land and engaged in farming and prospered. He still resides in that county and is now counted among the successful and substantial citizens of the community. He is a Democrat and has always taken a keen interest in public affairs but never aspired to hold political office. His wife died in 1889. W. F. Wilkerson, whose name introduces this sketch, is the oldest of a family of six children. He received a public school education and remained at home until twenty-two years of age. In 1890 he began his career in the newspaper business, first being employed on the Yates Center "Advocate" in the capacity of "printer's devil" and remained with that newspaper for four years and reached the position of local editor and business manager. In 1894 he came to Johnson county as local editor of the Olathe "Tribune" and remained there until 1898 when he purchased the "New Era" at Spring Hill and has since published that newspaper. The "New Era" was founded in 1883 and is a weekly newspaper of unusual merit. Politically it is conducted strictly along independent lines and in its editorial columns deals fairly and fearlessly with all national and local questions of public importance. Mr. Wilkerson was united in marriage June 24, 1898, to Miss Birdie Smith, of Gardner, Kan. She is a daughter of Lee and Martha (Bergan) Smith, natives of Missouri, who came to Kansas in 1872, settling at Lawrence. The father was a blacksmith and wagon maker and worked at his trade there about two years when the family removed to Gardner, where the father conducted a blacksmith and carriage shop and prospered. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically was a Republican. He was a man of wide acquaintance and made many friends. He was public spirited and always willing to assist the needy and lend his aid and influence to the betterment of the community. He died in 1884. Martha Bergan, Mrs. Wilkerson's mother, was born in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1849, of Kentucky parents, who were early settlers in Missouri. They settled in Johnson county near De Soto in 1859. Mrs. Smith now resides in Kansas City. W. F. Wilkerson was a Democrat in early life, following in the footsteps of his ancestors, but as he grew to manhood some of the principles of the Democratic party did not accord with his views and his political attitude in recent years might properly be described as an independent Republican.

James Harvey Hancock, familiarly known throughout Oxford township and vicinity as "Uncle Harvey," is an early settler of Johnson county, and comes from a family of American pioneers. James Harvey Hancock was born in Marshall county, Illinois, May 27, 1850, and is a son of William and Emily (Shepherd) Hancock, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. The Hancock family dates back to Colonial days in this country, and is of Irish descent. William Hancock, the father of James H., went from Virginia to Ohio when a young man, and there

married a Miss Tarbitt. She died before they were married very long and Mr. Hancock wedded Emily Shepherd, a daughter of Jacob Shepherd, of Ohio, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of English aristocracy. William Hancock and his wife immigrated to Illinois after their marriage, and in 1866 came to Kansas, and on May 19, settled in Oxford township, about a mile and a half west of Stanley, on a farm which is now owned by Fred Richardson. It was unbroken prairie land and here William Hancock located and followed farming until his death. William and Emily (Shepherd) Hancock were the parents of the following children: Isabella, Florella, Thomas, Emily, Sarah Helen Noble, Kansas City, Mo.; Malinda Caroline, William Edwin, James H., and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased except Sarah Helen and James H., the subject of this sketch. James Harvey Hancock remained at home until he was about nineteen years of age when he began business for himself. His first venture was to go in debt for a half interest in a threshing machine and team, and began business on July 4, 1869. In 1870 he rented land and at the same time continued the threshing business in connection with farming, and soon bought eighty acres. This was the beginning of his career as a land owner. He has added to his first purchase from time to time until he now owns two good farms which comprise about 236 acres. His places are well improved, good buildings, fine shade and among the finest places in the county. Mr. Hancock has become a well-to-do and influential man and his success is due to his own unaided efforts. He never had a dollar given to him by his father, nor anybody else, and never owed a dollar that he hasn't paid. Mr. Hancock was united in marriage in 1876 to Miss Serilda Franklin, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Franklin, natives of Kentucky who came to Missouri at an early day and removed from there to Johnson county. Mrs. Hancock was born in 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Hancock were born the following children: Benjamin Harvey, a Colorado ranchman, married Nina Weldon and they have two children: Weldon and Sherilda; and Albert Cecil at home. The wife and mother of these children departed this life in 1900. She was a high type of American womanhood and lived a consistent Christian life. Mr. Hancock deeply felt the loss of his helpmate. Mr. Hancock has an extensive acquaintance throughout Johnson and Miami counties and is held in the highest esteem by his friends and neighbors. Only recently his neighbors gave him a birthday party at which about 150 were present, and the real good fellowship and friendly feeling that prevailed towards Mr. Hancock on that occasion is ample evidence of the esteem in which his friends and neighbors hold him. Those who know him best love him most.

T. W. Dare, a Kansas pioneer, and a successful farmer and stockman who has been a resident of Johnson county for over forty-five years, is now living retired at his home in Gardner township. Mr. Dare was born at Lymeregis, Dorsetshire, England, and is a son of Robert and

Mary (Prigon) Dare, natives of England. The father was a butcher and also an inn keeper; he was proprietor of a roadside inn in Dorsetshire county known as Penn Inn. The most vivid recollection that T. W. Dare has of his boyhood days is during the Crimean war when the British soldiers on their way to the front used to stop at his father's road side inn for refreshments. The glittering uniforms and fine regalia of the soldiers made a lasting impression on the boy's mind. His father died in 1860, and the mother survived him several years, and passed away in 1894. T. W. was the youngest of three children; he received a very good common school education, and when a youth served an apprenticeship at harness making. In 1870, when he was twenty-five years old, after having worked in London for five years, he came to America and located in Chicago. He spent the summer of that year there and in the fall came to Gardner, Kan., in answer to an advertisement in a Chicago newspaper for harnessmakers. When he reached Kansas his entire capital consisted of ten dollars, and Gardner was only a little settlement of a few houses and they really didn't need any harness maker at all, and he was compelled to go to work at such skilled labor as digging wells and tamping ties on the section, and such other odd jobs as he could get. After remaining there about six months, with the assistance of J. W. Sponable, he opened a little harness shop with a small stock, perhaps worth about \$100. There was not much to do in the harness line, and business was poor; he discovered after coming to Kansas that most everybody used oxen instead of horses, and oxen didn't require any harness, therefore no harness maker was necessary. After a little time he bought three lots in Gardner, and he began to prosper a little. In 1872 he went to Texas and returned two years later, little better off than when he went, but two years older. In 1878 he bought a farm of forty acres and lived on it a few months when he sold it at a profit of \$50.00; then he bought eighty acres for \$1,500, and built a house on this place and in 1882 sold that at a profit of \$2,400. He then bought 160 acres from J. W. Sponable and paid \$200 down. He remained on this place until 1889 and when Harrison was elected President, he was appointed postmaster at Gardner, and at the end of the administration engaged in the harness business at Gardner until 1904, when he was again appointed postmaster and served until March, 1915. He now owns 280 acres of fine Johnson county land. Mr. Dare was married January 30, 1872, to Miss Emma Sherer, daughter of William and Mary (Glover) Sherer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Glover's Station, Va. Mrs. Dare was born in Pennsylvania, September 19, 1851. Her father died when she was six years old and after his death the mother removed to Knightstown, Ind., to live with her parents and there met and married V. R. Ellis in August, 1857, and about that time V. R. Ellis and his wife came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, and homesteaded

a quarter section, one mile north of Gardner. This farm is still in the hands of the family and is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Dare. Mrs. Ellis died in February, 1915, on the place which they settled on when they came to Kansas. V. R. Ellis died October 12, 1913. He was prominent in the affairs of Johnson county throughout his life, and a man who made many friends. He served one term in the Kansas State legislature and also served as county commissioner of Johnson county. He was a staunch Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Dare, whose name introduces this sketch, is also active in local politics and has been a life-long Republican, and has attended many State, Congressional and county conventions as a delegate and was always active in political campaigns. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a stockholder and director in the Farmers State Bank of Gardner, and is one of the substantial men of Johnson county.

William M. Tibbetts, a leading farmer and business man of Spring Hill, is one of Johnson county's representative citizens. Mr. Tibbetts was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1852, and was the only child of O. H. and Elizabeth (Ketcham) Tibbetts, natives of Dearborn county, Indiana. In 1854 the Tibbetts family, consisting of the parents and W. M., the subject of this sketch, removed from Indiana to Madison county, Illinois, locating thirty miles northeast of St. Louis. Here the father followed farming until 1868, when the family came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. The father filed on a half a section of land on the Black Bob land, a part of the Shawnee Indian reservation. During the succeeding few years the Tibbetts family acquired by purchase and entry nearly 1,000 acres of Johnson county land, and W. M. Tibbetts still owns the first piece of land which his father bought in Johnson county. O. H. Tibbetts was a capable business man and one of the prosperous men of Johnson county during his time. He died in 1908, aged seventy-seven years. His wife passed away April 20, 1915. W. M. Tibbetts, from the time he was sixteen years old, was associated with his father in all his undertakings and is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers, especially the latter, in Johnson county. He is an extensive breeder of Hampshire hogs and feeds and raises a great many mules and often has on hand a carload of mules at a time. He owns about 240 acres of land where he has one of the finest modern residences in the county. In addition to his farming and stock business he is engaged in a special line of contract work in hauling and delivering pipe for oil and gas companies to the points where it is to be used for pipe line construction. This work is technically known as "stringing pipe." This business is conducted by the firm of Tibbetts, Tibbetts & Tibbetts, and W. M. Tibbetts is the senior member, the other two members being O. A. Tibbetts, his son, and A. E. Tibbetts, a nephew. They do a large amount of work in this line, amounting to about \$50,000 per year. Mr. Tibbetts was united in marriage in 1871 to Miss

Rachael Cantrall, a daughter of Jesse and Eliza Jane Cantrall, natives of Sangamon county, Illinois. The Cantrall family settled in Johnson county, Kansas, in 1868. To Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts have been born three children: Jessie M., married Dr. E. P. Mills, Ogden, Utah; Oliver A., associated with his father in business and resides at home, and Charles M., deceased. Mr. Tibbetts is a stanch Republican and is one of the wheel horses of his party in Johnson county and always takes an active interest in local and State politics. He is public spirited and progressive and a leader in any movement for public improvement.

W. W. Wickens, manager of the Mijo Telephone Company, of Spring Hill, is a representative Johnson county business man. Mr. Wickens was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, in 1854, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Corke) Wickens, both natives of England. The father was born in Sussex county in 1829, and the mother in Kent county in 1833. The father came to America when a young man and settled in Ohio where he remained a few years, and the mother immigrated to America with her parents who settled in Illinois when she was a child. James Wickens and Elizabeth Corke were married in Illinois about 1850, and followed farming in that State throughout their lives. W. W. Wickens was reared to manhood in Illinois and learned the machinist's trade. He received a good common school education which has been supplemented by a broad and varied experience in the school of life. He was married in 1884 to Miss Angie Adair, a daughter of George and Martha (Simpkins) Adair, natives of Canada. After his marriage he worked at his trade for a time in Illinois, and in 1887 went to Chardon, Neb., where he was in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company as a machinist about ten years. He then worked at his trade and also followed farming for a time and in 1903 came to Johnson county, Kansas, and bought a farm of eighty acres which he still owns. He was engaged in farming until 1913 when he became manager of the Mijo Telephone Company, and has successfully conducted the intricate details of that institution since. Mr. Wickens is capable and conscientious in the administration of his business affairs and has been very successful in the conduct of this important public service company. Practically the entire management of the affairs of the company is in his hands, and he has given uniform satisfaction both to the stockholders and the patrons of the company. Politically Mr. Wickens is a Republican and Mrs. Wickens is a member of the Adventist church.

J. N. Dowell, a leading produce dealer of Olathe, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Delaware county in 1855 and is a son of Lorenzo and Nancy (Smith) Dowell, also natives of Ohio. They were the parents of the following children, Perry married Ann Tritter and resides in Marion, Ohio; George married Elnora Tippey, and resides in Johnstown, Ohio; Elmer married Margaret Butts and resides in Johnstown, Ohio; Charles, Johnstown, Ohio; Sarah, married Noah Green, Johns-

town, Ohio, and J. N., the subject of this sketch. J. N. Dowell was educated in the common schools of Ohio and when eighteen years old engaged in farming for himself and followed that vocation in his native State for ten years and in 1883 came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. He followed farming here for a time, living on rented land, and in 1886 engaged in the coal and feed business in Olathe in partnership with John Elder. About a year later he engaged in buying and selling produce in a small way which has gradually developed until he now has, perhaps, the largest business of the kind in Johnson county. Mr. Dowell was married at Newark, Ohio, August 29, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford. She is a native of Ohio and a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hisey) Crawford, both natives of Ohio, and whose parents were pioneers of Licking county, Ohio. Mrs. Dowell is one of a family of seven. The other members of the family are as follows, in the order of birth, Mrs. Dowell being the oldest; Leanna, married A. J. Nybarger, Newark, Ohio; Harriet, unmarried, resides near Newark, Ohio; Oscar married Gertrude Loafman, lives in Hebron, Ohio; Florence, unmarried, resides at Newark, Ohio; Margaret, unmarried and lives in Chicago, Ill., and Luenda, died at the age of six years. To J. N. and Sarah Elizabeth (Crawford) Dowell have been born three children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are as follows: Lawrence, born June 1, 1879, married Lena Pugh, of Olathe, and they have three children, Elizabeth, died at the age of ten years, Harriet Alicetene and Mary Martha; and Oscar, born April 14, 1881, married Pearl Wingfield, of Olathe, and to this union have been born three children, one of whom died in infancy, and the others are Harold and Doris. J. N. Dowell is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors on his maternal side. His great-grandfather, Capt. John B. Smith, was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Dowell is one of Johnson county's representative men and the family is well known in Johnson county where they are highly respected.

W. F. Sharpe, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Johnson county, is a Kentuckian, born in Estill county in April, 1849. His father, T. B. Sharpe, was a native of the Blue Grass State. In 1854, T. B. Sharpe left his native State with his family to seek a new home in the West; they located in Jackson county, Missouri, where fortune seemed to frown upon the little family of pioneers for the first few years. After they became comfortably settled in the wilds of Jackson county, their home was destroyed by fire and their cattle all died from Texas fever, and for a time the future seemed to hold out but little hope for the Sharpe family. In 1863 they went to Nebraska, where they remained until 1866, when they returned to Missouri. By this time the boys of the family had reached the age when they were of considerable help and from that time on the Sharpe family prospered, and were soon in comfortable circumstances, and at the time of the father's death, in 1903, he was a well-to-do man. W. F. Sharpe, whose name introduces this

sketch, is the youngest of a family of nine, seven girls and two boys. He spent most of his early life in Jackson county, Missouri, where he attended the public schools and after reaching his majority spent three or four years in various sections of the country, and in 1874 was united in marriage to Miss Cassie Lee, a daughter of Hiram Lee, a native of Kentucky, and an early settler in Jackson county, Missouri. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe came to Johnson county, locating in Aubry township, where they purchased a quarter section of land which is still their home and is one of the finest farms in Johnson county. Mr. Sharp began life in Johnson county with limited capital, but by industry and good judgment has accumulated a large amount of property and is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Johnson county. He has added to his original holdings and now owns 320 acres of Johnson county land, besides 150 acres in Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have been born the following children: Fillman, farmer, Aubry township; William, farmer, Texas; Mayme and Robert, who resides at home. Mr. Sharpe, like his father, is a stanch Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

T. W. Noland, civil engineer, Olathe, has been a resident of the Sunflower State for half a century. Mr. Noland was born in Platte county, Missouri, January 31, 1843, and is a son of Joshua and Sarah (McKinney) Noland, both natives of Madison county, Kentucky. When the father settled in Platte county, Missouri, in 1837, he took up Government land and followed farming there until the time of his death which occurred April 11, 1854, when he was fifty-nine years of age. His wife died December 25, 1864, aged sixty-four years. T. W. Noland is the only surviving member of a family of seven children, as follows: W. H., died in 1854; J. M., died in February, 1865, from the effect of impaired health while in the army. He served in the Civil war as captain of Company C, Thirty-ninth regiment, Missouri cavalry; G. W., spent his life in Missouri and was second lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-ninth regiment, Missouri cavalry, died in 1903; J. R., spent his life in Platte county, Missouri, and died in 1906; O. C., also spent his life in Platte county, Missouri, and died in 1901; N. F., died in Nebraska City in 1867, and T. W., the subject of this sketch. T. W. Noland spent his boyhood days in Platte county and received a good education in the public schools and Platte City Academy. He remained at home until July 14, 1862, when he enlisted at Platte City in Company C, Thirty-ninth regiment, Missouri cavalry, he being the third one of the Noland brothers to belong to that company, one of his brothers being the captain and another second lieutenant, as above stated. He was at the battle of Westport, Newtonia, and a number of skirmishes. He was with his regiment in the campaigns along the border of Kansas and Missouri and Arkansas. After Mr. Noland was discharged from the service, he returned to Platte county and the same year, 1865, came to Kansas, locating in Wyandotte county and was engaged in farming

there until 1887 when he came to Johnson county and followed farming for a time. While in Wyandotte county he was engaged in surveying a great deal and also served as deputy county surveyor of that county and after coming to Johnson county, he also followed surveying and engineering and has practically made it his life vocation. He has had charge of the construction of every rock road built in Johnson county and has acted as consulting engineer in a great deal of county and city work as well as other construction work. Mr. Noland was elected county surveyor of Johnson county in 1910 and reelected to that office in 1912. During that period he was also county engineer. He served four years as deputy sheriff of Wyandotte county under Sheriff Armstrong, and since retiring from the office of county surveyor has been engaged in general engineering and surveying. Mr. Noland was married May 19, 1864, to Miss Mary Malott of Platte county, Missouri, and seven children were born to this union, only one of whom is living, W. H., who is now general superintendent for F. C. Turner in one of the largest planing mills and woodworking factories in the South, located at Mobile, Ala. Mr. Noland's first wife died in 1889 and in December, 1895, he married Mrs. Emma Williams, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. Mr. Noland has been a life-long Democrat and active in local and State politics since coming to Kansas. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin Post, No. 68, and has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1868. He is a Knights Templar Mason and has been a member of the Masonic lodge for over forty years. He is a member of the Christian church.

F. C. Haney, the present mayor of Edgerton, Kan., is a native of Kansas. He was born in Baldwin, October 20, 1871, and is a son of M. M. and Martha E. (Haskins) Haney, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Missouri. M. M. Haney is a Civil war veteran and now resides at Edgerton. He was born May 28, 1835, at Alton, Ill., and in early life learned the wagon maker's trade. He then went to Wisconsin where he spent about eight years, and in 1859 came to Kansas and opened a shop and engaged in wagon making at Prairie City, where he remained several years. He then went to Ottawa, Kan., and a year later returned to Johnson county, locating at Edgerton, where he has since resided. He enlisted in 1861 and did military service at Lawrence and other places on the border. M. M. Haney is a Republican and throughout his life has taken a commendable interest in local political affairs and has served two terms as councilman of Edgerton. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in Wisconsin in 1856, the year of the birth of the Republican party. His wife, Martha E. Haskins, was born in Taney county, Missouri, and is a daughter of John Haskins and Elizabeth Jennings. M. M. and Martha A. (Haskins) Haney were the parents of five children: George, deceased; William, deceased; Hattie Jane married Albert Brown, and Fred and Frank, twins. Fred

is the subject of this sketch and Frank resides in Gage, Okla. F. C. Haney received a good high school education, and entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company and has been in the employ of that corporation for twenty-five years. He married Miss Josephine McCarthy and they have five children: Corrine, Genevieve, Edward, Gregory and Vincent. Mr. Haney is one of the progressive citizens of Edgerton, and has served as a member of the council a number of years. He was elected mayor in 1914 and is now serving in that capacity.

John S. Steed, a former sheriff of Johnson county, is now a prominent farmer in McCamish township. The Steed family is of old English stock and formerly the name was spelled Stead. That form of spelling is quite common in England at the present time. Mr. Stead, the editor of the London "Times", the prominent journalist, who was lost on the "Titanic", was a member of the same family and a relative of the subject of this sketch. John S. Steed was born in Ashboro, Randolph county, North Carolina, December 10, 1867, and is a son of John S. and Rachel (Swaim) Steed, both natives of that State. The Steed and Swaim families were founded in America during Colonial times, and are Southern stock of English descent. Charles Steed, grandfather of John S., of this sketch, was prominent in North Carolina politics for a number of years, and served as State senator there. The Swaim family was also prominent in that section of the country and Rachel Swaim was a second cousin of President James K. Polk. John S. Steed was one of a family of eleven children, five girls and six boys. He remained in his native State until September, 1883, and when less than sixteen years of age came to Kansas. He continued to attend the public schools after coming to this State, and later entered Baker University at Baldwin where he took a four-years' course. He then taught school in Johnson county for several years and in 1896 became manager of the Johnson County Cooperative Association Store at Prairie Center. He held that position for ten years and in 1906 was elected sheriff of Johnson county and at the expiration of his first term he was reelected, serving until January, 1911. He was a capable officer and won the reputation of doing his duty without fear or favor. A peculiar thing in connection with the Steed family history is that they are a family of sheriffs, and for the last 300 years they have been represented in that office from time to time, both in England and in this country.

Mr. Steed was united in marriage November 22, 1902, to Miss Adelia Williams, of Johnson county. She is a daughter of Thomas W. and Lucretia (Jarman) Williams, natives of Tennessee. Her mother is deceased and the father now resides at Gardner. To Mr. and Mrs. Steed have been born three children as follows: Kenneth Stanley, aged eleven; Thomas Kyle, aged eight, and John Doyle, aged four. Mr. Steed is a Republican and has always taken a prominent part in

the party organization and served as a delegate at a number of conventions. He served as postmaster of Prairie Center six years, or until that office was discontinued on account of the rural delivery. He is a member of the Grange and is a stockholder and a director in the Johnson County Cooperative Association Store at Olathe. Mr. and Mrs. Steed are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are among the well known and highly respected people of Johnson county.

George W. Folmer, steward of the State School for the Deaf at Olathe, Kan., is a native of Iowa. He was born in Page county in 1863, and is a son of Henry and Mary Ann (Speer) Folmer, the former a native of Germany. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy and the others are as follows: H. M. resides at Ellinwood, Kan.; C. H., Ellinwood, Kan.; F. C. resides at Laprvai, Idaho; George W., the subject of this sketch; Sarah Ann Brown, San Francisco, Cal., and Lorena Tipton, Kansas City, Mo. Henry Folmer, the father, died in 1873, and his wife survived him a number of years, passing away in 1911. George W. Folmer came to Kansas with his parents in 1870, and they located in Cherokee county where they purchased forty acres of land in the lead district and eighty acres of what was known as the Joy land. The father was unable to retain the eighty acres but the forty proved a profitable investment and in 1879 the mother sold it for \$100 per acre. The family then removed to Johnson county where they purchased 160 acres known as the W. J. Hollis farm. About the time that they located in Johnson county, George W., who was then about eighteen years of age, met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his left arm. After the loss of his arm it occurred to him that with the physical handicap of having one arm gone, it would be necessary for him to make an extra effort to obtain a good education and from that moment he resolved to make every sacrifice to obtain an education. He then entered the fourth grade of the Olathe public schools and five and one-half years later graduated from the Olathe High School in the class of 1887. He then engaged in teaching and for the next twenty years was one of the successful school teachers of Johnson county. His first school was taught in the Moonlight district, west of Olathe, and for a time he was principal of the Lenexa and Shawnee schools. In 1903-4, Mr. Folmer served as trustee of Shawnee township. In the fall of 1904 he received the nomination for the office of clerk of the district court and was defeated by the small margin of twenty-two votes. Two years later, however, he was a candidate for that office again and defeated his former opponent by 260 votes, and at the expiration of that term he was reelected by the increased majority of 650. Mr. Folmer was appointed city assessor for the city of Olathe in 1911 and assessed the personal property of Olathe, and the following year made the real estate assessment and made a very satisfactory record in that capacity. In 1913 he was elected steward of the State School for the Deaf and

still holds that position. His careful and painstaking methods of conducting the business of the State, in looking after every detail of the purchase for the school, saves many hundred dollars each year for the State. He is a hard worker and gives his whole time to the duties of his office and his record for the past two and one-half years is without criticism. Mr. Folmer was united in marriage in 1890 to Miss Prudy Huggins at Olathe, Kan. Her parents were pioneers of Johnson county. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Folmer: William Emmet, married Miss Neva Cooper, of Olathe, and they now reside in Los Angeles, Cal. They have one child, George William. Mr. and Mrs. Folmer reside in their pretty home at 567 West Park Street, Olathe, Kan. While Mr. Folmer is a "Hawkeye" by inheritance, he is a "Jayhawker" by education and adoption, and is a loyal Kansan. He is a self-made man and by hard work and determination has overcome great difficulties and made good. His slogan is "to do right," and other minor matters of life will adjust themselves.

Fred Weeks, a leading Johnson county farmer, residing in Olathe township, is a notable example of what can be accomplished by industry, guided by a clear head. He began with nothing and today is recognized as one of the substantial men of Johnson county. Mr. Weeks is a native of Indiana, born in Noble county, June 7, 1857. He is a son of William and Rachel (Walburn) Weeks, both natives of Noble county, Indiana. The Weeks family came west in 1865, when Fred was eight years old, and located in Cloud county, seven miles southeast of Concordia where the father bought a claim of 160 acres for \$100. Cloud county at that time was in a wild and unbroken part of the frontier. There were lots of Indians still roaming over the plains, and deer, elk, antelope and buffalo were plentiful. The life of young Weeks was spent in the midst of primitive pioneer surroundings and he has seen Kansas develop from an unbroken prairie to its present greatness, and he is still a young man. Waterville, sixty miles east of Concordia, was the terminus of their nearest railroad and Fred and his brother were engaged in freighting in the early days between those points. It required five days to make the trip, and later when the railroad was built to Clay Center, they continued to haul freight from that point. The father followed farming all his life; he cleared up two farms in the wilderness of Indiana before coming to Kansas. He died in 1879, aged fifty-nine years, and the mother passed away in 1888, aged sixty-five years. They were the parents of eight children. Fred Weeks spent his life in Cloud county to the age of twenty, after coming to Kansas. He then went to Colorado and located at Gunnison City where he was engaged in freighting for a time. May 12, 1881, he came to Johnson county and entered the employ of John Shrader and received for his services twelve dollars for the first month. He remained in that position for four years and seven months, and then rented a half section of land in Mission town-

ship and engaged in raising cattle, hogs and horses and at the same time engaged in buying and selling stock. He raised large quantities of hay and from year to year rented more land until at one time he was operating nearly 500 acres and raised as high as 500 tons of hay annually which he sold in the Kansas City market. In 1898 he bought 135 acres of land which was unimproved. This he improved, equipped with fine farm buildings and fenced and has added to his holdings until he now has 257 acres which is one of the finest farms in Johnson county, located one mile southeast of Olathe. He carries on general farming and conducts his farming on a business basis, being one of the most successful farmers in the county. Mr. Weeks was married March 9, 1886, to Miss Jeanette Park, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. She is a daughter of David and Mary (Laird) Park, and was brought to Kansas by her parents when she was three weeks old. They came from Pittsburgh by river boat to Kansas City and settled in Mission township. The father died in the year of 1874, and the mother now resides on the old Homestead in Mission township. To Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have been born two children, as follows: Fred, Jr., who received his preliminary education in the public schools of Johnson county, Olathe High School and Central High School, Kansas City, Mo. He then entered Yale College and was graduated in the civil engineering course in 1911. He then entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company and was engaged in railroad construction in North Dakota for two years, and in 1914 he worked in the civil engineering department of the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company. Later he received a Government appointment to the valuation department of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is engaged at that work now. He married Dorcas Magdeleine Thoreson, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Thoreson, Hannaford, N. D., in 1913. Mrs. Weeks, Jr., was engaged in teaching school preliminary to her marriage. Jeanette, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Weeks, is a graduate of the Olathe High School and attended Kansas University in the year of 1909, married Willis Barr, a graduate of Manhattan Agricultural College, now engaged in agricultural extension work for the University of Oregon. Mr. Weeks is a member of the A. H. T. A. and the Grangers. Politically he is a Democrat and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lafayette De Vault is a representative Johnson county farmer residing in Olathe township on the southeast quarter of section 18, township 14, range 24. His farm bears the official name of "Maple Lane" farm, and was the second place in Johnson county to be named and registered under the Kansas law passed in 1910 which provided for such a procedure. Lafayette De Vault was reared in Johnson county, Iowa, and received his education in the public schools of Johnson county, Iowa, and attended Spaulding's Commercial College of Kansas City, Mo., one term. Lafayette De Vault is one of a family of six children of

Strawder and Caroline (Stiles) De Vault, natives of Ohio, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German parentage, Strawder De Vault walked from Indiana to Iowa in 1839, where he homesteaded a farm and remained on it until his death in 1908. He was one of the early settlers of Johnson county, Iowa, where he farmed. He went to California during the "gold fever" in early days. Lafayette De Vault came to Kansas in 1888, and located on a farm which was in the Black Bob Indian reservation, where he now resides, and has been engaged in general farming and stock raising and has been successful. He was married May 17, 1893, to Miss Gussie K. Matthews, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, and came to Kansas in 1895, a daughter of O. E. and Lydia J. Matthews. Lafayette De Vault is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Eliphalet D. Newton, now deceased, was a Kansas pioneer and during his lifetime was a prominent and influential citizen. Mr. Newton was a native of Andover, Oxford county, Maine. He was born March 17, 1835, and was a son of Benjamin and Clara Newton, both natives of Maine, of old New England stock. Eliphalet D. Newton spent his boyhood days in the Pine Tree State and was reared in his native town, receiving his education in Andover Academy. In 1856, just after reaching his majority, he went west and for a time worked at the carpenter trade in Iowa. In 1859 he went to California and was engaged in gold mining. He worked at various places in the mining industry and for a time was employed in quartz mills, receiving very high wages. He built and operated a stamp mill and for a time was located at Virginia City, Nev. After spending nearly ten years in the mining regions of the Pacific coast and the mountains, he came to Kansas in 1868, locating at Spring Hill. In 1870 he purchased a farm of 220 acres, one mile south of Spring Hill, and the Frisco railroad was later built across this place. When he purchased the place it was unbroken prairie land, but he gradually improved it and finally developed it into a high state of cultivation, and made of it one of the best farms in that section of the State. In 1894 he left the farm on account of failing health and removed to Spring Hill, where he resided until the time of his death, January 18, 1907. Mr. Newton was a man of strong personality and possessed the requisite elements of success. He was a man of clear judgment and decided convictions, and made no attempt to conceal his views on questions of importance. He was a staunch Republican and served as trustee of his township, and at one time was a candidate for county commissioner. While he took a keen interest in public affairs and gave close attention to his private business, his greatest interest was centered in his home and family; he was typically a home man. Mr. Newton was married March 17, 1870, at Spring Hill, to Miss Mary Frances Porter. She is a native of Perry county, Ohio, born

April 10, 1847, and is a daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Evert) Porter, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1852 and the mother departed this life March 17, 1880. In 1848, when Mary F. Porter was one year old, her parents came west and settled in Monroe county, Iowa, where her father died, and her mother died at Melvern, Kan. In 1866, Mrs. Newton came to Kansas and settled at Spring Hill where she was married. To E. D. and Mary Frances (Porter) Newton were born two children, Ella, wife of Eugene Davis, who is connected with the Southwest National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, and they have two children, Elsie and Winifred; and Millie married Charles Caswell and they have one child, Dorothy. They reside on the home farm. Mrs. Newton resides at Spring Hill where she is well known and has many friends. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a conscientious Christian woman.

J. B. Todd, a pioneer business man of Johnson county, now conducting a creamery business at Gardner, is a native of New York State. He was born in Otsego county in 1848, and is a son of Orange and Anna (Daniels) Todd. J. B. Todd attended the public schools in his native state, and when twenty-one years old came to Kansas, first locating at Atchison. After attending Baker University one year, he came to Gardner where he was engaged as clerk in a general merchandise store for three years. He then bought out the business and conducted the store for five years when he then sold the stock to Colonel Hayes and accepted a position as traveling salesman for an implement and machine company and was engaged in that business for fourteen years. He then followed farming in Johnson county about four years and on October 1, 1896, he purchased the creamery station at Gardner, where he has built up an extensive business. Mr. Todd manufactures ice cream which is known over a large section of the country for its excellence; he also has an ice plant and manufactures ice. He buys and ships large quantities of cream and does a business amounting to thousands of dollars, annually. He has a branch station at Edgerton which he established in the spring of 1906 and the business there has greatly exceeded his expectations. In the spring of 1915, he established another branch creamery station at Spring Hill. Mr. Todd married Miss Sarah C. Cramer and to this union five children have been born, as follows: Nellie, Clarence, Andrew, Annie and Nelson. Mr. Todd is a progressive and public spirited citizen and one of the leading factors in the hustling business town of Gardner.

J. J. Kuhlman, a successful business man of Bonita, is one of Johnson county's most progressive citizens. Mr. Kuhlman is a native of Kansas, and was born in Miami county in 1875; his father, John H. Kuhlman, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and an early settler in Miami county. When J. J. Kuhlman was four years old, the Kuhlman family removed to Missouri, where the father bought a farm and

spent the remainder of his life; he died in 1886 and his wife survived him for many years and departed this life in 1914. J. J. Kuhlman was reared on the home farm in Missouri and attended the common schools. As a boy he was of a frugal and industrious nature and in 1902, having saved up a little capital, he purchased the little store at Bonita, from Price Hendricks, who was at that time sheriff of Johnson county. In connection with his mercantile business, Mr. Kuhlman began buying and shipping hay and this venture proved successful from the start. In 1904 he built an elevator with a capacity of 8,000 bushels of grain, which is one of the modern elevators of Johnson county. During the month of July, 1914, Mr. Kuhlman did \$100,000 worth of business, and during that year he handled 68,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels of corn, and 35,000 bushels of oats, and also about 250 tons of hay. He also handles cement and grit for the manufacture of cement. In addition to his other business Mr. Kuhlman has dealt extensively in land in which he has made some very profitable transactions, and he owns a fine farm of seventy-two acres near Bonita. His career, since locating at Bonita has been marked by unusual success; when he came here his entire capital was less than \$3,000; today he could easily close out his business and walk out of the place with \$25,000. Mr. Kuhlman was married to Miss Metta Jones, a native of Missouri and a daughter of F. M. Jones, they have two children, Elbert and Evelyn. Mr. Kuhlman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Republican, although inclined to be independent in politics. He is a stock holder in the Morse State Bank and also in the Mijo Telephone Company. During Mr. Kuhlman's business career in Johnson county, he has become well and favorably known and by honesty and square dealing, has built up a business reputation which of itself is one of the greatest assets in any business. He is one of the substantial young men of Johnson county.

Miss Alice S. Lott has been a resident of Monticello township for forty-six years. She came to Johnson county when a girl of ten years and has seen many changes here, and may very appropriately be numbered among the Johnson county pioneers. Miss Lott was born at McClutcheonville, Wyandotte county, Ohio, in 1859, a daughter of Isaac and Mary M. (Kerr) Lott, natives of Pennsylvania who removed to Ohio with their respective parents when quite young. In 1869 Isaac Lott with his family came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county; he bought 200 acres of land in Monticello township, one mile east of Monticello, for which he paid \$10 per acre. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising and prospered, and became one of the substantial and influential citizens of Johnson county. He was a good neighbor, a kind husband and father and a stanch friend. He died October 31, 1890, and his wife survived him nearly a quarter of a century and passed away June 1, 1914, at the venerable old age of eighty-eight years and nine months. Their remains are buried in the Monticello Union cemetery. They were

the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy and the others, all born in Ohio, are as follows: Alexander, born September 27, 1846, served in the Civil war, lost an arm in the siege of Petersburg, and after the war taught school in Ohio and Illinois and later came to Johnson county, Kansas, where he also taught school, and in 1873 was elected to the office of register of deeds and now resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Gibson, born October 12, 1851, and is now connected with the Postal Telegraph Company and resides at Kansas City, Mo., and Alice S., the subject of this sketch. Miss Lott was educated in the public schools of Monticello township, attending school in the old rock school house, near Monticello. Miss Lott is an estimable woman and during her forty-six years' residence in Johnson county has made many friends and has a wide acquaintance. She is well posted on current events and has a broad knowledge of affairs.

Col. Andy James, owner and proprietor of the "Meadow Brook Stock Farm, is perhaps one of the most widely known men of Johnson county. Colonel James is a native of Illinois, born in Hancock county, and came to Kansas in 1864 with his parents, John P. and Hettie (Nichols) James, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children: Col. Andy James, whose name introduces this sketch, and Willard James, who married Ida Staver, of Johnson county, and resides on the home farm. After coming to Kansas, Andy James attended the public schools in Lawrence and Baker University. He began life as a farmer and later engaged in the mercantile business at Kansas City, Mo., and Dallas, Mo. About fifteen years ago he purchased 240 acres of land in Mission township to which he has since added the old Phillips homestead of 160 acres. These two farms comprise what is known as the "Meadow Brook Farm." He makes a specialty of Short Horn cattle, Poland China hogs and mules. While Colonel James is well known as a farmer and stockman, he is still better known as a high class auctioneer. He began conducting auction sales several years ago and for the past fifteen years has conducted real estate and stock sales of importance over several states. He has been employed by the United States Government and various railroad and construction companies as an auctioneer, in addition to numerous thoroughbred and stock sales of the leading breeders throughout the country. Mr. James was married in 1891 to Miss Minnie Riley, of Johnson county, and to this union three children have been born, John R., now a student in Baker University; Elizabeth N., a student in the Manhattan Agricultural College and known as one of Johnson county's leading teachers, and Ralph H. graduated from the Olathe High School in 1915.

Harry King, a former county commissioner of Johnson county, now engaged in the mercantile business at Zarah, Kan., is a native of England. He was born in Buckinghamshire, March 26, 1859, a son of Charles and Rhoda (Smith) King, also natives of the mother country. They were

the parents of two children, Harry the subject of this sketch, and Fannie, who died in 1872. The King family left their native country in the spring of 1870 and immigrated to Canada. After remaining in that country four months they came to the states, locating in Monticello township, Johnson county, Kansas. Here the father worked the first year for a Methodist minister, named Boles, who had been an Indian missionary among the Shawnee Indians before the Civil war. The second year that Mr. King was in Johnson county, he rented forty acres of land from Joseph King, a brother, and followed farming in a small way until his death, which occurred in 1875 and his remains are buried in a private cemetery on the Boles farm, one mile south of Wilder. Harry King attended private school in England and was about eleven years of age when his parents settled in Johnson county. Here he attended the public school and began farming for himself when seventeen years old, and for fifteen years specialized in raising potatoes in the Kaw valley. He was also engaged in buying and shipping potatoes, at the same time and did an extensive business which proved profitable. In 1896 he shipped thirty carloads of potatoes to Trinidad, Colo., besides many other shipments, elsewhere. In 1902 he traded for a stock of goods at Zarah and since that time has been engaged in the general mercantile business there. He has built up a large trade and has a good lively paying business for a country store. Mr. King has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and an active part in politics. He was elected road overseer, serving two years, and has also served at township clerk two years and has filled the office of township trustee for five years. In 1908 he was elected county commissioner of Johnson county and served four years in a manner that was satisfactory to his constituents and creditable to himself. During his term of office as county commissioner he took a special interest in bridge work and during that administration his ideas of bridge construction were largely incorporated in the work done. He had had considerable experience in bridge construction while township trustee and in 1903 in that capacity built the first concrete bridge in Johnson county. It is located two miles north of Zarah. While he was a member of the board of county commissioners about fifteen new bridges were completed in the county, among them the McCoy bridge, a concrete structure across Clear creek and another important structure completed during that time is the Bruton bridge which spans the Big Blue. Mr. King has been twice married. In 1880 he was married to Miss Carrie Haynes, who died in 1882, leaving one child, Carrie. In 1890 Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Roxie Ballard in Wyandotte county, and five children have been born to this union as follows: Samuel, now engaged in business at Bethel; Rose resides at home; Harry, Jr., is in the employ of the Ellet-Kendall Shoe Company, of Kansas City, Mo.; Benjamin, a student in Central Business College, Kansas City, Mo., and Teddy lives at home. Mr. King joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bonner Springs, Kan., in 1890, and has been in good standing

ever since. At present he is a member of Shawnee Lodge, No. 561. Mr. King believes in going forward. He is a strong advocate of progress and modern methods. He was one of the first to advocate good roads and never ceased advocating them, and he is entitled to a great deal of credit for the rock roads which have already been built in Johnson county.

Florence McCarthy, one of the leading citizens of Edgerton, Kan., is a pioneer of Johnson county and has been an important factor in this county for a number of years. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Cork, November 16, 1847. He is a son of John and Mary (Coughlan) McCarthy. Florence McCarthy came to America when nine years old to join his parents here, who had preceded him about seven years. The father came to America first and for a time was located in Quebec, Canada. He was later joined by his wife and went to Ohio. He was a railroad contractor and did considerable railroad construction work in Ohio and later went to Kentucky where he followed that line of work and came to Johnson county, Kansas, in 1857. Here he bought three quarter sections of land and engaged extensively in stock raising, and spent the remainder of his life. Florence McCarthy is the oldest of a family of four, the others being as follows: Hannah, a Sister of Charity at Topeka, Kan.; John W. resides near Edgerton and Ellen married E. H. Dyer, Topeka, Kan. Florence McCarthy was married in 1873 to Miss Ellen Dyer, a native of Wisconsin. Six children were born to this union, as follows: Josephine Haney, deceased; Katherine Hale, deceased; Mabel Griffin resides near Edgerton; Esther De Tar resides near Edgerton; Vincentia resides at Edgerton and Edward H. resides at Edgerton. Mr. McCarthy takes an active part in the public affairs of his locality and is known as one of the substantial men of Johnson county. He has served on the school board for a number of years and has been township trustee. The family are members of the Catholic church, and he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and prominent in the affairs of that lodge. He has held the highest office in the local lodge and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge.

Sherman Kellogg, a prominent citizen of Stanley, has been a resident of the Sunflower State for over a half a century, and is well known in Johnson county. He is a native of Vermont, and was born in the mountains of that State at Rochester, May 5, 1833, and is a descendant of prominent New England families who trace their lineage back through an honorable line of ancestors for many generations. Sherman Kellogg is a son of Sherman and Rebecca (Eaton) Kellogg, also natives of the Green Mountain State. Sherman Kellogg was a Congregational minister, born at Castleton, Vt., January 11, 1797, and married Rebecca Eaton, September 6, 1821. She was a native of Castleton, Vt., born February 20, 1798. Sherman Kellogg, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Saxton Kellogg and Sally Fuller, the latter being



MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE MCCARTHY AND FAMILY.

a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. The first record that we have of the Kellogg family appears among church records of the fourteenth century at Strathford, England. There is some evidence of the name back as far as the invasion of William the Conqueror, but this is not authenticated. Nicholas Kellogg, of Strathford, was born in 1488, and married Florence Hall, of Debden, Essex county, England, and the Kellogg family was founded in America in 1637; Joseph, Daniel and Samuel Kellogg came from England and settled in Connecticut, that year, and the 25,000 Kelloggs, more or less, that are scattered throughout this country are descendants from those three brothers. Rebecca Eaton, the mother of Sherman Kellogg, the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Daniel Eaton and Nancy Chester. The former was born in Vermont, February 23, 1762, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife, Nancy Chester, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 22, 1764, and was a descendant of the Stuart family that was banished from Scotland on account of religious controversies. Rev. Sherman Kellogg, the father of our subject, preached in Hubbardtown, Orwell, Rochester, Montpelier and Norwich, Vt., and Whitehall, N. Y., and died at Farmington, Ill., in October, 1848, and his wife died March 3, 1856. They were the parents of the following children: Cloc Eaton married William Badgers; Harriett Chester married Albert Johnson; Mary Emeline married Ira Winchell; William Pitt married Mary Emily Wills; Sherman, the subject of this sketch; Sarah Rebecca married Dennis Winchill; and Adelia Adelaide married Oliver Coomes. William Pitt Kellogg, an older brother of Sherman, was for a number of years a prominent factor in national affairs and a leading attorney who now resides in Washington, D. C. He was colonel of the Seventh regiment, Illinois cavalry, and became a brigadier-general. He was one of the electors for Lincoln from Illinois in 1864, and was appointed chief justice of Nebraska Territory by President Lincoln, and in 1865 was appointed collector of the port of New Orleans by Lincoln, and his commission as such was signed by Lincoln on the afternoon of the day that he was assassinated and is said to have been the last document signed by the martyred President. William Pitt Kellogg served two terms in the United States Senate and also was United States representative from Louisiana and served as the governor of that State from 1872 to 1877. Sherman Kellogg received his education in the public schools of Vermont and attended Norwich University, and in 1848 went to Illinois with his parents, and there followed farming. In 1856 he went to Iowa, locating in Jasper county. He bought a quarter section of land there, twenty miles east of Des Moines, for \$1.25 per acre. After improving this he sold it for \$10.00 per acre in 1864 and came to Kansas, locating in Atchison county. He bought a mill near the Kickapoo Indian reservation and sawed lumber and ground corn, most of his customers being Indians. About this time he joined the Kansas militia and was ordered to Fort Leavenworth on account of

General Price's threatened invasion. His enlistment was dated May 14, 1864, and he was discharged, October 27, 1864. He was a member of Company G, Twelfth regiment, Kansas cavalry, and participated in the battle of Westport. In April, 1867, he came to Johnson county, locating at Stanley where he engaged in the dairy business and manufactured butter for four years. He made a special high grade and has sold butter in Kansas City, for which he received as high as forty-five cents per pound. In 1887 he engaged in the hotel business at Stanley, having erected a new building there for that purpose. He still conducts the hotel at Stanley and is one of the veteran hotel men of Johnson county. Mr. Kellogg has been twice married. He was first married to Miss Lydia Margaret Graham at Prairie City, Iowa, in 1857. She was born February 13, 1841, and died January 6, 1871. The following children were born to this marriage: Horace Morrell, born July 31, 1860, married Dora Bell Brackenridge, is a carpenter and resides at Stanley; William Pitt, died in infancy; Ernest Atherton married Ella M. Porter and resides at San Antonio, Texas; Clarence Herbert married Minnie Orlena Perrin, now resides at Charles City, Iowa; Charles Cushman married Effie Graham and lives at Kansas City, Mo.; and Frederick William married Mabel Brown and resides in Oklahoma. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Kellogg married Mrs. Mary Jane (Kennedy) Nuckols, a native of Crawfordsville, Ind., and to this union were born two children: Maude Elizabeth married George H. Grigsby, Stanley, and Claude Sherman married Pansy C. Tinsley, Stanley. Mr. Kellogg is a Republican and has always taken active interest in political affairs and shortly after coming to Kansas, was elected justice of the peace in Atchison county and served four years, and after coming to Johnson county he was elected to that office and has served in all, forty-nine years, as a justice of the peace in Kansas. While Mr. Kellogg has heard and decided hundreds of law suits in all these years, it is a safe guess that he prevented more law suits than he has decided. He believes in arbitrations and has always used his influence to bring about an amicable settlement of any differences between neighbors and is known in his bailiwick as the peacemaker. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been associated with that organization for twenty-nine years.

John Huff, of Olathe, has been a resident of Johnson county for forty-five years and is one of the successful men of affairs of the county. Mr. Huff was born in Adams county, Illinois, in 1845, and is a son of John and Mary (Bruner) Huff, the former a native of Westphalia, Prussia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio about 1840 and were the parents of the following children: William, Becky and Lucy died in infancy; Aaron spent his life in Illinois, died in 1910; George, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Lydia, died in Illinois in 1913; Mary died in Illinois at the age of seventeen; Frank resides at Sugar City, Colo.; Jacob, Barry, Ill.; James, Barry, Ill.; Alice

married James Richardson, Barry, Ill.; W. E., Kingman, Kan.; Martha, married Clarence Hern, Waketa, Okla.; Emma, married Joe Cummings, Waketa, Okla.; Rachel married John Purcell, Winfield, Kan., and John the subject of this sketch. John Huff received his education in the common schools of Illinois and later took a commercial course in the Commercial College at Quincy, Ill., and also attended school in Cleveland, Ohio. When he was seventeen years old he went to Quincy, Ill., shortly after the Civil war broke out, and endeavored to enlist in the service, but was rejected because of the fact that he had lost two fingers in early life. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in teaching school in Illinois and followed that vocation there until 1871 when he came to Kansas and located in Johnson county, ten miles east of Olathe. In the spring of 1873, he bought forty acres of land in Oxford township and later sold that property back to his brother from whom he had purchased it and about a year later, bought eighty acres, three and one-half miles north of Olathe. He moved on the place in 1877 and in 1881 bought eighty acres more adjoining that place and in 1901 purchased an additional 160 acres, and now owns 320 acres of some of the best land in Johnson county. In September, 1908, he bought four and three-fourths acres on North Walker Street, Olathe, where he now resides and is practically retired from active farming operations. Mr. Huff was united in marriage in 1873 at Westport, Mo., to Miss Viroqua Chaplain, a native of Illinois, her parents being pioneers of that State. Mrs. Huff departed this life May 12, 1915, and her remains are buried in the Olathe cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Huff were born ten children, all born in Johnson county except Leta, who was born in Illinois, and eight of whom are living. They are as follows: Leta married Fay Cotham, Kansas City, Mo.; George died at the age of thirteen; Ida died at the age of six; William married Stella Watts and resides on the home place, north of Olathe; Albert married Bertha Haskins and resides at Nezperce, Idaho; Della married Roy Walters and resides at Nezperce, Idaho; Minnie married Carl Hopkins and resides ten miles east of Olathe; Harley is unmarried and resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Lorena and Naomi reside with their father in Olathe. When Mr. Huff located on his place north of Olathe, it was practically raw prairie land and without any improvements, but by close application to business he has made of it one of the fine farms of Johnson county. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Huff has had more than his share of misfortune, in the way of accidents which have resulted in crippling him in a way that would have incapacitated the average man from business, Mr. Huff has gone on and in the face of various handicaps of this kind has succeeded to a marked degree. In early life he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of two fingers, as referred to above. In 1865, while engaged in operating a threshing machine in Illinois, his left arm became entangled in the gearing of the cylinder which resulted in such serious injury that amputation was neces-

sary. In the fall of 1908 he was thrown from a mowing machine and in that accident lost the sight of his right eye. Notwithstanding these various injuries he has gone on and succeeded far beyond the average Johnson county man and is one of the substantial citizens of the county.

William W. Anderson, a member of the board of county commissioners and one of the representative farmers and stockmen of Johnson county, is a native son of Kansas. He was born on the farm where he now resides, about a mile south of Wilder, January 29, 1872, and is a son of Thomas and Jane B. (Beaty) Anderson. Thomas Anderson was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born in 1836, and died March 31, 1904, and came to America with his father in 1844, at the age of five years. The father was a stone-cutter and later followed contracting in this country, and had a contract on canal construction in Virginia that required three years to complete. He then went back to Scotland and later returned to America where he spent the remainder of his life. Thomas Anderson came to Kansas in 1857, locating at Leavenworth, where he remained about a year and shortly afterwards returned to Missouri. He remained there until the Civil war broke out when he went to Milwaukee, Wis., riding on horseback the entire distance, which was something over 500 miles, and enlisted in the First regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and served for three years in the army. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri and in 1866 came to Johnson county and located on a farm in Monticello township where he spent the remainder of his life. His widow resides on the home place with her son, William W., the subject of this sketch. She was born in Union Grove, Wis., of Scotch parentage. William W. Anderson is one of a family of seven children, six of whom are living, as follows: John married Grace Turk in 1895 and resides at Perry, Iowa, and is trainmaster on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; Robert K. is unmarried and resides in Spokane, Wash.; Milton H. married Mamie Pourcley in 1896, is the manager of the Diamond Seat and Body Company, Kansas City, Mo., and resides at Randolph, Mo.; Thomas, city electrician of Seattle, Wash., married Ethel Johnson in 1907; Ralph W., traveling salesman for the Union Carbide Company, Chicago, Ill., married Josephine Goldsworthy in 1903; and William W., the subject of this sketch. William W. Anderson was reared and educated in Johnson county. He then went to Union Grove, Wis., where he learned telegraphy and for ten years was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as a telegraph operator and station agent. In 1902 he returned to his Johnson county home and, on account of his father's failing health, took charge of the home farm and since that time has devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Anderson makes a specialty of raising horses and mules and has some of the finest Percheron horses and jacks in eastern Kansas, and is recognized as one of the successful farmers and stock breeders of Johnson county. He has taken an active



HOME OF W. W. ANDERSON, COUNTY COMMISSIONER

interest in public affairs since returning to Johnson county, and has served two years as treasurer of Monticello township, and in 1912 was elected county commissioner from the second district which consists of Olathe, Monticello and Spring Hill townships. He was united in marriage January 15, 1900, to Miss Margaret Shea, of Oconto, Wis. Her father was born in Canada and her mother in Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born eight children, as follows: Kenneth, Grace, Catherine, Margaret, Mary, Thomas, Charles and Wilma. Mr. Anderson has proven himself to be a painstaking and efficient public officer, and is one of Johnson county's substantial citizens.

W. C. Brown, president of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association, Olathe, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Lee county, March 4, 1856, and is a son of O. D. and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Brown, the former a native of Athens county, Ohio, and the latter of Parkersburg, W. Va. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living, as follows: Austin married Nora Getman and resides at Cedarvale, Kan., was postmaster of Cedarvale for eighteen years; Anna married Horace Jackson, Olathe; Eliza married James A. Reeds, Waldo, Mo.; and W. C., the subject of this sketch. W. C. Brown was ten years of age when the family came to Kansas and located in Monticello township, Johnson county, and has resided on the place which his father purchased in 1866. His father bought the place from the widow of a Shawnee Indian, named Nor Walla Possa. Although a young man, Mr. Brown has seen many changes in Johnson county. He knew many of the old pioneers who settled here in the fifties, and saw early-day conditions at a time of life when they made a lasting impression on his memory. He distinctly recollects J. E. Corliss, after whom Corliss station on the Santa Fe railroad was named, and also John Kenton, Nick Jefferson, A. M. Piper, Chris Wagner, an old Civil war veteran who still resides in Monticello township, and J. M. Hadley, the first justice of the peace in Monticello township. W. C. Brown was married to Miss Lena Junod, of Athens, county, Ohio. Her parents were early settlers of that section of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born the following children: Louie married W. H. McGee, of Olathe; Fred O., Colorado Springs, Colo.; Paul married Agnes Purdom and resides in Monticello township; Dwight resides at Buffalo, Mont., and Joyce, a student in Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Brown was one of the original organizers of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association of Kansas, and has been a member of the board of directors ever since the organization, and for the last three years has served as president. This association began business in 1889 with \$50,000 in risks. They met with severe competition from the very start, because they proposed to give their members insurance at actual cost, which was a very good reason for opposition on the part of the old-line companies. The plan of this association has proven to be an unqualified success. They are absolutely solvent, that is, they could pay every obli-

gation including a refund of unearned premiums and could go out of business tomorrow with their books balanced. This association has had a remarkable growth and at present carries \$22,000,000 in risks in thirty-one Kansas counties.

A. J. Walker, of Olathe, is a Johnson county pioneer and a native of Kentucky, born in Green county in 1851. He is the son of B. B. and July Anna (Skaggs) Walker, both natives of Kentucky. The Walker family came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Monticello township, Johnson county. The father died in 1861 and the mother survived him for a number of years, and passed away in 1898; their remains are buried in Monticello cemetery. B. B. and July Anna (Skaggs) Walker were the parents of six children, four of whom were born in Kentucky and two in Johnson county and are all living, as follows: John T. resides in Olathe; Mary E. married Lizander Plummer and resides in Monticello township; Luther H. resides in Bates county, Missouri; Cynthia married J. F. Reed, deceased, of Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. resides at Bonner Springs, Kan.; and A. J., the subject of this sketch. A. J. Walker attended the public schools in Monticello township, and in early life engaged in farming and stock raising. After the death of his father, he bought the interest of two of the other heirs of his father's estate and followed farming on the old homestead, which his father preempted in 1858, when he came to Kansas. Mr. Walker bought additional land from time to time and now owns 320 acres, located within a mile of Monticello. Monticello was something of a thriving frontier town when he came here in 1858. It had six stores, two hotels, three blacksmith shops and three saloons. Many of the Shawnee Indians were still here and among those well known to Mr. Walker were Elias Flint and his brother, Levi, who attended Sunday school at the old Monticello school house. The Choteau brothers and John Silverheel and John Possum were also here. Mr. Walker was married in 1876 at Monticello to Miss Winnie Pate, whose parents were pioneers of Westport, Mo. Mr. Walker is one of the substantial old-timers of Johnson county.

George H. Hodges, former Governor of Kansas, is a native of Richland county, Wisconsin, born in 1866, and was three years of age when the Hodges family, consisting of father, mother, Frank, George and a sister, who is now deceased, came to Johnson county, Kansas, and located in the then little frontier town of Olathe. Their entire earthly possessions were loaded on a prairie schooner which was their means of transportation across the plains from Wisconsin to the new State of Kansas. The father was a school teacher and followed that profession in the vicinity of Olathe, until his death, which occurred a few years after coming here, and the mother still resides in Olathe. The responsibilities of this life came to George H. Hodges at a tender age. When his father died, the boy seemed to realize the great responsibility that

was resting upon his shoulders. To aid his brother in the support of a widowed mother and to do all in his power to get money enough together to enable them to buy a little home of their own, were questions which agitated his youthful mind. His first employment was that of a herder of the town cows. In this work he joined his brother, Frank, for a few years. Soon afterwards he and his brother learned the trade of lathing and became experts in that work. They nailed the lath on hundreds of houses in Johnson county, and averaged about \$3 per day each at that work. Later, George became a traveling salesman and traveled through parts of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Nebraska. His next venture was the lumber business. He established his first lumber yard in Olathe with borrowed capital. He had been manager of a yard there and one day decided to go into business for himself and accordingly went to a banker, whom he had known from childhood, and borrowed \$2,500. He purchased a stock of lumber and opened his yard. The first three weeks the total receipts of the Hodges lumber yard was twenty-five cents. It really looked blue for the young man, but the unconquerable spirit in him told him to stay with it, and success rewarded his efforts. He kept everlastingly at it, and a little later his brother, Frank, who had been teaching school, joined him and their business has reached undreamed of proportions. They now operate ten lumber yards in Johnson and adjoining counties and their sales amount to over \$250,000 annually. Governor Hodges became an expert accountant and bookkeeper in early life. A few weeks after his father died he purchased a set of bookkeeping books and studied at night. He is in a true sense of the word, a self-made man. He did not neglect his education, but like scores of other strong men of the country, the practical benefits he derived, came from the school of hard knocks in carving out a name and place for himself in the business and political affairs of the State and Nation. Mr. Hodges began his political career as a member of the Olathe city council, being elected for that office when he was twenty-one years and three months of age. During the time that he was a member of the city council he was active in promoting progressive measures for the development of his city, and it was during that time that Olathe had its first electric light. He took an active part in politics since his boyhood, and in 1904 was elected State senator and re-elected to that office in 1908, and in 1912 was elected governor. The story of Governor Hodges' career as a public official is the story of progressive legislation in Kansas. During his first two years in the Senate, that body passed eleven progressive measures and he wrote seven of them. Through his efforts and instrumentality some of the best legislation now on the statute books of the State were made laws, including the pure food and drug act, the Hodges road law, the law taxing express companies, the anti-pass, and the primary election law. Governor Hodges' administration is notable for the number of clean-cut progres-

sive laws that were enacted during that period, notable among which might be mentioned the law providing for the State publication of school books, the present so-called Massachusetts ballot law, corporation tax laws, the law placing State educational institutions under the management of a central educational board, and the law giving State aid to weak district schools and aiding and encouraging the teaching of domestic science and agriculture in accredited high schools. It would be impossible to review the great amount of work done by Governor Hodges in his capacity as State senator, and later governor, in a work of this character. During the last year he has been very active on the lecture platform throughout the country and is an orator of unusual merit, and is well known all over the country as such. He lectures at Chautauquas and his services as a prohibition speaker are eagerly sought by Prohibition organizations from all sections of the country. Governor Hodges was united in marriage March 8, 1899, to Miss Ora M. Murray, of Olathe, and two children have been born to this union: Georgia Feree and Murray Hartshorn. Mr. Hodges is interested in a number of local commercial and industrial enterprises, besides the lumber business. He owns several valuable farms in Johnson county and is a director in the First National Bank of Olathe, and other banks at Stanley, Overland Park and De Soto, and is president of the Olathe Register Company. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is a charter member of the Olathe Commandery and a charter member of the Kansas City, Kan., consistory and belongs to the Abdullah Shrine at Leavenworth. It is George Hodges' greatest pleasure to help people over the rough sides of life and no man worthy of his favor ever appeals to him in vain for assistance.

Frank Hodges, of Hodges Brothers, lumbermen, with main offices at Olathe, Kan., is one of the capable business men of the Sunflower State. He has been engaged in the lumber business, in partnership with his brother, former Governor George H. Hodges, for a number of years, and during the last ten years while his brother has devoted much of his time to political and public affairs the management of the Hodges Brothers' extensive business has largely fallen to Frank, who is the general manager of the Olathe yard and their ten other lumber yards in Johnson and adjoining counties, although they have a resident manager for each yard. Frank Hodges is a business man of broad and varied experience and is recognized by the commercial world as the best buyer in the West. This is a conceded fact by men who know and he is frequently spoken of as such by men who are in a position to know. Frank Hodges was born at Boscobel, Richland county, Winconsin, September 19, 1863, and was six years old when he came to Kansas with his parents and his brother George and a sister who is now deceased. His father, who was a school teacher, died a few years after coming to Olathe, and the support of a widowed mother fell upon Frank and his brother George when

they were mere children. Frank Hodges received a good education and in early life followed teaching for several years, and later engaged in the lumber business with his brother George in which they have met with unqualified success. While Mr. Hodges has had a busy industrial and commercial career, he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. He served two terms as mayor of Olathe, and is remembered as "the mayor who took Olathe out of the mud." He started the plan of giving Olathe a water and sewerage system, and gave the streets a general plan of universal grades. He had the cooperation of some progressive members of the council who helped make possible the plan for a clean city for Olathe. During his administration the 20,000,000 gallon reservoir for the waterworks was built at the economical cost of \$8,000. Mr. Hodges is a lover of out-of-door sports. He has won the champion trapshoot of the State of Kansas, and in that contest both he and his opponent broke the world's record. He broke every target during that contest. Mr. Hodges is also one of the best rifle shots in the country. Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, is a great admirer of Mr. Hodges' shooting and made every effort to induce Mr. Hodges to accompany him on his recent expedition in Asia for the purpose of shooting big game and obtaining moving pictures of the same. However, Mr. Hodges' business relations were such that he was unable to accept the offer. In addition to being a well known hunter of ordinary small game such as quail, plover, ducks, etc., Mr. Hodges is known as a big game hunter. He has been successful in hunting the deer, elk and grizzly bear. He has hunted large game from the Gulf of Mexico, to the frozen regions of the North, and is well known to men prominent in that high-class sport. Mr. Hodges has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Jessie McKoin, a highly accomplished woman and a member of one of Johnson county's pioneer families. She died January 4, 1906. She was a brilliant woman and her untimely death was mourned by the entire community. She left two children, Frank, Jr., a student at the Country Day School, Kansas City, Mo., and Jessie, a student in the Olathe High School. On August 26, 1913, Mr. Hodges was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Daniels, a native of Johnson county. Mr. Hodges is a member of the Hoo Hoo's, the Knights of Pythias and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Politically he is a Democrat and has been identified with that party since boyhood, and has always taken an active part in the welfare of the Democratic party. He is not merely a fair weather Democrat, but one who has fought the battles of Democracy at all times, whether in the face of defeat or victory.

Jonathan Lewis Pettyjohn, banker and senior member of the firm, J. L. Pettyjohn & Company, Olathe, Kan., a prominent factor in the financial world, who perhaps has been more intimately associated with the financial and industrial development of Johnson county than any other man within its borders, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Savan-

nah, July 15, 1846, and is a son of Andrew Jackson and Mary Elizabeth (King) Pettyjohn, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. The mother was born and reared near Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. The Pettyjohn family came to Johnson county in 1859 and settled on a farm which the father bought from the Shawnee Indians; the same place is now the Johnson county poor farm. The family remained here but a short time when they returned to Missouri. Here they lived in the midst of the stormy days of the Civil war and the border war and the Pettyjohn family paid its toll in blood to the great political dissention of those times. The father was murdered near Savannah, Mo., July 7, 1863, by a band of marauding highwaymen. The mother died in Missouri in 1908, at the advanced age of ninety-four. She was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are full brothers and sisters to the subject of this sketch. J. L. Pettyjohn attended the public schools of Missouri and Kansas; when the family first came to Kansas he attended school in the old Masonic hall at Olathe. He returned to Missouri with the family in 1862 and taught school for a time and in 1865 returned to Olathe, and served as deputy registrar of deeds until January, 1874. During this time he was also engaged in the abstract business. His health then failed and he went to Colorado with a view of finding a more healthful climate. He took a claim there and became interested in Colorado real estate and was a member of the Southern Colorado Improvement Company at Chacarrus, Colo. On July 15, 1874 he returned to Olathe and engaged in the real estate and loan business and his farm mortgage business had a rapid development from the start, and in a short time the firm of J. L. Pettyjohn & Company was doing an extensive farm mortgage and loan business throughout northeastern Kansas and western Missouri and today is one of the largest institutions of its kind in this section of the country. About fifteen years ago Mr. Pettyjohn became interested in the banking business and in 1903 was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Olathe, and in 1907 became president of that institution, and still holds that position. The First National Bank is one of the substantial institutions of eastern Kansas. Mr. Pettyjohn's activity in the field of finance has by no means been confined to this institution. He organized the Overland Park State Bank in 1911, and has been president of that institution since. He is also president of the Farmers State Bank of Lelupe, and a director and stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Spring Hill. He is a director in the State Bank of Morse and a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Blue Mound, an institution which he organized and served as its president for two years. Mr. Pettyjohn is also one of the most extensive landowners of Johnson county, his holdings amounting to upwards of 3,000 acres. Mr. Pettyjohn was united in marriage in 1867, to Miss Eveline Hendrickson, a native of Kentucky, who came to Kansas with her parents in 1867. Her father, Judge Hendrickson, served as probate judge of Johnson county for eight years. To Mr. and Mrs. Pettyjohn

have been born two children: Charles Farris, born July 10, 1875, a member of the firm of J. L. Pettyjohn & Company, and Mary Grace married Loren W. Rowell, of Chicago. During the Civil war Mr. Pettyjohn was engaged in the services as a messenger, and served in that capacity under General Craig, General Fish and Colonels Plumb, Borris and Moonlight. His line of duty was one of the most hazardous of war and the fact that he was carrying important dispatches in a country infested by Quantrill's guerillas made it doubly so. In addition to his unusual military experience, Mr. Pettyjohn has experienced real pioneer life on the plains in early days. In 1873 he drove a mule team across the plains to Pueblo, Colo., and was thirty days making the trip. During the trip he came in contact with hostile Comanche Indians and the wagon train was compelled to return to Fort Dodge for protection. At this time buffalo, deer and elk were plentiful along the trail to Colorado and Mr. Pettyjohn has frequently killed buffalo. He has been a life long Democrat and for over thirty years has been one of the leaders of his party in Johnson county, never tiring of fighting the battles of Democracy and during that time has usually been in attendance at all State and county conventions. During Cleveland's second term he served as postmaster of Olathe. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. George B. McClellan in 1864. Mr. Pettyjohn is a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is a member of the Congregational church.

Henderson Lafayette Burgess, a leading Johnson county attorney, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born at Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 13, 1849, and is a son of Nelson and Rebecca (Brisvine) Burgess. Nelson Burgess was born in Onondaga county, New York, February 28, 1813. He was a son of David Burgess (both David and Tristram having dropped one "S" from their name), a native of New England and a near relative of Tristram Burgess, the celebrated American jurist and orator, who was born in Rochester, Mass., February 26, 1770. David Burgess, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, spelled his name Burges. David Burges came to New York State from New England at a very early date and about 1818 removed to Canada with his family and located near Fort Stanley. He reared a large family, and was one of the the leading citizens in that part of Canada where he and his wife died. Nelson Burgess, the father of Henderson L. Burgess, of this review, spent his early life upon his father's farm in the Dominion of Canada and although a citizen of the United States received his early education in Canada and when the McKenzie rebellion broke out in Canada he joined the movement against the English Government and served as an officer in that little army, was present at the bombardment of Navy Island. The rebellion was soon suppressed by the English Government and all commissioned officers who took part in attempting to throw off

the British yoke were compelled to seek refuge in the United States or run the risk of being executed by the British Government for their part in the rebellion. Mr. Burgess succeeded in crossing Lake Erie and after a time settled in Trumbull county, Ohio. He became a Methodist minister and preached in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia conferences and in 1856 came west, living for a time in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. In 1866 with his family he located on a farm in Johnson county and remained there until his death in 1886, at the age of seventy-four. He was a man of unusual ability and was a very able preacher. He was a Democrat in early life but voted for Lincoln and was a very strong supporter of the Union during the dark days of the early sixties. His wife, Rebecca Brisbine, was a native of Hubbard, Ohio, born June 14, 1820. She was a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Brisbine, natives of New England. She died December 12, 1894. To Nelson and Rebecca (Brisbine) Burgess were born the following children: Mary C. married Alexander Nelson, and is now deceased; Samuel Truman resides near Morse, Johnson county; Henderson L., the subject of this sketch; C. D. Burgess, Baldwin, Kan; William N., Olathe, Kan.; Jasper N., deceased; Thomas resides in Olathe and David Chancy, deceased. Henderson L. Burgess was educated in the public schools in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Illinois at the various places where his father resided while engaged in the ministry. The family lived in Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois from 1856 to 1866, when they came to Kansas, locating about seven miles southeast of Olathe. The following year, on July 8, 1867, Henderson L. Burgess enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth regiment, Kansas U. S. volunteer cavalry. This regiment was sent against hostile Indians that were harassing a broad scope of the western country at that time. It operated with the Seventh and Tenth United States Regular cavalry against the hostile Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Indian Territory and in eastern Colorado. Immediately after the first battalion was mustered into the United States service it was attacked by the Asiatic cholera at Fort Harker, and a large number of deaths occurred in camp and on the march from this fatal malady. The troops were employed in protecting wagon trains from the Indians and in guarding the builders of the Union Pacific railroad and they endured many hardships. The first battalion of the Eighteenth regiment was kept constantly on the move, either fighting, marching or guarding property and lives night and day. They marched over 2,000 miles in four months and on November 15, 1867, Mr. Burgess was mustered out of the United State volunteer service at Fort Harker and returned to Johnson county and followed farming until 1872, when he entered the law office of Col. John P. St. John, afterwards governor of Kansas. He read law under the preceptorship of Governor St. John until June, 1876, when he was admitted to the bar of Kansas and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Olathe, where he is still practicing. Mr. Burgess has a very extensive law practice and is an able

and successful lawyer. He is a close student of the law and a very capable and ready trial lawyer. He practices in both the State and Federal courts and frequently is to be found in the supreme court. Mr. Burgess was united in marriage December 30, 1874, to Miss Sadie M. Shreves, a native of Tazewell county, Illinois, who came to Kansas in 1866, with her father, David H. Shreves and her step-mother, her mother having died in Illinois. The Burgess family consists of Henderson L. Burgess and wife and four daughters, Lucie E., Susie Lora, Hazel Lavinia and Marion Nadine. Lucie E. is a professional reader and she and her three talented sisters are now appearing on the Lyceum and Chautauqua platform under the title of the Burgess Dramatic Company. Miss Lucie Burgess has won an enviable position on the American platform. Possessed of a mind that can keenly discern the author's purpose, a heart capable of deepest feeling and ability to make live, apparently without effort, one character after another, it is not surprising that audiences are delighted with her readings. After being graduated from Liberty Ladies' College and the Dillenbeck School of Oratory, Kansas City, Miss Burgess studied with several leading teachers in the East. She has had charge of the departments of expression in Sevens College, Columbia, Mo., La Grange College, La Grange, Mo., Arnold Thomas School, Kansas City, and Standeford School, Kansas City, and has filled many important platform engagements. Miss Burgess is ably assisted by her sisters, Miss Sue Burgess, contralto, violinist and child impersonator. She completed her education in the University of Kansas. Possessing a clear, ringing voice and a charming personality she always pleases her audiences. Miss Hazel Burgess, pianist and alto, is also a student of the fine arts department of the University of Kansas and a favorite with her audiences. Miss Marion Burgess bears the reputation of being one of the youngest and most pleasing sopranos on the Chautauqua platform. She has filled many important Lyceum and Chautauqua engagements and her beautiful voice with her natural ease and charm of manner won for her many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess lost one daughter, Goldie Lillian, who died at the age of seven years. Mr. Burgess is a Republican and takes an active interest in political matters, but believes that the judiciary should be free from politics. He has served as city attorney of Olathe and has been a member of the school board. He is a member of the State Historical Society and the State Bar Association. During his career as a lawyer, Mr. Burgess has been identified with much important litigation. He was an attorney on the "Black Bob" land cases, which involved the title to a large part of the land in Johnson county in which the title to 34,000 acres was in question. Mrs. Burgess and their daughter, Lucie, are members of the Baptist church and the other three daughters are Congregationalists. Mr. Burgess is a public-spirited citizen, a good lawyer and courteous gentleman, who has made many friends.

W. M. Pack, the veteran thrasher of Gardner township, has, perhaps, thrashed more grain than any other man in eastern Kansas. He has operated a thrashing rig for over half a century, long before steam power was applied to this branch of industry. Mr. Pack was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1836, and when a child of eighteen months his parents, Orville and Sally Pack, left their Kentucky home and removed to Missouri, locating in Platte county. Both parents are descendants of Kentucky pioneer stock. Orville Pack took up Government land in Platte county, and became a man of wealth and affluence for those days. At his death he owned a large tract of land in Platte county. W. M. Pack was united in marriage in 1861 to Miss Sidna Ann LeSeur, a native of Kentucky. Her father died when she was a child and her widowed mother removed to Missouri, and located in Clay county when Mrs. Pack was a young girl. After their marriage, W. M. Pack and his bride began life on a farm in Clay county and remained there until the spring of 1864. Mr. Pack joined an overland wagon train, the party consisting of about forty men and four or five women. They drove across the plains and through the mountains with Virginia City, Mont., as their destination. Virginia City was having a mining boom at the time, and the Missouri party went there for the purpose of prospecting and mining. After reaching Virginia City and spending one season there, they returned to their Missouri home, the trip resulting in a great deal more experience and hardships than gold. They were snowed in on the mountains of Colorado for a time, and the Indians were troublesome in many places, wagon trains and immigrants encountering a great deal of difficulty with hostile bands along the trail. Mr. Pack relates that he saw in many places where emigrants had been murdered, and that he has driven over dead bodies of Indians who had been killed during their attack on wagon trains. So the trip to Virginia City and back was not without profit, if experience is of any value. After returning to Missouri, Mr. Pack followed farming until 1875, when he came to Kansas, locating ten miles west of Olathe, and has since made Johnson county his home. Mr. Pack followed thrashing practically every season for fifty-three years, in connection with farming. He bought his first thrashing rig, a horse-power, in 1852. After wearing out two horse-power machines, he bought a steam outfit, and has operated steam machines ever since. He owned and operated the first traction engine in Johnson county, and, although seventy-nine years old, he still has in operation one of the best thrashing outfits in Johnson county, and has thrashed millions of bushels of grain during his career. During the season of 1914, he thrashed 65,000 bushels. To Mr. and Mrs. Pack have been born nine children, as follows: Charles, Jasper, John, George, Albert, deceased; Clemmie, married Uly Smith; Mary Ellen, married H. P. Mullah; Elizabeth, and Lucinde. Mr. Pack is a Democrat, but has never aspired to hold political office.

Johnson Mize is a Kansas pioneer and Civil war veterel, who has been in Uncle Sam's service for the past nine years, but this time is engaged in the peaceful pursuit of carrying mail. Mr. Mize was born in Iowa, in 1843, a son of C. J. and Elizabeth B. (Evans) Mize, natives of Kentucky. Johnson was one of a family of nine children, five daughters and four sons, all of whom are living. The Mize family located at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1855. This was about the time that the town of Leavenworth was founded, and the Mize family was one of the first to settle there permanently. The father had been on the site of the town of Leavenworth even before the town was laid out. Johnson Mize was a boy of about twelve years of age when the family settled six miles west of Leavenworth and here he attended school, remaining at home until he was about nineteen years of age, when he began life as a soldier. After the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Kansas cavalry, under General Ewing, in 1862. On September 26, 1865, after three years, one month and four days of faithful and efficient service, he was mustered out and honorably discharged. After the close of the war he remained about one year in Leavenworth county. He then came to Johnson county and settled in Monticello township. After remaining there about six years he removed to Lone Elm, Anderson county. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Lone Elm, serving five years. After remaining in Anderson county about two years, he went to Denver, Colo., and a year and a half later returned to Anderson county where he remained until 1896, when he came to Olathe and a year later located on a farm north of Olathe. In 1905 he returned to Olathe where he has since resided in his comfortable home on east Prairie Street. In 1906 he was appointed substitute mail carrier and since that time has served on the eight routes out of Olathe. Mr. Mize was united in marriage at Westport, Mo., December 31, 1865, to Miss Carrie V. Love, and to this union five daughters have been born, four of whom are living, as follows: Deborah Elena married Charles Sinclair and they reside at Mildred, Kan.; Anna, married Robert Tolliver, Pleasanton, Kan.; Frances married Ralph R. Gillham, Dallas, Texas, and Carrie Elvie married Floyd J. Farber, and they reside in San Diego, Calif. Frances, the third daughter mentioned above, bears the distinction of having been the first child born in the State of Colorado after it was admitted to the Union. She was born in Denver. Mrs. Mize was born in McNairy county, Tennessee on a farm where the battle of Shiloh was afterwards fought. She came west with her parents in 1857. They located near Westport, and resided in that vicinity at the time of the battle of Westport.

Dudley Day, a successful farmer of Aubry township, residing four miles east of Ocheltree, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1853. His parents were Willis and Naomi (Blantenship) Day, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Virginia. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Dudley was

the ninth in order of birth. When Dudley was a child the family removed to Missouri, but remained in that State only a short time. In 1860 they came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, near Shawnee Mission, where they remained two years. They then removed to Miami county, where the father died shortly afterwards. In 1863 the mother came to Johnson county with her family and located in Spring Hill township where she spent the remainder of her life. Dudley Day was married in 1882, to Miss Louisa Reeder, a daughter of Guernsey Reeder, and after his marriage Mr. Day located on his farm in Aubry township which he had purchased about 1875. He engaged in farming and stock-raising and has been very successful. He has improved his place and built a modern residence and other farm buildings, until he has one of the finest farms to be found anywhere in Johnson county. When he bought his place, there was a historic old stone house located on it, but he tore this down several years ago to make place for a new modern residence. To Mr. and Mrs. Day have been born seven children as follows: Ollie, married Elrod Brown; Nona, married Bert Lisk; Goldie, married Albert Widmer; Maud, married Omar Hester; Ole, Orville and Arthur. The last three mentioned reside at home with their parents. Mr. Day is a staunch Republican and takes a deep interest in political affairs and current events.

Martin Heider, a prominent contractor and builder of Overland Park, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Greene county, January 23, 1854, and is a son of Adam and Mary (Wingerter) Heider, natives of Bavaria, Germany. The parents were married in their native land and in 1853 immigrated to America, locating in Greene county, Ohio, where all of their children were born, as follows: Martin, Sarah, Frank, George, Louis, Marion and Anna, all of whom are living, and John A., William and Frederick are deceased. Martin Heider received his educational training in the public schools of Ohio and in 1876 came to Westport, Mo. He attended night school after coming to Westport and also learned the carpenter's trade and he began his career as a carpenter and builder in the vicinity of Westport and Kansas City, Mo., in 1885; he also did some building in Johnson county, Kansas, at an early date. In 1905 he came to Lenexa where he was very active as a contractor and builder, building over two-thirds of the residences of that town. He also built all of the business places there except the Bradshaw building. He built the Catholic church at that place, which is a very fine structure. Mr. Heider has been engaged in building in and around Overland Park since the town was started in 1907, and has built many of the residences and business places there, including the public school building, bank, and the aviation park pavilion and at present is constructing a hangar for the Aviation Manufacturing Company. Mr. Heider was united in marriage in 1882, to Miss Katy Brown, of Westport, Mo., and two children have been born to this union as follows: William, born

April 13, 1884, at Westport, and is a bookkeeper for the Irving Pitts Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., married Helen Sopher, and resides at Rosedale, Kan., and Sylvia, born in 1891, at Westport, married a Mr. Harrell, November 26, 1914, and they reside in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Heider is recognized as one of the reliable builders of Johnson county and his services are in constant demand by people who know of his honesty and efficiency.

C. J. Braun, the able manager of the Overland Park Lumber Company, is a live factor in the hustling town of Overland Park. Mr. Braun is a native son of Johnson county. He was born at Edgerton, September 30, 1887, and is a son of Frank and Mary (Dwyer) Braun. Frank Braun was a native of Germany and came to this country, first locating in Illinois, and in 1870 came to Johnson county and settled near Edgerton and engaged in farming. To Frank and Mary (Dwyer) Braun were born five children, as follows: Mary, born in 1884, married Roy McKoin, farmer, Edgerton; C. J., the subject of this sketch; William F., born in 1889, unmarried, is cashier of the Edgerton State Bank; George Ernest, born in 1891, resides on the farm near Edgerton, and Ada, born in 1897, also resides with her parents on the home farm near Edgerton. C. J. Braun attended the district school and later the Edgerton High School. He then entered St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan., and was graduated from the commercial department of that institution. In 1911 he became manager of the Overland Park Lumber Company. This is one of the largest institutions of the kind in Johnson county and does an extensive business in building material of all kinds. They carry a large stock of paints, lime, cement, galvanized iron, building hardware, as well as lumber of all kinds. They have a large and commodious storage building, 100x130 feet. The Overland Park Lumber Company was established at Overland Park in 1909 and T. A. Brown, of Lenexa, was the first manager. He was succeeded by Mr. Braun in 1911. Mr. Braun has proven himself to be a very capable business man and has built up a large trade and made many friends for the institution which he represents.

Jerry Buckley, a Kansas pioneer and early settler in Johnson county, has had an active career, and now resides at Overland Park, Kan. He is a native of Ireland, born in 1851, and in 1870, immigrated to America, landing in New York. After remaining there about six months he went west, locating in Chicago where he clerked in a dry goods store about six months. He then came to Kansas City and after remaining there about a month went to Spring Hill, Kan., and there entered the employ of the Kansas City and Fort Fort Scott railroad (now the Frisco), in charge of an extra construction gang. This was the beginning of his railroading career and he followed it for sixteen years. J. M. Buckley, an uncle, was general manager and superintendent of construction of that railroad at the time. After leaving the Frisco railroad, Jerry Buckley entered the employ of the Santa Fe, and had charge of the material

for construction for that branch of the Santa Fe which was being constructed from Independence, Kan., to Harper, Kan. In 1881 he worked on the construction of the Frisco road from Springfield, Mo., to Birmingham, Ala., and in 1882, returned to Johnson county and located on his farm in Shawnee, now Mission, township where he had purchased forty acres, two years previously at \$37.50 per acre. This land is now conservatively estimated to be worth \$500 per acre, and Mr. Buckley says that the credit for the advance in values of the land in that vicinity is due to the enterprise and progressiveness of W. B. Strang and C. O. Proctor. Mr. Buckley assisted in the first survey for an electric line from Kansas City to Olathe, the engineering corps consisting of Fred Pickering, Lewis Breyfogle, Joe Goode, Jerry Buckley and Charles Consor. The survey followed the valley striking points about three and one-half miles east of Lenexa and one mile south of Milburn, one mile south of Ridge and a half mile south of Shawnee Place. The Strang line follows this original survey between Overland Park and Milburn and crosses it at Forty-third Street. Mr. Buckley and Mr. Proctor used their influence and were instrumental in locating the depot on its present site at Overland Park. Mr. Buckley hauled the stone for the building free of charge. Mr. Buckley was married at Shawnee in 1875, to Miss Laura Mary Burke, daughter of M. J. Burke, at one time county surveyor of Johnson county. Mrs. Buckley died in 1882 leaving the following children: Anna Stacia, born in 1875, married John T. Haire, now resides at Quincy, Ill.; Mary Laura, born in 1877, married Joseph Broockert, now living on the home place, and Joseph, born in 1879, married Lucy O'Keefe, of Stilwell, Kan., and they reside at Paola. When Mr. Breyfogle was a member of the board of county commissioners, Mr. Buckley was frequently called upon by that body to inspect county bridges, and also did considerable bridge repairing for the present board of commissioners, and has done a great deal of work for the county along those lines. Mr. Buckley has been a life-long Democrat and has never wavered from the fundamental principles of his party, but when his party has temporarily strayed from the realm of pure Democracy he has refused to follow. He is one of two Democrats in his precinct who refused to support Bryan in 1896.

Smith Post, deceased, was a Johnson county pioneer and a representative citizen who, by his industry and well directed efforts, accumulated a competence, and became one of the substantial men of the county. Mr. Post was a native of Illinois, born in Macoupin county, August 3, 1843, and a son of pioneer Illinois parents. He grew to manhood in his native State and remained on the home farm until he was about eighteen years old, when he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, and entered Government land two miles north of the present family home in Spring Hill township. In 1881 he married Miss Etta Temple, native of Champaign county, Illinois, born August 27, 1865.

She is a daughter of Frank and Clara (Paul) Temple, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. They were early settlers in Illinois, and in 1875, removed to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. After a residence of two years there they removed to Harvey county, Kansas, where they remained three years. They then returned to Johnson county where they resided for a number of years and later went to Kansas City where they spent the declining years of their lives with their son. After their marriage Smith Post and his wife went to live on the farm in Spring Hill township, on the claim which Mr. Post had previously preempted; later they bought the farm which is now the family home. They started their career in Johnson county with limited means but by industry and economy they soon reached a period of prosperity and the Post family now own 240 acres of well improved land with a fine residence, and are one of the prosperous families of the community. To Mr. and Mrs. Post were born four children, as follows, Frank A., born July 30, 1882; Herman, born December 28, 1884; Clara, born May 23, 1887, and Walter, born March 8, 1890. Walter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Herman and Frank belong to the Modern Woodmen of America and the boys are all stanch Democrats. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Spring Hill and Clara is a member of the Christian church of Olathe, 1906, at his home in Spring Hill township and is buried at Olathe, Kan. Mr. Post died May 9, 1906, at his home in Spring Hill township and is buried at Olathe, Kan.

F. E. Mossman, a prominent farmer of Aubry township, has been a resident of Johnson county since he was ten years old. Mr. Mossman is a native of Wisconsin, born in 1858, and is a son of H. N. and Direxa (Ellis) Mossman, both natives of Vermont. They were married in their native State and a short time afterwards went to Wisconsin. The family remained there until 1868 when they came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county and the father bought eighty acres of land in Aubry township, which F. E., the subject of this sketch still owns. The father was successfully engaged in farming in Aubry township until the time of his death. His wife also died in Aubry township. F. E. Mossman, the subject of this sketch, remained at home and attended school and helped about the farm work until he was twenty-one years old. He then began to farm the home places on shares, and after having accumulated about \$1,000 worth of property, after the death of his parents, he rented the home place where he remained about ten years, when he bought it. It was not long until he bought another eighty and continued to add to his original holdings until he now owns 320 acres in Johnson county and 600 acres in Nebraska. He is a stock holder in the Farmers Bank of Spring Hill, Kan., and the Bucyrus State Bank. Mr. Mossman was married in 1883 to Miss Sadie Couden, a daughter of W. A. Couden, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, and an early settler in Johnson

county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mossman have been born two children as follows: Beulah, who married Oren Whittaker, a stenographer for the Ford Motor Company, of Kansas City, Mo., and Harry, who is with C. H., an uncle, engaged in the grain, hay and general merchandise business at Ocheltree, Kan. Harry married Miss Stella Wedd, of Spring Hill, September 1, 1915, and they reside at Ocheltree, Kan. Mr. Mossman is a very extensive feeder of hogs and frequently feeds as many as 150 head. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Spring Hill and Mrs. Mossman belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mossman is public spirited and enterprising and takes a keen interest in the progress and welfare of his county and State.

C. H. Shellhammer, a prosperous farmer of Aubry township, is a native of the Hoosier State. He was born in Marion county, Indiana, in 1863, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Staten) Shellhammer, the former a Pennsylvanian and the latter a native of Indiana. Peter Shellhammer was reared to manhood in his native State, where he learned the millwright's trade. When a young man he went to Indianapolis, Ind., walking the entire distance. He worked at his trade in that section of Indiana where he met and married Elizabeth Staten. They became the parents of seven children, of whom C. H. is the fourth. In 1868 the Shellhammer family left Indiana and drove through to Johnson county, Kansas, with two teams and wagons. Their horses and wagons constituted about all their worldly possessions when they reached Johnson county. They settled north of Olathe on what is now the Johnson county poor farm and here the father built the first house that was erected on that farm. He rented land for several years and later bought a half section on the "Black Bob Reservation," for which he paid \$750, eventually. Peter Shellhammer was a successful farmer and stock-raiser and was well off at the time of his death. He died in 1893 and his wife now resides in Oklahoma with her youngest son. C. H. Shellhammer grew to manhood in Johnson county and attended the public schools. In 1889 he was married to Miss Georgia Ruttinger, a daughter of Frank Ruttinger, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. After their marriage the young couple loaded their earthly possessions into a prairie schooner and started west. They located in what is now Gray county and took up Government land, remaining there five years, and after proving up on their claim, returned to Johnson county, where they rented land for a number of years and later sold their Gray county land. Mr. Shellhammer then bought the quarter section in Aubry township where he now resides. It is well improved and productive farm, with a good residence and other substantial farm buildings. To Mr. and Mrs. Shellhammer were born four children as follows: Edith, married Ira Baker; Wendell, Marlin and Melvin. Mrs. Shellhammer departed this life in 1912, and her untimely death was mourned not only by her immediate relatives but by a host of friends.

Mr. Shellhammer is a Democrat and a member of the Grange, and is one of the substantial men of Johnson county. Mr. Shellhammer married Mrs. Sadie Williams, a native of Illinois, September 8, 1915, at Paola, Kan. Mrs. Shellhammer has a daughter, Mildred, two years old.

O. H. Young, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Aubry township, is perhaps the most extensive breeder of pure bred Herefords in Johnson county. Mr. Young is a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county in 1876. He is a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hartley) Young, both natives of Ohio, the father of German and the mother of English descent. Joshua Young's father was a native of Maryland, and a pioneer of Ohio, where he spent his life. Joshua Young was born in Ohio in 1833 and when twenty-five years old engaged in the mercantile business at Soulsville, Ohio, and was a very successful merchant until he was compelled to abandon that calling on account of failing health. In 1880 he sold out his stock of goods, and with his family came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. He bought 160 acres of land in Aubry township which he still owns. He is now eighty-two years old and for the last ten years has been retired from active business, and his son now operates his farm. He is at present living with his daughter, Mary E., in Ashland, Oregon. To Joshua Young and wife were born the following children: O. H., whose name introduces this sketch; J. D., a farmer in Spring Hill township, and Mary E., a music teacher in Ashland, Ore. The wife and mother of these children died in February, 1905. O. H. Young was about five years of age when the family came to Johnson county. Here he grew to manhood and attended the public schools. Since he was seventeen years old he has been interested in the cattle business and finally became interested in pure-bred Hereford stock. In 1910 he bought his first pure-bred Hereford cow and now owns one of the finest herds of forty head in the county. His bull, "Serese Dale," is one of the most valuable animals in the State of Kansas. While Mr. Young has given a great deal of attention to the pure-blood Hereford stock in recent years, he has by no means neglected the general cattle business of the common kind of stock, as well as hogs. He feeds and sells a great many hogs and cattle each year for the market, as well as carrying on an extensive general farming business. Mr. Young was married in 1907, to Miss Ida G. Hougland, a daughter of Lewis Hougland. They have four children: Hazel G.; O. H., Jr.; Ruth Geraldine and Margaret Helm. Mr. Young is a Republican in politics. Lewis Hougland, father of Mrs. Young, is a prominent farmer of Oxford township, living three miles east of Lenexa, Kan.

Leonidas L. Cave, a former sheriff of Johnson county, now engaged in the hardware business at Overland Park, is a native of Missouri. Mr. Cave was born in Clay county, April 21, 1861, and is a son of Mallory and Charlotte A. (Tillery) Cave, both natives of Kentucky. The father was born in Boone county in 1819, and the mother in Woodford county

in 1825. They were married in 1848. Mallory's Cave was only six years old when his parents removed to Clay county, Missouri, locating near Liberty. In 1858 the Cave family came to Kansas but remained only a short time when they returned to Clay county, remaining there until the close of the war, returning to Kansas in 1869. Mallory and Charlotte A. (Tillery) Cave were the parents of eight children, all of whom were born in Clay county, Missouri, except Susan, who was born at Old Aubry, Johnson county; Susan, born in 1858, died in infancy; David T., born January 8, 1859, unmarried, resides at Stilwell, Kan.; William Shelton, born May 7, 1851, married Lizzie Young, at Stilwell, Kan., in 1879, and resides on a farm near Stilwell; T. A., born December 12, 1853, married Rhoda Best, in 1884, and resides at Stilwell, Kan.; Uriel, born March 10, 1856, married Eliza Young in 1884 and resides at Old Aubry; Leonidas L., the subject of this sketch; Mallory, Jr., born March 27, 1864, unmarried, resides at Monegaw Springs, Mo.; and Mary T., born February 20, 1867, married C. W. Troutman in 1887 and they reside at Duncan, Okla. Leonidas L. Cave received a common school education in Clay county, Missouri, and in the public schools of Johnson county, Kansas. When a young man he engaged in farming in Johnson county and followed that vocation until 1903, with the exception of two years spent at railroading. In 1903 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Johnson county, by sheriff P. K. Hendrix, and served in that capacity for four years. He then entered the employ of the Strang Line as conductor where he remained four years and in 1910 was elected sheriff of Johnson county, and in 1912 was reelected without opposition. Mr. Cave made a faithful and efficient officer both in the capacity of sheriff and deputy sheriff, and never under any circumstances was known to evade or delay the performance of his duty. During the closing days of his term as sheriff he had an experience that nearly cost him his life. On the night of December 3, 1914, when sheriff Cave started on his regular trip to lock the prisoners in their cells, they attempted a general jail delivery. When he ordered the prisoners from the corridor to their cells, as usual, preparatory to locking them in for the night, the ten prisoners who were then in jail, made a sudden dash for him, one of whom grabbed his revolver. Mr. Cave hung to his gun, however, and shot one prisoner through the knee and another, a Mexican, he shot through the body, killing him instantly. Three of the prisoners escaped, two of whom have since been captured. Mr. Cave was married at Paola, Kan., May 2, 1889, to Miss Lucy B. Young, a daughter of Andy Young, a pioneer of Aubry township, Johnson county. He was postmaster at Squiresville before the civil war and later served as postmaster at Aubry and Stilwell. To Mr. and Mrs. Cave have been born two children: Lena, born in 1891, and Gail, born in 1893. At the close of Mr. Cave's second term as sheriff of Johnson county, he bought a hardware stock and engaged in business at Over-

land Park. He is meeting with unusual success and rapidly building up a large and profitable trade. Mr. Cave is a genial gentleman and has made many friends in his career as a public officer.

John R. Lemen, manager of the Spring Hill Cooperative Association store, known as the Grange store, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Linn county, March 22, 1874, and is a son of I. N. and Americus (Woodford) Lemen, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. I. N. Lemen came to Kansas in 1866, and settled on Government land in Linn county and still owns that place. He endured all the privations and hardships and his early years in Kansas were discouraging, but by persistence and stick-to-it-iveness, he finally succeeded and became one of the well to do citizens of the county, and a few years ago removed with his wife to Fontana, Miami county, and is now living retired. Americus Woodford, his wife, was born in Ohio in 1851, a daughter of Marcus E. and Almira Woodford, who came west shortly after the Civil war, locating at Westport, Mo., which is now a part of Kansas City. After remaining there about a year they removed to Linn county and took up Government land in the neighborhood where the Lemen family lived. Col. Marcus Woodford was a forty-niner and made the perilous trip across the plains to California in the days of the gold excitement. He served in the Civil war as colonel of an Ohio regiment and won distinction as a soldier. Mrs. Lemen was the elder of two children and was a girl of fourteen when she came to Kansas with her parents. John R. Lemen, whose name introduces this sketch, grew to manhood on the Linn county homestead and received a high school education. At the age of twenty he embarked in his mercantile career as a clerk in the Grange store at Cadmus, Linn county. Ed. Blair was manager of the store at the time and Mr. Lemen was in his employ as clerk for seven years. In 1901 he engaged in the mercantile business at LaCygne, Kan., and was thus engaged for two years. He then accepted the managership of a Grange store at New Lancaster where he remained for eight years, and in 1911 went to Colorado Springs, Colo., and was successfully engaged in the mercantile business for three years, and in April, 1914, came to Spring Hill to assume the management of the Grange store which he has since successfully conducted. Mr. Lemen was married December 19, 1896, to Miss Clelia, a daughter of E. P. and Annie (Elsworth) Sheppard, both natives of Illinois and pioneers of Linn county, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Lemen have been born two children, Laurence, born September 30, 1898, and Edna, born May 26, 1900. Mr. Lemen is a member of the Grange and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His varied experience in the mercantile business for over twenty years well fits him for the responsible position which he holds. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and his business methods are expressed in the motto: "Honesty and square dealing."

D. H. Ryan, of Stilwell, has been a resident of Johnson county for over fifty years. Mr. Ryan is a native of Canada and was born near Kingston in 1839. His parents were Daniel and Jane (Hall) Ryan. Daniel Ryan was a native of Ireland and in early life learned the miller's trade but later made farming his chief occupation. He died in Canada in 1842. Jane Hall, his wife and the mother of D. H. Ryan, was born in England of English parents, and came from a distinguished line of ancestors. Her grandfather was an officer of high rank in the English army. When Jane Hall was about six months old, her parents removed to Ireland and settled in the Parish of Longford. Eight years later she went to Canada with a brother, older, and located in Quebec; later she met and married Daniel Ryan and the family resided in Canada until 1845, or three years after the death of Mr. Ryan. The mother and children then went to Rochester, N. Y. They lived at Rochester, Geneva and Ithaca for a time, when they came to Kansas and the mother died here in 1895. D. H. Ryan received a good common school education and remained at home and assisted his mother until he was eighteen years old. At that early age, April 17, 1858, he enlisted in Company I, Fifth regiment, United States infantry. His command was immediately sent to Utah to deal with the Mormon trouble. This was an expensive expedition which results did not justify, according to history. In 1860 the regiment to which Mr. Ryan belonged was sent to New Mexico, where they were engaged in Indian fighting for a time, and when the Civil war broke out, they were transferred to Texas and operated in that department. On April 17, 1863, Mr. Ryan having served his term of enlistment, which was five years, was honorably discharged. He then came to Kansas and after remaining in Lawrence a short time, went to Leavenworth and in the fall of 1863 went from there to Denver, driving an ox team from Leavenworth to that place. In 1866 he returned to Kansas and went to Olathe where his brother, George Ryan, was keeping a hotel at the time. Shortly after coming here Mr. Ryan bought eighty acres of land in Aubry township. This was the beginning of his success in Johnson county, and he continued to buy land from time to time and improve it until he now owns 220 acres of some of the best land in Johnson county. He is now retired and has a fine home in Stilwell where he resides. He is a stockholder in the Stilwell State Bank and is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a successful man of affairs and is one of the well known men of Johnson county and is held in high esteem. Mr. Ryan was married February 5, 1892, to Mrs. Ellen (Young) Perry, a daughter of Allen Young, a native of North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have been born two children, Lela and Mary.

Price K. Hendrix, cashier of the State Bank of Stilwell, is a former sheriff of Johnson county, and has a wide acquaintance throughout eastern Kansas and is well and favorably known. Mr. Hendrix was

born in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky, March 3, 1865. He is a son of Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Lyne) Hendrix, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Samuel P. Hendrix was born in 1814 and died in 1900; he was a son of Thomas Hendrix, or Hendricks, as the name is spelled both ways. The Hendrix or Hendricks family of Virginia is a very large family and widely scattered. Former vice-president, Thomas A. Hendricks, belonged to this family. Thomas Hendrix, the father of Samuel P., died when Samuel was a child two years old. The boy's mother took him from Virginia to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and was married. In 1856 he removed from Kentucky to Missouri, locating near Independence, Jackson county, and two years later, or in 1858, came to Kansas, where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he returned to Kentucky, remaining there until 1872. He then came to Johnson county with his family and settled on his Government homestead three miles south of Olathe. He improved his farm, prospered and spent the remainder of his days there and died in 1900. Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Lyne) Hendrix were the parents of the following children: John C. died in 1914, at the age of seventy; James M. died in 1880; Charles T. resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Samuel P., Jr., died in 1889; Mary J. died in 1882; Matty J. died in 1896; Price K., the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth A. reside in Kansas City, Mo. Price K. Hendrix received his education in the Lone Elm public schools and St. Benedict's College, of Atchison, Kan. He then followed farming for a few years and in 1888 engaged in the mercantile business at Paola, Kan. The following year he entered the Willis Keefer hardware store at Olathe, where he worked for four years. He then engaged in the mercantile business and also handled grain, coal, etc., at Bonita, Kan., and was thus engaged for twelve years, when he was elected sheriff of Johnson county in the fall of 1902 and reelected to that office in 1904 and served until January 1, 1907. He then traveled in New Mexico and Old Mexico for a few months for his health and in October, 1907, came to Stilwell as cashier of the State Bank of Stilwell. Mr. Hendrix was practically the organizer of this institution although former Probate Judge S. L. Long had done the preliminary work of organization but the bank was not put into successful operation until Mr. Hendrix took hold of it. The bank was chartered October 27, 1907, with a capital stock of \$12,500. It has a surplus of \$6,250, deposits of \$45,000, and undivided profits of \$1,200, and owns its own building. The officers are as follows: President, M. A. Kelly; vice-president, W. M. Moon; cashier, Price K. Hendrix; assistant cashier, J. A. Mundell. Directors: M. A. Kelly, W. M. Moon, E. K. Gibson, L. V. O'Keefe, J. W. Adams, Gust A. Zimmerman and J. T. Hudson. This bank has enjoyed a substantial growth and increasing business since its doors were opened to the public for business, and has never paid less than

six per cent. dividends, besides over \$500 has been invested in furniture and fixtures out of its earnings. The bank is equipped with a modern vault and burglar-proof globe safe. Some of the best business men and farmers of Stilwell and vicinity are interested in this bank, and it is a very substantial institution and is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Hendrix has a farm of eighty acres in Miami county and a fine residence at Stilwell, and also a business block there. He is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He was the first Democratic sheriff ever elected in Johnson county and with a normal Republican majority, he carried the county by a majority of 800. He is a member of the Fraternal Aid and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 59, Olathe, and has been a member of that lodge for twenty-five years. Mr. Hendrix was married in July, 1887, to Ella J. Smith, a native of Georgetown, Colo. She is a daughter of Peter J. and Amilda Smith. To Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix has been born one child, Claude Ray, born April '15, 1888, the star pitcher for the Chicago Federals, 1915. He was educated in the Olathe High School, St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kan., and Wichita College. Since childhood he has manifested great ability as a ball player and particularly as a pitcher. His great ability in that direction was recognized while at St. Mary's College and he was a great favorite in amateur and college baseball. He began his professional career with the Lincoln club of the Western League when he was nineteen years old. He was with the Pittsburgh Nationals for three years, and made a great record, and in 1914 signed with the Chicago Federals and again in 1915, and he is regarded by fans and those who know as one of the greatest baseball pitchers in the country.

C. E. Zehring, a prosperous farmer of Johnson county, who owns a fine farm of 400 acres of well improved land, in Aubry township, five miles east of Spring Hill, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Miami county in 1856, and is a son of Christian and Marjory Zehring. Christian Zehring was born in Ohio and his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. Christian Zehring was a saw-mill man in Indiana in early life and in 1865 removed to Kansas City, Mo., and worked at the carpenter's trade about five years, when he came to Kansas and located in Aubry township, Johnson county. He bought 160 acres of land and engaged in farming. He prospered and bought more land and at the time of his death, in 1894, owned 640 acres. He was a successful farmer and business man and took a prominent part in local politics. He was elected county commissioner of Johnson county two terms in succession and conducted the affairs of the county in the same business-like manner which characterized his private career. C. E. Zehring operated the home farm with his father and when the latter died he made provision that the home farm should be divided between C. E. and his only sister, at the death of the mother. Since that time C. E. has added eighty acres to

his holdings and now owns 400 acres. He is a large stock raiser as well as farmer and is one of the successful men of Johnson county. Mr. Zehring was married in 1889 to Miss Elvina Lagalle, a daughter of Peter Lagalle, a native of England but of French descent. Mrs. Zehring was born on the Isle of Guernsey and came to Kansas in 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Zehring have been born three children: Wilber, Grace and Floyd, all residing at home. Mr. Zehring is a Republican and a member of the Masonic lodge at Spring Hill, and is also a member of the Grange.

George Wedd, president of the Spring Hill Grange Fair Association, and a prominent farmer and extensive stock breeder, of Spring Hill township, is a native of New York. He was born in Monroe county, New York, June 9, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Converse) Wedd. The father was a native of England and came to America in 1833 when twelve years old with his parents, who settled in New York. In 1858 Henry Wedd and his family, consisting of his wife and five children, came to Kansas. Four more children were born to them after coming to this State. The father had been in Kansas a year previously and spent some time in the vicinity of Lawrence. The family spent the first winter in Kansas City, and in the spring of 1859, came to Johnson county and located in Oxford township. Later the father bought land and located in Shawnee township where he still owns his farm and now resides with a daughter at Lenexa. He is ninety-four years old and as robust and active, both physically and mentally, as the average man of sixty. Henry Wedd has made his great success in life in the cattle business and has successfully been engaged in that business for a number of years. He has specialized in feeding Short Horns and Herefords and still turns off about a carload annually. He is just as active in the conduct of his business as he was fifty years ago. His wife died in January, 1910. George Wedd, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm in Johnson county, and attended the district school. In 1883 he was united in marriage to Miss Adda Kelly, a native of New York, born March 23, 1863. She is a daughter of J. H. and Emily (Huffman) Kelly, natives of New York. They began their married life on a 120-acre farm in Shawnee township, and fifteen years later they removed to Spring Hill township on the farm where they now reside. It consists of 160 acres of some of the finest land in Johnson county and corners on the corporation limits of Spring Hill. Mr. Wedd, besides being an extensive farmer and general stockman, is the largest breeder of Poland China hogs in the county, and has some of the finest specimens of that breed on his place to be found anywhere. His male hog, "Wedd's Long King," weighs 1,000 pounds. He usually has about 200 head of hogs on the place. To Mr. and Mrs. Wedd have been born three children, Ralph, Pearl Emily and Stella Lee. Ralph is a full partner with his father in the farm and stock business and they do business under the firm name of George Wedd & Son. Ralph Wedd was born in Shawnee township,

February 23, 1884, and after receiving a high school education he entered into partnership with his father in 1907. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Spring Hill. George Wedd is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and one of the prosperous and progressive citizens of Johnson county. The Spring Hill fair, of which Mr. Wedd is president, is one of the few fairs in eastern Kansas that have been successful. It has just held its eleventh annual meeting and the exhibits in stock, farm products, poultry, etc., were the finest of any of the years past. As president of this association, Mr. Wedd and his son have done much towards making the fair the success that it is.

S. E. Ferguson, the well known freight and passenger agent for the Frisco lines at Olathe, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1863, and is a son of Dr. E. and Martha J. (Baker) Ferguson. The father was a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and was a practicing physician. He came to Kansas in 1878 and was engaged in the practice of his profession here for a number of years. He died in Pennsylvania, July 6, 1890, while there on a visit. Martha Baker, S. E. Ferguson's mother, was also a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Rev. H. B. Baker, one of the early-day Methodist ministers in Pennsylvania. Martha (Baker) Ferguson died March 19, 1908. S. E. Ferguson is one of a family of five, as follows: H. B. is a dentist, Iola, Kan.; Dr. W. A. was a prominent physician and a specialist at Atchison, and died March 21, 1889; Ella May married Dr. W. A. McKeivey, of Atchison, and died June 1, 1890; S. E., the subject of this sketch, and Dr. C. S. S. E. Ferguson received a good common school education in the public schools of Latrobe, Pa., and read medicine for a year. He was sixteen years old when the family came to Kansas and he went to work in the Missouri Pacific railroad offices at Atchison, as expense bill clerk. This was the beginning of his railroad career and after serving in that capacity about two years he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Atchison, and after two years was transferred to Kansas City, and from there to the general offices of the company at Topeka, and held the position as chief rate clerk until 1882. He then entered the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Company in their general offices as chief clerk to the chief engineer and held that position for ten years. In 1899 he accepted his present position at Olathe and has been here ever since, and has had twenty-six years of continual service with the Frisco Railroad Company. Mr. Ferguson has been inspector for the bureau of high explosives and in that capacity traveled in most of the states of the Union. He was united in marriage in November, 1899, in St. Paul, Minn., to Miss Cosette Fagan, a daughter of W. W. Fagan, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have been born three children: William, a graduate of Kansas University, now city editor of the Dallas "Dispatch," Dallas,

Texas; Philip Mitchell, a senior in Kansas University, and Nanette, also a student at Kansas University. Mr. Ferguson is a Republican and takes an active part in political affairs. He stands high in the councils of his party and has served as treasurer of the Johnson county central committee. He has served on the Olathe school board and was a member of that body when the new ward school was built. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Episcopal church. Mr. Ferguson is a public-spirited man and is widely known in eastern Kansas.

J. F. McKaig, now deceased, was a Kansas pioneer who came to this State in the fifties and passed through all the troublesome period of the border war. Mr. McKaig was a native of the Buckeye State, born in 1832. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Westfall) McKaig. When J. F. was a child, his parents removed to Indiana, locating near Logansport where the father engaged in farming and he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives there. In 1857, when J. F. McKaig was twenty-five years old, he left his Indiana home and came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county and preempted Government land and, practically, from that day made Kansas his home. On December 25, 1861, J. F. McKaig and Miss Elizabeth Frances Danks were united in marriage. She is a native of Kentucky, born in Logan county in 1845, and is a daughter of John and Mary Ann Danks. Mrs. Danks was the eldest of a family of ten children. The father was a tanner by trade and followed that vocation in connection with farming the greater part of his life. The Danks family left their native State, Kentucky, in 1856, and first went to Leavenworth county, Kansas, where they remained from 1856 until March, 1858, when they came to Johnson county and here the father took up Government land in Olathe township. The family lived for a time a few miles from Wyandotte, and at that time Indians were numerous in that section of Kansas. Their nearest neighbors were a family of full-blood Shawnee Indians by the name of Tiblow. Mrs. McKaig says that their Indian neighbors were good neighbors and fine characters, and that they were well educated Indians and really cultured. The Danks family endured the many hardships and privations incident to the life of the early settlers of Kansas, and in addition to the obstacles which nature had placed in the path of the pioneer, they settled in the heart of the border war troubles, and experienced all the annoyances, losses and dangers incident to those thrilling days. Their horses were stolen at one time and the border ruffians were supposed to have committed the crime. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McKaig settled on the land which he had previously preempted and in 1869 built the stone house which is still the home of Mrs. McKaig. They engaged in farming, and notwithstanding discouraging years now and then, they prospered, and from time to time bought more land until the home farm now consists of 520 acres of valuable and well-improved land. Mr. McKaig devoted

his life to farming, except the time that he devoted to the service of his country during the stirring days of the Civil war. In 1863, he enlisted in the Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry, and for a time served as recruiting officer at Kansas City. In the winter of 1864 he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, and was mustered out of service in the spring of 1865. Mr. McKaig was a man of strong convictions, and was a strong Union man and an enemy to slavery. He was a charter member of the Grange, and a stockholder in the Patrons State Bank of Olathe. He was a life-long Republican and one of the strong men of Johnson county, whose efforts spelled success. To J. F. McKaig and Elizabeth Frances (Danks) McKaig were born ten children, as follows: Horace died aged eight years; Mary married Thomas Patton and resides in Oklahoma; Eliza married John Allen and resides in Colorado; Robert lives in Miami county; Flora married Walter Perkins, Colorado; John C. resides at Temple, Okla.; Cora married John Russell, Johnson county; Nellie married David Rice, now deceased, and she resides at home; Arthur, farmer, Johnson county, and Luther R., Johnson county. J. F. McKaig died May 8, 1904, and his widow, an estimable lady, now resides on the home place. Mr. McKaig's remains are buried in the Olathe cemetery.

George Black, of Olathe, has been a prominent factor in the affairs of Johnson county for fifty years. He is a native of Ohio, born at Sidney, March 17, 1844, a son of James and Mary Eliza (Ainsworth) Black, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a member of the well known Black family, of that State, and a relative of Jeremiah Black, a former prominent statesman of the Keystone State. Mary Eliza Ainsworth came from Lancaster, Ohio, and was closely associated with the Shermans of that section, famous in the military and civil history of the United States. She was a sister of Newton Ainsworth, one of the original Johnson county pioneers, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. The family resided in Sidney, Ohio, until 1866 when they came to Kansas and located in Johnson county and for the first year lived on Newton Ainsworth's place and then bought a place one mile west of Olathe and three and one-half miles south, where the father followed farming until his death in November, 1876, at the age of sixty-three. The mother died in 1913, aged ninety-one. George Black was reared in Sidney, Ohio, where he attended the public school and later entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was a student when the Civil war broke out. He tried to enlist in 1861 but was rejected on account of being too young. However, he succeeded in passing muster the following year and on September 15, 1862, enlisted at Sidney, Ohio, in Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth regiment, Ohio infantry, as a private, and during the first year was promoted to sergeant and later to orderly sergeant and towards the close of the war was commissioned second lieutenant. His regiment was first sent to Kentucky and spent the winter in guarding the Kentucky Central rail-

road. His command then went into east Tennessee and had a number of small engagements and skirmishes from Loudon, Tenn., and back. After the close of the east Tennessee campaign they started from Buzzard's Roost and went south and during that campaign they had continual fighting and took part in many important engagements. They then joined Sherman on his famous march through Georgia and to the sea, and took part in the battle of Resaca, Kingston, Mossy Creek, December 29, 1863, Monstown, March 10, 1864, Buzzard's Roost, March 9, 1864, Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864, Lost Mountain, June 15, 1864, Pine Mountain, June 9, 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, July 1, 1864, Chattahoochee Heights, June 9, 1864, Decatur, July 19, 1864, Atlanta, July 20, and August 2-6, 1864, Lovejoy Station, September 4, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864, Columbia, Tenn., November 27-28, 1864, Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864, Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, Nashville, December 15-16, 1864. After the fight at Nashville, Tenn., they marched over to the Tennessee river and were taken to Cincinnati on a river transport and from there were sent to Washington, D. C., by rail, then by water to Fort Fisher, N. C. They then went up the Cape Fear river through the swamps to Greensboro, N. C., and joined Sherman's army again, and were there when the war closed. They then returned to Washington and then to Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Black received his discharge in September, 1865. Mr. Black during his military career had some very narrow escapes, but he is a man who is not inclined to talk war. It seems that the war was mostly over with him when Lee surrendered. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Sidney, Ohio, where he remained about a year, and in 1866, came to Kansas where he engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1914 he moved to Olathe but continues to direct farming operations on his 160 acres that is but a short distance southwest of town. Mr. Black was active in the Grange organization for a number of years and was one of the organizers in Johnson county. He secured the charter for the Johnson County Cooperative Association, which was the first charter of the kind ever granted in the United States. This was in 1876 and Mr. Black was the first secretary of that organization, and held that office for thirty-one years. He then became president of the association, serving in that capacity for five years. When he was associated with that institution it did a business of from \$260,000 to \$270,000 per year. He was also one of the promoters of the Patrons Cooperative Bank and procured the charter for that institution, which was organized in 1883. He was its first secretary and still holds that position. He was one of the organizers of the Grange Insurance Company and was the second secretary of that organization, holding the office six years. Mr. Black was married in February, 1869, to Miss Maud H. Ryan, of Sidney, Ohio, and they have one child, Effie R., now the wife of Dan T. Park, a merchant, of Perry, Kan. Mrs. Black was a daughter of William and Sarah (Graham) Ryan, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of

Delaware. The father died March 4, 1880, and the mother, June 5, 1881. Both died in Nebraska where they were engaged in farming. Mr. Black is a member of the Grange and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was secretary of the State Grange for twenty-six consecutive years and was master of the State Grange for six years, following his term of secretary. He is a liberal supporter of churches as well as other local movements for the public good, but is a member of no denomination.

Benjamin Reeder, now deceased, was an early settler of Johnson county, and one of the men whose courage, foresight and industry made Johnson county what it is today. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, February 12, 1830, and reared to manhood and educated in his native State, remaining there until 1859 when he went to Pike's Peak, Colo. He remained there but a short time, however, when he went to Kansas City and from there to Decatur county, Iowa. Here he met and married Miss Diana Susanna Marshall, May 22, 1861. Shortly after their marriage they went to Montana, locating at Bannock City. They drove the entire distance from Decatur county, and their original intention was to go to California. The country through which they passed was wild and unsettled, inhabited mostly by Indians and many of them were hostile, and on their trip they encountered a band of hostile Indians and narrowly avoided serious trouble. After remaining in Bannock City two years they went to Cash Valley, Utah, and remained there about one year and returned to Bannock City remaining one year, during which time Mr. Reeder was engaged in prospecting and gold mining. At one time he was offered \$25,000 for a claim which he owned. In 1867, they returned to the East. They went from Bannock City to Fort Benton by stage coach, and from there to Kansas City on a Missouri river boat and then returned to Ohio. In June, 1868, they came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, eleven miles southeast of Olathe. Mr. Reeder bought land from time to time, increasing his holdings until at the time of his death he owned 1,440 acres of some of the best land in Johnson county, which is still owned by the family. He followed farming on a large scale and was one of the progressive and prosperous men of Johnson county. In 1890 he removed to Olathe where he died June 12, 1914. Mr. Reeder was a man who did not aspire to political honors, but rather devoted himself to his private affairs. He took a commendable interest in public affairs and was public spirited and enterprising. Mrs. Reeder now resides on East Park street, Olathe, in one of the handsomest residences to be found in the county. She is a native of Lagrange county, Indiana, a daughter of John and Martha (Davis) Marshall, the former a native of Lincolnshire, England, and the latter of Ohio. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Mary married Samuel Farquhar, Linn, Decatur county, Iowa; Cyrus B. spent his life in Iowa and California, now deceased; Edmund Freeman, and Diana Susanna,



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN REEDER

now Mrs. Reeder, of this review. The Marshall family removed from LaGrange county, Indiana, to Decatur county, Iowa, in 1852, and settled at Garden Grove, reaching there April 1. They drove through from Indiana, over muddy and rough roads, making the trip in twenty-four days. The father took up a claim on Government land at Garden Grove and erected a grist and sawmill there. This was the first mill in Decatur county. He operated his mill and farmed there until 1859 when he started for California, his intention being to go to the coast when he left Indiana. After reaching the coast he built a sawmill in Grass Valley, Calif., which he operated until the time of his death. He died from the result of injuries received by an accident in his sawmill. His first wife, the mother of Mrs. Reeder, died in Indiana before the family went west, and the father married for his second wife, Sylvia Fitch, a native of Ohio, and three children were born to that union: Lucy married Samuel Helm, Reedley, Calif., and he is now deceased; George died in childhood, and Arthur resides near Fresno, Calif. To Mr. and Mrs. Reeder were born five children, as follows: Luella, born November 10, 1862, died in Bannock City, Mont., aged nineteen months; Florence died while her parents were en route from Fort Benton to Kansas City and her remains were buried on the banks of the Missouri river; May married W. S. Meek, resides near Ocheltree, and they have three children; Vance, Florence and Murile; Eva married F. M. Powell and resides on the home farm and they have one child, Genevieve, and Maud married E. A. Ames, Olathe. Mr. Reeder left one daughter by a former marriage, Mary Jane, now the widow of Isaac Hughes, who now resides at Morse, Kan., and she has six children, as follows: Benjamin T.; Frank; Martha; Lester; Blanche and Conrad. The Reeder family is well known and prominent in Johnson county.

J. T. Swank, of Olathe, who is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace of Olathe township, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 13, 1844, and is a son of Lemuel and Martha (Honnold) Swank. His father was born on the ocean while his parents were en route to America from Germany. Lemuel Swank was left an orphan when an infant and was reared in Pennsylvania by a woman named Hurdle. He removed to Ohio when a young man, locating in Coshocton county and later in Muskingum county, where he spent most of his life engaged in farming. He died in 1872, aged seventy-six. His wife, Martha Honnold, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and was brought to Ohio by her parents when an infant. She was the daughter of Jacob Honnold and a Miss Jackson, both Virginians, the latter being an aunt of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, the famous Confederate general of the Civil war. To Lemuel and Martha (Honnold) Swank were born four children, two of whom are now living: Nancy C. married George H. Sutton, deceased, and she resides in Decatur, Iowa, and J. T., whose name intro-

duces this review. J. T. Swank was reared and educated in Muskingum county, and on May 2, 1863, he enlisted at Adamsville, Ohio, in Company E, One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment, Ohio infantry. He was with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and a number of engagements in the Shenandoah valley. He was with Sheridan at Winchester and at Cedar Creek and saw "Little Phil" in action during the famous "twenty-mile ride." His regiment reached Antietam just as the battle was over and he participated in the siege of Petersburg. He was wounded once by a minie-ball which he still carries in his body and which has caused him a great deal of trouble, but never went to a hospital, even though severely wounded. He was taken prisoner three times but succeeded in escaping on each occasion. He was mustered out at Zanesville, Ohio, by general order of the war department at the close of the war. He had learned the machinist's trade in Cincinnati before enlisting in the army, and at the close of the war returned to Cincinnati and worked at his trade until 1868 when he came to Kansas, locating at Olathe. He drove from Ohio to Kansas with a team and covered wagon. Mr. Swank is an expert machinist and considered one of the best in that line usually to be found. After coming to Kansas he worked at his trade in various places but continued to make his home in Olathe. For a time he was general mechanic for the General Electric Light and Power Company at Kansas City, and among other positions which he held might be mentioned the following: He was master mechanic for the Red Rock quarries, Red Rock, Colo.; superintendent of the electric plant at Manitau, at the foot of Pike's Peak, and installed the machinery for the Olathe waterworks. For the last ten or twelve years he has not been actively engaged at his trade with the exception of some unusual expert work which he has been called upon to perform. He owns a fine home of about fifteen acres adjoining the town of Olathe on the south side and his principal occupation now is looking after his place and performing the duties of the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Swank was united in marriage August 11, 1867, at Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss Laura A. Pilcher, a native of Belmont county, Ohio. To this union have been born three children: C. A., a merchant, Olathe, Kan.; Mabel M. married H. H. Case, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and Bessie M. married W. T. Silvers, who is now deceased. She resides with her parents. Mr. Swank is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been a life-long Democrat, and active in his party organization.

James H. Berkshire, a Civil war veteran, and Kansas pioneer, is now living retired at Spring Hill. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, May 28, 1838, and is a son of Anson and Elizabeth A. (Howell) Berkshire, both natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio during the pioneer days of that State, with their respective parents. The father was a cabinet maker and in 1847 removed with his wife and family of eight children to

Moundsville, Va. (now West Virginia). He was a fearless and enthusiastic anti-slavery man and as early as 1847 published an anti-slavery paper called "The Crisis." His plan was to publish this paper at Moundsville, in the old slave State of Virginia, and when it became known in that locality that his purpose was to publish a paper which advocated opposition to the established institution of slavery, local sentiment rose to a high pitch in opposition to Mr. Berkshire, and he was openly threatened with personal violence and even death if he carried out his plan. However, he was undaunted by the radical attitude and threats of the so-called leading citizens of the locality, and crossed the river into Ohio where he proceeded to publish "The Crisis" until 1851. It had quite an extensive circulation and its influence was strong against slavery. In 1851 the Berkshire family went to Louisville, Ky., where the father worked at his trade. They remained there four years and removed to Canton, Ill., and about a year later went to Havana, Ill., and then came to Kansas, arriving at Wyandotte, April 6, 1857, and on the eighteenth day of May of that year, they located on Government land, three miles north of Spring Hill, Kan. The family was poor and the future looked anything but encouraging under the conditions. Their entire capital consisted of six chickens, enough of plain provisions to last about a month and fifty cents in money. They lived in a small tent from May until autumn, constructing a small house on the plains in the meantime. The eldest son, John, went to Nebraska with a party of surveyors and another brother worked at the carpenter's trade in Olathe, and James H., the subject of this sketch, worked in a saw mill at Paola, as engineer, having learned the machinist's trade and steam engineering while living in Louisville, and, while the earnings were small the boys were able to buy lumber to build their house that fall. After coming to Kansas the father followed farming during the balance of his active career. He died in February, 1892, and his wife passed away December 21, 1898. The father was a pronounced Abolitionist and fearlessly expressed his views on that subject after coming to Kansas, and living in the heart of the great border conflict. James H. Berkshire followed the occupation of steam engineering in various places in Miami and Johnson counties until the Civil war broke out when he enlisted at Lawrence in Company C, Second regiment, Kansas infantry, and was mustered into service at Kansas City. His regiment was immediately sent to Springfield, Mo., and from there to Whitewater on a raid, after which they returned to Springfield. His command engaged Generals Price and McCullough in one of the fiercest battles of the Civil war which ended undecided. In November, 1861, he was discharged, his regiment having been mustered out and reorganized into a regiment of cavalry. In August, 1862, Mr. Berkshire reenlisted in Company I, Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry, and while his regiment was in winter quarters at Leavenworth in the fall of 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant and at the battle of Sa-

line river, George Ellis, the first lieutenant, was killed and Mr. Berkshire was promoted to succeed him. Colonel Hayes was wounded losing a leg in this battle and at the time he was struck Lieutenant Berkshire was standing near him engaged in conversation with him. Lieutenant Berkshire was mustered out of service at Little Rock, Ark., June 30, 1865, and returned to his Johnson county home. When the clouds of war had passed away, he resumed the peaceful occupation of steam engineering and worked at it in various parts of the country, including Indian Territory in 1871 and 1872. In 1880 he went to his farm in Johnson county which he had purchased from the Shawnee Indians in 1868, and a part of which he still owns. Mr. Berkshire was united in marriage October 21, 1903, to Miss Elmira, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Hendrickson) Peterson, natives of Norway, who came to Johnson county, Kansas, from Wisconsin in 1873, and are both now deceased. Mrs. Berkshire was born in Johnson county, February 14, 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. Berkshire have been born two children, Lucretia Maud, born March 2, 1905, and James Anson, born October 21, 1908. Mr. Berkshire contracted chronic rheumatism while in the army and gradually grew worse until he became seriously crippled with that malady, and in 1885, his life was almost despaired of. For the last thirty years he has been almost helpless, but with all his affliction, he is one of the best posted men in Johnson county, and he has gained a knowledge of men and affairs by long experience and extensive reading, possessed by few. He was one of the organizers of the Spring Hill Cooperative Association in 1877, and has taken a prominent interest in Grange affairs. In 1885 he was elected president of the Spring Hill Cooperative Association and has held that position to the present time. He is also a stockholder in the Patrons Bank of Olathe, Kan., and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

H. A. Mathews, deceased, was a Kansas pioneer and for nearly half a century was a dominant factor in the development of eastern Kansas. He was born in Chemung county, near Elmira, New York, April 5, 1833, and is a son of Joel and Polly Mathews, both natives of New York. Joel Mathews was a son of Amsa Mathews, an Englishman who came to America in 1782, and settled near Seneca Lake, N. Y., and here he reared a family of nine children. Joel Mathews was a farmer by occupation and spent his life about four miles from Elmira, N. Y. To Joel and Polly Mathews were born four children, as follows: H. A., the subject of this sketch; Marabah married George Rogers; Arzila married William Clark, and Milford. After the death of the wife and mother of these children, Mr. Mathews married Jeannette Clark, a native of New York, and two children were born to this union, Jay and Judd. H. A. Mathews grew to manhood on the farm in New York and after attending the public schools entered college. When a young man he left his eastern home and traveled in the West for a few years. After visiting several

western States and Territories, he came to Kansas in 1855, locating at Leavenworth. He remained there but a short time, however, when he went to Miami county and took up a quarter section of Government land which his widow still owns, besides other farm property. He left home with \$14 which was his entire capital, but he was always a money maker and soon increased his surplus until he had a good working capital. He followed farming and stock raising and was very successful in his undertakings and at the time of his death, March 11, 1901, he was one of the well-to-do men of the county. He was public spirited and took a keen interest in the welfare of his community and his State. After having been engaged in farming and stock raising for nineteen years, he came to Spring Hill where he was extensively engaged in the implement business for a number of years, and at the same time retained his interest in farming and stock raising. He was an enthusiastic member of the Grange lodge and one of the organizers of the Grange store, at Spring Hill, in which he was a stockholder. He was also a stockholder and director in the Spring Hill Banking Company and secretary at the time of his death, and was the moving spirit in the organization of that institution. He was an active and enterprising man and a man of keen intuition and sound judgment and considerably above the average man in natural ability. Mr. Mathews was united in marriage December 25, 1864, to Miss Jennie Munkres. The marriage ceremony took place in a pioneer school house which was also used for religious meetings. Mrs. Mathews is a native of Missouri, born January 3, 1848. She is a daughter of Marcellus and Elizabeth Munkres, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They came to Missouri about 1830, where the father died in 1849. The mother came to Miami county, Kansas, with her children in 1861, and she is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Mathews were born two children, as follows: E. J., born December 18, 1866, now engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, Mo., and T. B., born December 8, 1877, also engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City. Mrs. Mathews resides at Spring Hill where she has many friends and is highly respected.

I. N. Bell, a Civil war veteran and an early-day contractor and builder in Johnson county, is now living retired at Spring Hill. Mr. Bell was born in Morgan county, Ohio, May 19, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Mary Ann (Bell) Bell. Robert Bell was born in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1804. He was a son of William Bell, a native of County Down, Ireland, who immigrated to America shortly after his marriage and settled in Virginia where he remained for a short time, when he went to Belmont county, Ohio, and took up Government land. He remained there but a short time, however, when he returned to Virginia and located on a farm in Ohio county, twelve miles east of Wheeling, at a place known as Rooney's Point. Here William Bell and his wife, Mary, reared their family and spent their lives. At that time, as is well known, slavery was

a popular institution in Virginia, but William Bell was a man of decided convictions and even at that early day was a strong anti-slavery man and never owned slaves. William Bell and his wife were the parents of seven children of whom Robert, I. N.'s father, was the second in order of birth. He was born August 4, 1804, and grew to manhood on his father's estate in Virginia and when he was about twenty-one years old married Miss Mary Ann Bell. She was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 25, 1810, a daughter of William Bell, a native of County Down, Ireland. William Bell started to America with his father, but the latter died while on the voyage and was buried at sea. William Bell, then a young man, landed at New York, and after remaining there a short time went west and located in Belmont county, Ohio, where he took up Government land and spent his life. This William Bell, the maternal grandfather of I. N. Bell, was not related to William Bell, his paternal grandfather, although they came from the same county in Ireland. After Robert Bell was married, he and his wife went to Morgan county, and took up a quarter section of heavily timbered Government land in a wild and unbroken wilderness, and their nearest neighbor was three miles away. Here they spent their lives and reared a family of ten children, of whom I. N. Bell, whose name introduces this sketch, was the seventh in order of birth. He grew to manhood in the pioneer surroundings of their Morgan county home and attended country schools such as the new country afforded. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and June 10, 1863, enlisted as a private in Company I, First regiment, Ohio heavy artillery, and served under General Schofield in the Southwest, and his active service was mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was stationed at Lexington, Ky., for a long time. His command fought General Morgan, during the expedition of that famous Confederate raider. At the close of the war, Mr. Bell was mustered out of service at Lexington, Ky., in May, 1865. He returned to his home in Ohio and worked at the carpenter's trade in Morgan county until 1879, when he came to Kansas and located at Spring Hill, Johnson county, and during his active career, followed contracting and building in Spring Hill and vicinity. Mr. Bell was married October 5, 1869, to Miss Mary Rhinehart, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Long) Rhinehart, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have one child, Lula B., born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 22, 1870, now the wife of Thomas Green, Shreveport, La. Mr. Bell is a stanch Republican and has served as trustee of Spring Hill township for four consecutive terms. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Spring Hill.

W. W. Graham, owner and proprietor of the Glendale Stock Farm, in Oxford township, is a veteran of the Civil war and a Kansas pioneer, who has contributed his part to making Johnson county one of the best counties of the State. Mr. Graham is a native of Highland county, Ohio,

and was born in 1840. His parents were John and Katherine (Fenner) Graham, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Irish and the mother of German descent. John Graham is a son of John Graham, who came from Pennsylvania to Highland county, Ohio, in 1815, and settled near Hillsboro, the county seat, where he spent the balance of his life. John Graham, the father of W. W. Graham, also spent his life in Highland county. He was a Democrat in early life but was a strong anti-slavery man and at the organization of the Republican party he became a Republican. W. W. Graham was reared to manhood on the home farm in Highland county, Ohio, and during his boyhood was greatly interested in the question of slavery which was the great national controversy at that time. He had developed a strong anti-slavery sentiment, and in 1862, enlisted in Company A, Eighty-ninth regiment, Ohio infantry. During the three years and four months that followed he saw much service and endured the many hardships incident to the life of a soldier in camp, on the march and on the field of battle. He was at the battle of Chickamauga where one-half of his regiment was captured. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Jonesboro, and while on special guard duty was captured and for four months was confined in Confederate prisons but was finally exchanged at Black River, near Vicksburg, Miss., and was mustered out of service in August, 1865. He suffered much while in the service from a wound in the foot which became infected and gangrene set in, which almost totally disabled him for a year after the war. He learned the shoemaker's trade and in 1867, went to Peoria county, Illinois, where he worked by the month for a time and returned to Ohio in the spring of 1868, and married Miss Emma Steward, a daughter of Robert and Diantha (McGee) Steward, both natives of Ohio. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Graham and his wife started west with Neosho county, Kansas, as their intended destination, but when they reached Kansas City they learned of Indian depredations in that section of the State, and came to Johnson county instead. Here Mr. Graham bought a farm from Charles Tucker, a full-blood Shawnee Indian. There were many Indians here then and Mr. Graham became well acquainted and was very friendly with Bluejacket, the Shawnee chief. The farm which Mr. Graham purchased was unimproved and in a raw, unbroken state. He improved the place and brought it under a high state of cultivation and today the "Glendale Stock Farm" is one of the best equipped ranches in Johnson county. Mr. Graham has carried on general farming and stock raising and made money. He is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been born five children, as follows: John S. resides on the home farm; Mary Ella, Clara Isabelle, Eva and Ollie. Mr. Graham is a stockholder in the Patrons Bank at Olathe. He is a member of the Church of God and is a Democrat. In the Populist days Mr. Graham took an active interest in that party and is still a believer in the principles set forth by that party.

Homer L. Breyfogle is a native of Johnson county. He was born in Mission township, December 6, 1876, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Devanney) Breyfogle, the former a native of Delaware, Ohio, born December 1, 1838, and came to Kansas with his parents when a young man, after having served in the Civil war. The mother was a native of County Galway, Ireland. Homer L. Breyfogle was one of a family of seven children born to Israel and Mary (Devanney) Breyfogle, as follows: Louis D., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Elmer, died in infancy; Arthur D., living at Canadian, Texas; John W., publisher of the Olathe "Mirror" and also the head of the John W. Breyfogle Realty Company, of Kansas City, Mo.; Homer L., the subject of this sketch; Stella May died in infancy and Mary M. married Ralph Metcalf and resides on a farm in Johnson county, a few miles north of Olathe. Homer L. Breyfogle received his education in the public schools of Johnson county and was reared on a farm. He has followed farming all his life and now owns a place adjoining the town of Overland Park, which is considered to be some of the most valuable land of Johnson county. Mr. Breyfogle purchased the place about twelve years ago. The historic old military road from Fort Leavenworth to Springfield passes by this place. Mr. Breyfogle was united in marriage in 1901 to Miss Nellie Vance, of Rosedale, Kan. They had one child, Homer L., Jr., who died in infancy. Mr. Breyfogle is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs to the Overland Park lodge.

The Breyfogle Family.—In 1630, two Breyfogle brothers started from Baden Baden, Germany, and the same year landed in America, one of them locating in New York, the other in Pennsylvania. This is the first record we have of the Breyfogle family, of Johnson county, pioneers and early settlers of old Shawnee township. Fifty-one years later, a son or grandson of one of these brothers bought land of William Penn, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. William Penn had advertised his land for sale, asking forty shillings per hundred acres, besides a perpetual quit rent of one shilling for every hundred acres. The terms also guaranteed liberal and unlimited freedom of conscience and the right to be governed by laws, enacted by themselves. These pioneers began at once to improve their land and employed Indians to carry rails down from the mountains to fence the land. One of the family, Rudolph Breyfogle, is a famous artist in Germany, and Charles Breyfogle is a bishop of the Evangelical church, living in Reading, Pa. He attended conference at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1914. Israel Breyfogle was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, removed to Ohio in 1833, and to Johnson county, Kansas, in 1866. He settled in Shawnee township, and died in February, 1872. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California with a party, all of whom but three died of cholera or were killed by Indians. Mr. Breyfogle and two Boone brothers, descendants of Daniel Boone, were the three fortunate ones, and they were rescued while crossing the desert.

When they arrived in California, the gold excitement was at its highest point, and Mr. Sutter, who was building a mill where the gold was found, was without help because the carpenters quit to hunt for gold. Mr. Breyfogle offered his services and as compensation for his work in completing the mill received \$15 per day. He returned to the East in 1851, coming by way of Panama. He walked across the Isthmus to the east side. His trip was a successful one as he returned with several thousand dollars in gold. Lewis W. Breyfogle was born in Delaware, Ohio, September 17, 1836. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1866, and settled in Shawnee township, in 1867. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Shaw, of Denmark, Ohio, in 1860. She died in August, 1866, and in October, 1867, Mr. Breyfogle married Miss Laura A. Pennock, of Johnson county, Kansas. He gave his attention to stock and grain raising and was a successful farmer and banker. He represented Johnson county in the State senate in the early eighties. Israel Breyfogle, Jr., was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1838, and died in Johnson county, Kansas, in 1900. In Kansas City, Mo., in 1866, he married Mary A. Devanney, who was born in Galway county, Ireland, in 1847. She died in Johnson county, Kansas, in 1905. Their remains are buried at Lenexa, Kan. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and all of whom were born on the old homestead, adjoining Overland Park, on the south side, where their parents located in 1866. The living children are Louis D. Breyfogle, who married Mary A. Cross, of Shawnee Mission, and they live on the farm at Overland Park; Arthur D. Breyfogle married Lulu May Good and resides at Canadian, Texas; John W. Breyfogle married Kate O. Taylor and lives in Olathe, Kan. Mr. Breyfogle is editor and owner of the Olathe "Mirror," the oldest weekly paper in the State. The "Mirror" succeeded the Olathe "Herald," in 1860, which was founded in 1857. Mr. Breyfogle is also engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City and has extensive holdings. Homer L. Breyfogle married Nellie Vance and is living on his farm at Overland Park; Mary M. married Ralph Metcalf, a farmer, and they live in Monticello township, six miles north of Olathe.

Louis D. Breyfogle, a representative citizen of Overland Park, is a native son of Johnson county and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the State. He was born in Mission township, February 6, 1867, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Devanney) Breyfogle, the former a native of Delaware, Ohio, born December 1, 1838, and the latter a native of County Galway, Ireland. The father served in an Ohio regiment in the Civil war and afterwards came to Kansas with his father, Israel Breyfogle, Sr. The Breyfogle family consisted of the father, mother, two sons, L. W. and Israel, Jr., and daughter, Elmora Coe, who with her husband, J. W. Coe, came to Kansas with her parents and located in Johnson county. Israel Breyfogle and Mary Devanney were married in Kansas City and the following children were born to them: Louis D.,

the subject of this sketch; Elmer died in infancy; Arthur D., John W., Homer L., Stella May died in infancy, and Mary M. Louis D. Breyfogle was educated in the public schools of Johnson county, Baker College and Spaulding's Commercial College at Kansas City. He has made farming his chief occupation, but served one year as assistant postmaster of Olathe, Kan., under Charles Sprague and was acting postmaster about two months, and for the past three years has been superintendent of streets in the various town sites of the Strang Land Company. Mr. Breyfogle was united in marriage October 24, 1894, to Miss Mary Cross, of Mission township, Johnson county, where she was born June 6, 1872. She is a daughter of George Cross. To Mr. and Mrs. Breyfogle have been born five children, all born in Mission township, as follows: Elmora, born January 2, 1896, a senior in the Olathe High School; George I., born June 16, 1898, a junior in the Olathe High School; Louis D., Jr., born July 20, 1900, a freshman in high school; Mary, born July 31, 1904, and Hilma, born June 24, 1906. Mr. Breyfogle is a member of the Masonic lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 135, Lenexa, Kan., and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge No. 10345, Overland Park.

Albert Widmer, a successful Johnson county farmer, now living retired at Spring Hill, is a native of Switzerland. He was born in the Canton of Zurich, near the village of Tillikon, December 1, 1855, and is a son of Jacob and Anna (Hartley) Widmer. The father was a baker and confectioner in Switzerland and in 1857, when Albert was only two years old, the family immigrated to America. They made the voyage in a sailing vessel and after seven weeks landed at New Orleans. The family immediately proceeded to Illinois, where Jacob joined his brothers, Casper and John, at McNally, Ill. Casper is still living in Kansas City. In a short time the three brothers, Jacob, John and Casper, came to Kansas, coming down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers as far as St. Louis and then up the Missouri river to Wyandotte. A few weeks later they located in Johnson county, and Jacob settled on a farm just north of Ocheltree in Spring Hill township. He was poor, like the average Kansas pioneer, and set about to make a home for his family and break the prairie and get his land under a state of cultivation. The early days were discouraging; the first home that he built was licked up by a prairie fire; the border war was raging at that time, and Mr. Widmer's home was in the heart of the region affected by the guerilla warfare which was the dominant feature of that conflict. He was a pronounced Free State man and served in the Kansas militia. After Jacob Widmer passed through the early days, and shortly after the Civil war, he began to prosper and became one of the well-to-do farmers of Johnson county, where he owned 180 acres of fine land, besides 240 acres in Sumner county. He died in

1881, at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife passed away in 1907. To Jacob and Anna (Hartley) Widmer were born three children, two daughters who died quite young in Switzerland, and Albert, the subject of this sketch. Albert Widmer was reared on the home farm and attended the public school. After the death of his father, his mother removed to Spring Hill and Albert remained on the home place. He sold the Sumner county property, and bought 160 acres near the home place and 120 acres near Spring Hill. He followed general farming and always kept a good grade of stock and for years was interested in Durham and Short Horn cattle and raised many that were eligible to registration but as he was not specializing in fancy stock he did not give the registration matter much attention. Mr. Widmer remained on the home farm until October 28, 1914, when he moved to Spring Hill where he now resides. He has a comfortable home in Spring Hill besides his three farms in Spring Hill township. Mr. Widmer is a member of the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grange, Fraternal Aid and Modern Woodmen of America. He is independent in politics and belongs to the Congregational church. Both he and his wife are members of the Rebekahs and the Order of Eastern Star. Mr. Widmer was married September 14, 1881, to Miss Hannah Jane Milliken, a daughter of Branson and Harriet (Shoup) Milliken. Mrs. Widmer is a Johnson county girl and was born near Olathe, March 21, 1861. Branson Milliken was a native of North Carolina, born in 1824, and died in Johnson county in 1886. His wife, Harriet Shoup, was a native of Indiana, born in 1831 and died in 1902. They were married in Indiana in 1856, and came to Kansas. Branson Milliken and wife were parents of the following children: Sabitha; Isabel, now the widow of George Walker, Olathe; Mary Cathrine, widow of John Morrison, Olathe; James E., died in 1914; Amanda, died in 1890; Hannah Jane, wife of Albert Widmer; Sarah Ann, married John Kelly; Hattie S. married Will Kelly; Allen R. resides in Spring Hill township; Ida Maude, widow of George Stevenson, Lawrence, Kan. To Albert Widmer and wife have been born two children, as follows: Ray Allen, born 1885, married Maude Peterson, is on a farm near the old home place in Spring Hill township, and Rex Earl, born 1890, married Goldie Day, and resides on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Widmer had the average experience in the early days of Kansas; they had their trials and struggles and have finally reached a position of affluence.

George T. Ellis, a successful business man of Spring Hill, is a native son of Kansas. He was born in Miami county, Kansas, October 18, 1871, and is a son of John and Eliza (Dunn) Ellis. John Ellis, the father, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1838. He was a son of John and Mary Ellis, and John Ellis, Sr., was a son of George Ellis, a native of Ireland who settled in Pennsylvania. John Ellis, the father

of George T. Ellis, of this sketch, grew to manhood in Pennsylvania and in 1864 enlisted in Company G, Seventy-fourth regiment, Pennsylvania infantry. He had four brothers who also served in the Union army, one of them being a lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment, Kansas infantry. After the close of the war, or in 1866, John Ellis came to Kansas and filed on a quarter section of land in Miami county which was located about a half mile south of Spring Hill. After spending about two years in Kansas he returned to Pennsylvania and in 1868 married Eliza Dunn, a native of County Londonderry, Ireland, who came to America with her parents, Robert and Jane Dunn, when she was about ten years old. They located near Reedsville, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Robert Dunn was a farmer and remained in Pennsylvania about twenty years, and in 1870 came to Kansas, and bought land in Miami county, where he followed farming and prospered until the time of his death, 1883. His wife died in 1879. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom were born in Ireland and the others in Pennsylvania. After his marriage John Ellis brought his bride to his Miami county claim where they engaged in farming. They endured all the hardships and inconveniences incident to pioneer life, but they were the type of people who made up the host of early Kansas pioneers and were not easily discouraged. John Ellis finally became one of the prosperous and influential men of his community, and at his death owned 360 acres of land. He died March 6, 1913. George T. Ellis, whose name introduces this sketch, was the second of a family of four children. He grew to manhood on the home farm in Miami county and attended the public schools. When he was twenty-six years old he came to Johnson county and operated a farm of 240 acres which his father owned near Olathe. He remained on this farm four years when they sold it and bought another farm in Johnson county which George T. and his brother operated for eight years. In September, 1912, George T. Ellis, in partnership with J. L. Hoover, purchased the hardware business of O. W. Rhinehart, of Spring Hill, and engaged in the hardware business. About nine months later Mr. Ellis bought his partner's interest and since that time has been the sole owner and proprietor of the business. He conducts a general hardware store, and has as complete a stock of hardware as can be found in the average town. He is also extensively engaged in the implement business and handles everything in the line of farm implements that the twentieth century farmer requires. Mr. Ellis is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Spring Hill, of which he is secretary and a director. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twenty-two years and is a Mason. Politically he is a Democrat and one of the progressive business men of Johnson county, and by his industry and progress has become a dominant factor in the community.

William R. Rutter.—In the death of William R. Rutter, which occurred at his home in Spring Hill, July 23, 1914, Johnson county lost one of its leading citizens who had been a factor in the development of this section of Kansas for nearly half a century. Mr. Rutter was born on Prince Edward Island, May 29, 1830, and was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Rae) Rutter, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. Thomas Rutter was a ship builder and was engaged in that occupation on Prince Edward Island when William R., the subject of this sketch, was born. Later the family went to Nova Scotia where the father also worked at his trade, and at an early day went to Massachusetts, locating at Leominster, where the parents spent their lives. William R. Rutter received a good common school education and after the family located at Boston he learned the cabinet maker's trade. In 1855 he came to Johnson county, Kansas, and bought a quarter section of land and after remaining in Johnson county about two years, he went to California in 1857, making the trip overland with ox teams and a wagon. He remained in California about three years, during which time he worked at his trade. He then returned to New England and after a few months' visit with his parents came to Kansas again, and engaged in farming in Johnson county where he was when the Civil war broke out. He then enlisted in a Kansas cavalry regiment and after a few months' service was discharged when he reenlisted and was stationed at Vicksburg, Miss., on detached duty until the war closed. He was taken prisoner once, but succeeded in escaping soon after being captured. Mr. Rutter was united in marriage in September, 1864, to Miss Laura J. Stiles. She is a native of Vermont, born January 1, 1844, and is a daughter of B. H. and Rhoda (Pray) Stiles, natives of Vermont and descendants of early New England stock. Mrs. Rutter was a girl of fifteen when she came to Johnson county, Kansas, with her parents in 1859. They located on a farm which the father had preempted a year previously. B. H. Stiles lived but a few years after coming to Kansas. He died in 1865 and his wife passed away in 1870. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rutter began life at Spring Hill where the husband worked at his trade as a cabinet maker and carpenter. He built many of the first houses in Spring Hill and for a time lived on a farm about a mile from town, although he continued to work at his trade in town. In 1872 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business and was very successful in all his business undertakings and for years did an extensive business in Spring Hill and accumulated a fortune. At his death he owned over 1,100 acres of land and was interested in various other enterprises in addition to his furniture and undertaking business and was a stockholder and director in the Spring Hill Banking Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Rutter were born three children, as follows: Anna R. married Willard Palmer and resides in Johnson county; W. H., Topeka, Kan., and Margaret R.

married J. E. Jamison, of Olathe. William R. Rutter was prominent in lodge circles, and was a Knights Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and for a number of years was grand master of his lodge. He also belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic at Spring Hill. He was a life-long Republican and a man who won the high regard and esteem of all who came in contact with him, either in a social or a business way. His estimable wife, who is typical of that high type of the pioneer women of Kansas, resides in her Spring Hill home where she has a host of friends. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Irvin, of Olathe, Kan., is a Johnson county pioneer who has resided in this county since 1869. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Center county, February 15, 1840. He is a son of John W. and Sarah (Johnson) Irvin, both natives of Pennsylvania. John W. Irvin was born in Center county and was a son of Guyon Irvin, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who immigrated to this country at an early day. James Irvin was one of a family of ten children, all of whom were born in Pennsylvania as follows: Elizabeth J.; Sarah B. married Isaac Burgher and died in Kansas City, Mo., in 1882; William J. died in 1906; John died at Shannon, Ill., in 1865; Nancy D. married William Dodds and resides at Shannon, Ill.; James, the subject of this sketch; Lott W. lived in St. Louis, Mo., when last heard of in 1904; George W. married Mary Riddle, of Shannon, Ill., and she died in Sedgwick county, Kansas; Susan P. married Gideon De Groff, of Shannon, Ill., and he is now deceased and she resides in St. Louis, Mo., and Mariah H. James Irvin received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois, and began life as a farmer in Carroll county, Illinois, and was engaged in that vocation there during the years of 1868-9, and in the latter year came to Kansas with his brother, William. He located in Johnson county, about seven miles southwest of Olathe and three miles east of Gardner, in Gardner township. When he came to this place, it was wild and unimproved land, but in a few years he developed it to a high state of cultivation and made of it one of the best farms in Johnson county. Like all other Kansas farmers, he passed through the various periods of ups and downs, the good seasons and the bad; he remembers well when rates of interest were high and the prices of farm products were correspondingly low, in the seventies, for instance, when the farmer was paying 15 per cent. interest on his mortgage, with corn at twenty cents per bushel. Mr. Irvin was very successful in his farming operations and remained on his farm until 1907, when he removed to Olathe, where he purchased a lot on the corner of Cherry and Poplar streets and erected one of the fine residences of the city. He owns 480 acres of fine farm land which is operated by renters. Mr. Irvin takes a keen interest in current events and political affairs, but has never aspired to hold political office. He was

united in marriage in 1871 to Miss Mary LaShelle, of Shannon, Ill. She is a native of Danville, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have been born three children, two of whom died in infancy, and Jessie, who was born in 1874, married Rev. James H. Speer, October 10, 1900, and departed this life at Los Angeles, Calif., July 27, 1915, and her remains are buried at Orange, Calif. Mr. Irvin is a director of the First National Bank of Olathe, and he and Mrs. Irvin are members of the Presbyterian church.

George S. Sowers, of Spring Hill, is a native son of Johnson county, and was born in the historic "Old Hotel" at Spring Hill, May 13, 1867. This ancient hotel, which receives extended mention elsewhere in this volume, is the second oldest building standing in Johnson county today. It was built in 1857 by J. B. Hovey, who sold it to William Sowers and it is still in the Sowers family. George S. Sowers, the subject of this sketch, is a son of William and Mathilda (Rose) Sowers. William Sowers was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1833, and was a son of Washington and Elizabeth (Paxton) Sowers. Washington Sowers was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Allbright Sowers, concerning whom very little is definitely known. However, from the meager data at hand relating to him, it is supposed that he was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, as he is known to have lived in that county, about twelve miles from Baltimore, in early life. He was of German descent. William Sowers, the father of George S., came with his parents, when a boy, to Perry county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood on a farm. He was reared amidst the primitive conditions of pioneer life in Ohio, but was determined to obtain some education which he did under adverse circumstances. While attending school he split rails to pay for his board and after he reached manhood worked for fifty cents a day. July 5, 1855, William Sowers and Ann Mathilda Rose were married in Ohio. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mathilda (Skinner) Rose, natives of Virginia, the former born March 27, 1806, and the latter August 30, 1809. Samuel Rose was a plantation overseer in Virginia. His wife, Mathilda Skinner, was a descendant of French Huguenot stock. Ann Mathilda Rose, wife of William Sowers, was born February 14, 1834, and when she was two years old, or in 1836, her parents removed to Perry county, Ohio. In 1857 William Sowers went to Iowa and drove the entire distance with a team and wagon, from Perry county, Ohio, and was six weeks making the trip. They settled near Morning Sun, Iowa. After remaining there about three years they loaded their goods into a prairie schooner, April 15, 1860, and started for the Territory of Kansas, and after a long and tedious trip, reached Johnson county and settled about a mile from where the town of Spring Hill now stands. Like most of the other early settlers in Kansas, they were practically without means and for a time the father worked as engineer in a saw-mill and suffered the many hard-

ships incident to pioneer life which alone would have been enough without adding to it the terrors of the border war, which was the principal industry in that section of Kansas at the time. Mr. Sowers was a Free State man and belonged to the local military organization. In 1864, he purchased the old hotel mentioned before and paid for it out of funds which he received for keeping stage horses. He was also engaged in the business of freighting in the early days. After the war was over and the country settled down to peaceful life again, he engaged in farming and stock raising and became a very extensive and prosperous cattle man, his brand, "W. X. S.," being a familiar mark of ownership among cattle men in eastern Kansas in the early days. He prospered and at the time of his death owned about 1,400 acres of land. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He deserves to be rated as one of the hardy pioneers of Kansas who by their courage laid the foundation not only of Johnson county, but of the great State of Kansas, to whom the present and future generations should be grateful. William Sowers died at Spring Hill, December 28, 1906, and his wife and companion through all these years passed away, March 27, 1914. They were the parents of nine children. George S. Sowers, whose name introduces this sketch, received his education in the common schools of Johnson county and the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill., graduating from that institution April 8, 1889. He then entered the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Missouri Railroad Company as paymaster's clerk and served that company two and one-half years. He then worked in the general office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, at Dallas, Texas, for two years when he went with the Kansas City Southern Railroad Company, as clerk in the maintenance department and while in the employ of that company was located at Mena, Texarkana and Kansas City. In 1901 he returned to Spring Hill and since that time has been connected with the management of his father's place. In recent years Mr. Sowers has devoted himself quite extensively to inventing various devices for which he has an unusual talent. His "check and disbursing cash book" is a device worthy of great consideration, and his "train check" is a clever invention. He has also invented many other devices including covers for traction engine wheels, wagon box rain cover, certified identification photograph, time book, etc. Mr. Sowers was married June 29, 1899, to Miss Mary K. Canfield, a native of Sedalia, Mo., born January 29, 1877. She is a daughter of A. T. and Harriett (Phelps) Canfield, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Sowers is a land owner and a director in the Spring Hill Banking Company and in politics is absolutely independent.

Joseph Simpson, a retired carpenter and contractor of Spring Hill, has spent more than forty-five years of his life in Johnson county. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1839, a son of Thomas and Mary (Bradbury) Simpson, both natives of England. The mother died when

Joseph was three years old, leaving five children. The father married again, and, in 1844 with his wife and children immigrated to America on a sailing vessel which required thirty-seven days to make the voyage. While in mid-ocean the vessel on which they were making the voyage collided with another ship and narrowly escaped being sunk. They reached the port of New York where the Simpson family embarked on a boat and sailed up the Hudson river and from there on the Erie Canal and Lake Erie to Sandusky, Ohio, and drove inland from there to Springfield, Ohio. This was before the days of railroads in that section of the country. The father was a shoemaker and worked at his trade in Springfield for a few months when he located at North Hampton, Ohio, where he followed his vocation four years. He then purchased an emigrant outfit and in 1848 drove to Wisconsin and settled on Government land where he died in 1857. In 1859, Joseph Simpson, whose name introduces this review, went to Illinois locating in Lasalle county where, in 1862, he was married to Miss Hannah M. Miller, daughter of Andrew and Caroline Miller, natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson began life on a farm in Lasalle county and about a year later removed to Kendall county, Illinois, where they remained about eight years, and in the meantime bought a farm. In 1870 they came to Kansas, locating at Spring Hill. His original intention was to engage in farming but on account of his health he could not stand the hard work incident to that vocation. Therefore, he learned the carpenter's trade and later drifted into contracting and made that his life business. To Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have been born six children, as follows: Nettie Bell married Clay Reynolds, Spring Hill; George, Spring Hill; Maud married F. A. Smith, resides in Salina, Kan.; Jessie married Gale Chamberlain, Spring Hill; Lulu married Homer Ainsworth, Spring Hill, and Ollie married Elmer Burch. In the spring of 1861, when President Lincoln first called for troops to defend the Union, Mr. Simpson was among the first to respond. He enlisted in the Thirteenth regiment, Illinois infantry, and in September of that year was discharged on account of disability. However, he offered his services later during the war, but was rejected as being physically unfit for service. Mr. Simpson is a Socialist and is one of the substantial citizens of Johnson county and the family is well known and prominent in the community.

Daniel E. Murdock, a successful Johnson county farmer, is a native of Illinois. He was born near Peoria, March 8, 1856, and is a son of Daniel and Agnes (Miller) Murdock, natives of Scotland. The father was born near Glasgow in 1824, and came to America when a young man. He settled in Pennsylvania and was employed in the rolling mills near Pittsburgh for some time. He then went to Lacon, near Peoria, Ill. He was foreman in a coal mine for a time and removed to McLean county, Illinois, and in 1865 came to Johnson county, Kansas. He lived one year near Shawnee and in the spring of 1867, settled on the place

where his son, Daniel E., now lives. He lived here for many years and in old age retired and removed to Olathe, where he died in 1895. His wife, Agnes (Miller) Murdock, was born in Scotland in 1829 and came to America with her parents in 1836. They settled in Mississippi, then removed to Illinois and in 1858 settled in the western part of Johnson county, where the father died. His wife lived to the advanced age of ninety years past. To Daniel and Agnes (Miller) Murdock were born six children, as follows: John, deceased; Daniel E., the subject of this sketch; Ellen married Charles Flanner and resides at Olathe; Catherine married Ed. Maltby and resides at Liberty, Mo.; Mary died in infancy, and James is cashier of the Morse Bank. Daniel Murdock came to Kansas when nine years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Johnson county and in 1887 went to Riley county, Kansas, where he bought a farm and lived there until 1896, when he returned to Johnson county, locating on a farm two and one-half miles southwest of Morse. In 1902 he took possession of the old home place. Mr. Murdock was married in 1883 to Fidelia, a daughter of John Dougan, deceased. Mrs. Murdock was born in Ohio in 1861 and came to Kansas with her parents in 1866. She died in 1900. To Mr. and Mrs. Murdock were born five children: Howard resides at Stanley, Kan., and has one child, Donna; Gertrude died in 1910; Albert, a farmer of Johnson county, has one child, Margeurite; Arthur resides at home, and Marie lives with her grandmother at Olathe. In politics, Mr. Murdock is a Republican but inclined to be independent. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-thief Association.

Herman H. Klusman, a prominent farmer of Oxford township, has been a resident of Johnson county since he was six years old. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, May 1, 1862, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Walters) Klusman, natives of Germany. They were married in the Fatherland and immigrated to America in 1858, and settled in Preble county, Ohio. In 1868 the Klusman family came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, four miles west of Lenexa, where the father purchased a farm of 220 acres, which was mostly unbroken prairie. He improved the place and made of it one of the best farms in Johnson county. He followed farming and stock raising and prospered. A few years before his death, Henry Klusman retired from the farm and removed to Lenexa. He died in May, 1911, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. He was a man of unusual physique, being remarkably strong and robust. Up to within six months of his death he had seen very few sick days and had never consulted but two doctors. Herman H. Klusman is one of eight children born to Henry and Anna Klusman, as follows: Richard, Anna, Adeline, Margaret, Henry, William, Herman H. and Mary. Herman Klusman remained with his parents and worked on the home farm until he was twenty-seven years old, when he was married and for a year rented his sister's farm and then

bought ninety-three and one-third acres at \$40 per acre, located just west of Lenexa. He paid one-half cash and the balance on time. In 1905 he sold that place at a good profit and bought 140 acres, which is a part of his present place and to which he has since added sixty acres. He has a very fine farm and raises wheat, oats, alfalfa and timothy and also raises stock, extensively. The Klusman residence is an exceptionally fine place and probably the finest farm residence in the county. It is built of stone and stucco with tile roof and was erected in 1911 at a cost of \$9,000. Mr. Klusman was married February 27, 1889, to Miss Louise Baumgartner, a Johnson county girl, born in this county in 1869. She is a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Reitenger) Baumgartner, who settled in Johnson county in 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Klusman have been born the following children: Edward died at the age of eleven; Elsie died at the age of four; Clarence, aged nineteen, resides at home; Ella died at the age of five; Harry, aged sixteen and resides at home; Marie, aged seven, and Agnes, aged two. Mr. Klusman is a Democrat but in local elections is governed by his choice of men, rather than by party lines. He takes an active interest in local affairs and has served on the school board for nineteen years. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

William Lee Gray, a prominent farmer of Oxford township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Jackson county, May 7, 1833, and is a son of Edward and Nancy (Howard) Gray, natives of Virginia, who settled in Jackson county, Missouri, about 1830, where they reared a family and both spent the remainder of their lives. There were five children in the Gray family, as follows: Eliza Jane, deceased; James R., deceased; Alice, deceased; Irene, who resides at Salt Lake City, Utah, and William Lee, the subject of this sketch. William Lee Gray was reared in Jackson county and remained there until 1885 when he came to Kansas and located in Oxford township, Johnson county. He first bought 160 acres of land, which he improved, and engaged in farming and stock raising and was successful from the start. He bought more land from time to time until he owned 440 acres. He divided his land among his children in 1914, with the exception of forty acres, which he retained for his own use. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Gray cast his lot with the lost cause, and enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Missouri regiment, Confederate States of America. He was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Lone Jack, Pea Ridge, Springfield and several battles and a great many skirmishes. He campaigned in Louisiana and was at Memphis, Tenn., when his time expired and he was discouraged and returned to his Jackson county home. Mr. Gray was married August 2, 1874, to Miss Anna E. Caldwell, and eight children were born to this union, as follows: Thomas Edward, Belton, Mo.; Mary Catherine, William Earl, Grand View; Jess Lee resides in Missouri; Walter Scott, at home; Harry, deceased; Carrie, deceased,

and Charles, a mail carrier. The wife and mother died in 1913. On June 14, 1914, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Mrs. Edith (Slichter) West. She is a native of Peoria, Ill., born March 2, 1879, and a daughter of Frederick A. and Ada Genevieve (Hoagland) Slichter, natives of Illinois, who went to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1890, and now reside in Kansas City. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born one child, William Lee, Jr., born April 25, 1915. Mr. Gray is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the most successful farmers in Johnson county.

A. H. Krumm, lessee of the Glendale Stock Farm, three miles south and a half mile west of Lenexa, is the most successful, high-class stock breeder in Johnson county. He maintains a fine herd of Jersey cattle, headed by "Prince Leon," son of "Golden Shy Fox" and grandson of "Noble Oakland," considered the finest Jersey bull in America, and Mr. Krumm stands at the head of the Percheron horse breeders of Johnson county, also. His magnificent stallion, "Valendale," is a 2,030 pound five-year-old and one of the best pedigreed and finest specimens of Percheron horses to be found in the State of Kansas. He also has a fine herd of pure blood Poland China hogs. Mr. Krumm's place, the Glendale Stock Farm, is one of the best equipped breeding ranches not only in Johnson county but in the State. He has a grain elevator with an 8,000 bushel capacity, and his own feed mill, automatic feeding machinery, large, well equipped barns with a capacity of 200 tons of hay, and the place in every way presents an ideal arrangement for handling stock. The place is supplied with flowing springs of pure, cool water which flows to a reservoir and from there is distributed to the most convenient places for stock, and having all the natural advantages and equipment of the Glendale Stock Farm, places it in a class of its own, almost without a rival. A. H. Krumm is a native son of Johnson county. He was born January 4, 1872, and is a son of Wendlin and Louise (Legler) Krumm, natives of Baden, Germany. The father immigrated to America in 1854 and resided in Kansas City for the first two years in the new world, and later settled in Johnson county. The father was engaged in buying cattle, a business in which he was an expert, for James Ward until the Civil war broke out. He was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to defend the Union. He enlisted in the Second regiment, Kansas infantry, and participated in many hard fought campaigns and was at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He was later transferred from infantry to cavalry when his regiment was converted into that branch of the service. During his term of service he was promoted a number of times and finally became chief bugler of his regiment. After being honorably discharged from the service at the close of the war he returned to Johnson county where he was successfully engaged in farming until his death, October 20, 1893, his wife having preceded him in death a number of years. She died June 6, 1885.

A. H. Krumm, the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days on the home farm and received a good common school education. On December 21, 1891, he enlisted in the "I" troop, First United States cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and on March 20, 1895, received his honorable discharge at Fort Bayard, N. M. He was a good soldier and served his term of enlistment and came out of the army with a clean record. He then returned to Johnson county and followed railroading in the capacity of section foreman until 1902 when he engaged in farming and the stock business which has since occupied his closest attention, and he has been rewarded by unusual success. Mr. Krumm was married February 22, 1896, to Miss Maud Concannon. To Mr. and Mrs. Krumm have been born three children, as follows: Hazel, born January 15, 1897, married Roy C. Morgan and lives at Kenneth, Kan.; Mabel, born October 15, 1901, and Clara, born March 5, 1907, both living at home.

Robert M. Donham, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, of Oxford township, is a native of Johnson county, Missouri. He was born July 15, 1850, and is a son of Dennis and Jane (Bigham) Donham, the former a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter a native of Alabama. Dennis Donham was reared in Kentucky to the age of eighteen years, when he came to Missouri with his father, Timothy, and located in Lafayette county. Jane Bigham was a daughter of Samuel Bigham and when she was a child about eight years old came from Alabama to Missouri with her parents, who located in Lafayette county and later removed to Johnson county, Missouri. Dennis and Jane (Bigham) Donham were the parents of eight children, as follows: William, Baxter, Mary, James, George, Robert M., the subject of this sketch, Lydia and Angeline. Robert M. Donham began life for himself at about the age of twenty and earned his first money by breaking prairie in Johnson county, Missouri. He first bought a team of mules and soon after got a farm. In 1881 he went to Dade county, where he operated 320 acres of land until 1896 when he came to Johnson county, Kansas, and settled on the Hartley farm, three miles north of Bucyrus. After remaining there five years he went to Miami county, and remained five years when he sold out and bought his present place of 315 acres in Oxford township. In addition to being a successful grain farmer, cattle raiser and feeder, Mr. Donham is also a very successful orchardist. He has sixteen acres of an apple orchard, which is one of the best in the county. In 1913 he shipped seven carloads of apples from this orchard. He is a successful breeder of pure blood short horned cattle and Percheron horses. Mr. Donham was married in 1876 to Miss Lillie A. Barton, a native of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, born in 1856. She is a daughter of Perry and Anna Barton, who came from Pennsylvania to Missouri in 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Donham have been born the following children: Clarence, Albert, Harry, John, Robert, Mary, Anna, Buelah, Edith, Ruby, Mabel and Richard. Four of the sons own farms.

and are prosperous and successful farmers. Mr. Donham is a Republican and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of the substantial and well-to-do citizens of Johnson county.

J. K. Wallace, a Johnson county pioneer and Civil war veteran, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 30, 1846, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Irwin) Wallace, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former being from Beaver county. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. J. C. Helms, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. J. F. Williamson, Geneseo, Rice county, Kansas, and J. K., the subject of this sketch. J. K. Wallace came to Johnson county with his parents in 1858, when he was twelve years old. The family located one-half mile north and a half-mile west of Morse. Here the father built a log house, 24x24 feet, which was the first home of the Wallace family in the Territory of Kansas. This old log cabin stood on Tomahawk creek and is still standing, but has been removed about three miles from its original site. When John R. Wallace, the father, built the old house, he bought the logs from an Indian named Kiser and paid him fifty cents each for them. The old building was torn down twice during the days of the border war, by border ruffians, but the logs were not destroyed and each time the owner, Mr. Wallace, rebuilt it. J. K. Wallace was here during the border troubles and had an opportunity to witness, and take part in the stirring events which ushered Kansas into the Union, or "To the stars through adversity." J. K. Wallace enlisted in the army before he was seventeen years old, June 3, 1863, and served in Company B, Sixth regiment, Kansas cavalry. He did service in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, and at the close of the war was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Wallace has made farming his occupation and is one of Johnson county's most successful farmers. He owns the "Old Wallace Homestead," where the family settled when they came to Johnson county. It consists of 160 acres of fine land.

John Randolph Sloan, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Stanley, Kan., is a native of Indiana. He was born in Greene county, January 18, 1851, and is a son of John and Cordelia (Wills) Sloan, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. John Sloan was a son of James Sloan, a Virginia planter and slave owner, who operated in partnership with a brother. They owned about 150 negro slaves and in 1818, James became dissatisfied with the institution of slavery and sold his interests to his brother, John, and went to Indiana, locating in Lawrence county. He engaged in farming and stock raising there on an extensive scale. He was a wealthy man for those times. He spent the remainder of his life in Lawrence county and is buried in the cemetery there. John Sloan, Dr. Sloan's father, was about eighteen years of age when his parents removed to Indiana. He was one of a family of four children, as follows: Dr. William, who practiced medicine for a number

of years at Effingham, Ill., and is now deceased; Dr. James, who was a practicing physician in Newton county, Illinois, is now deceased; John, and Mary Ann, who married Edward Lane, of Newton county, Illinois, all of whom are now deceased. In 1858, John Sloan sold his property in Indiana and removed to Shelby county, Illinois, where he remained until the Civil war broke out. He then went to Champaign county, Illinois, and conducted a hotel at Urbana for five or six years. He then went to Rantoul, Ill., and in 1875 removed to Van Austin, Texas, where he died in 1877. His wife returned to Illinois and lived with her daughter about a year when she too passed away. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Joice Jane married M. F. Young, Rantoul, Ill.; Dr. John Randolph, the subject of this sketch; Edward Lane, Champaign, Ill., and Ari Armstrong, Cripple Creek, Colo. Dr. Sloan was reared to manhood in Champaign, Ill., and attended the public schools where he obtained his preliminary education and then attended the Illinois State College at Champaign and the Illinois State Normal School. He then taught school for a few years in Illinois and in 1874 went to Denison, Texas, where he also followed teaching until 1876 when he came to Kansas and taught school at Great Bend one year. He then went to Cedarville, Ark., and read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. R. G. Harrison. Later he entered the Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Sloan practiced in Cedarville, Ark., until 1881 when he came to Johnson county, locating at Stanley, where he has built up a large practice and is one of the veteran physicians of Johnson county. He is capable and painstaking and has met with uniform success in his practice. Dr. Sloan was united in marriage at Paxton, Ill., July 6, 1874, to Miss Mary Frances Burnside, of Champaign county, Illinois. She is a native of Lafayette, Ind. To Dr. and Mrs. Sloan have been born two children: Nellie, died at the age of two years, and Charles G., a farmer near Stanley, Kan. Dr. Sloan is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, the Southwestern Medical Association and the Kansas State and American Medical Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and politically is a Democrat.

John Wesley Toynbee, one of the leading farmers of Oxford township, is a native son of Johnson county and was born within half a mile of his present home, September 19, 1869. He is a son of John and Susan (Chambers) Toynbee, natives of England. John Toynbee and his wife left their native land in 1854 and immigrated to America. They settled in Illinois, where they were living when the Civil war broke out. John Toynbee enlisted in Company G, Seventy-seventh regiment, Illinois infantry, and was made sergeant of his company. He was at the battle of Young's Point, siege of Vicksburg, and Red River expedition and many other battles and numerous skirmishes, and after two years' service was discharged at Mobile, Ala., on account of disability. He then returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1866 when he came

to Kansas with his family and bought Indian land in Oxford township, Johnson county. He broke the wild prairie and built a home and resided in Oxford township until his death which occurred January 14, 1898. His wife died January 12, 1898, there being only two days between their deaths. John and Susan (Chambers) Toynbee were the parents of the following children: Miles C., Elizabeth, Victoria and John Wesley, the subject of this sketch, and the only survivor of the family. John Wesley remained at home and cared for his parents until their deaths, when he received a half interest in the eighty acre farm. He then bought out the other heirs and became the sole owner. Mr. Toynbee is engaged in general farming and is also well known as a successful breeder of Standard Short Horn cattle and usually has from twenty-five to fifty of that favorite breed of cattle on his place. He is president of the Morse State Bank and one of the substantial business men of Johnson county. He is a Democrat and has served as clerk of his school district and is treasurer of the Pleasant Valley Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Toynbee was united in marriage February 20, 1901, to Miss Cora Laughlin, a native of Jackson county, Missouri, born January 4, 1879. She is a daughter of John and Anna Laughlin, natives of Kentucky, now residing in Aubry township, Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Toynbee have one child, John Wesley, Jr., born August 29, 1904.

J. R. Secrest, of Edgerton, is one of the successful farmers of Johnson county. He is a native of the Buckeye State and was born in Cambridge, Ohio, July 18, 1845. Mr. Secrest followed farming in his native State until 1877, when he came to Kansas, locating in McCamish township, Johnson county. Here he purchased a quarter section of land which is his present home. He engaged in farming and stockraising and for a number of years was an extensive cattle feeder, but in recent years he has devoted himself more to the dairy business. Mr. Secrest was united in marriage, April 23, 1868, to Miss Marguerite Cale, a daughter of G. W. Cale, of Guernsey county. Two children were born to this union, as follows: Austin O., of Lane, Kan., and Marcelia A., married J. T. Waddell, a merchant of Wellsville, Kan. Mr. Secrest is a stanch Democrat and comes from a family of Democrats. There has not been a dissenting voice against Democracy among his ancestors for three generations, and as he says this is why he claims to be "the best pedigreed Democrat on earth." He takes an active part in political affairs and has only missed three Democratic State conventions in thirty years. He not only talks Democracy, but is always willing to contribute to campaign funds and let his money talk also. It was Mr. Secrest who proposed in the State convention that nominated Harris for governor that each one of the delegates of the convention, which was composed of 800, contribute \$10 to the campaign fund. He has been a member of the local school board for twenty years. For fifteen years he has served



J. R. Secrest



Mrs. J. R. Secrest



Austin O.



Marcia A.

J. R. Secrest and Family

as marshal of the Grange fair. Mr. Secrest is one of the substantial and progressive men of Johnson county and is always willing to co-operate with any movement for the betterment of his town, county or State.

Andrew Johnson Calvert, a prominent farmer of Aubry township, and former county commissioner of Johnson county, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Platte county, November 13, 1850, and is a son of Lewis and Martha (Herndon) Calvert. Lewis Calvert was born in Scott county, Kentucky, April 24, 1824, and died in 1882. He was the son of John Calvert, Virginian and a direct descendant of Lord Cecil Calvert, who received a land grant in Maryland from the crown of England during colonial days. Martha Herndon was also a native of Kentucky, born December 11, 1812, and was a daughter of Dr. Richard Wyatt Herndon an eminent Kentucky physician. To Lewis and Martha (Herndon) Calvert were born the following children: Helen M., deceased; Celsus, deceased; Sarah C., deceased; Marion, St. Joseph, Mo.; Elizabeth, deceased; Holt, deceased; Jane D., deceased; John Lewis, St. Joseph, Mo.; Emma S., deceased; Andrew J., the subject of this sketch; Alice D., deceased, and William B. resides at Weston, Mo. An uncle of Lewis Calvert, Capt. Andrew Johnson, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and another uncle, Col. Richard M. Johnson, was at the battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison. In 1837 Lewis Calvert and his wife came from Kentucky to Missouri and located in Platte county, where he became an extensive farmer and owned 320 acres of land. He was prominent in public affairs in the early days and in 1847 was a member of the Missouri State legislature. He became a wealthy man and owned a number of slaves, but the Civil war broke him up and made a bankrupt of him, and he never succeeded in recovering from the financial losses which he met at that time. Andrew Johnson Calvert was educated in the district schools and Pleasant Ridge College, an institution which was located one mile from his home. When a young man he and two of his brothers bought his father's farm which they operated jointly for a few years. In 1873, Andrew J. went to Colorado and worked in the gold and silver mines until the fall of 1876, when he returned to Platte county, Missouri, where he was married and remained until 1881, when he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, and bought 160 acres of land in Oxford township. He has bought additional land and in 1886 bought the place where he now resides. He now owns 320 acres, where he carries on general farming and is quite an extensive breeder of Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs and has been very successful in his undertakings. Mr. Calvert was married February 28, 1878, to Miss Katherine H. Elley. She was born in Platte county, Missouri, December 10, 1852, and died January 11, 1912. She was a daughter of R. P. S. and C. B. Elley, both natives of Scott county, Kentucky, where they were married September 13, 1838, and shortly afterwards removed to Platte county, Missouri.

where they both died, the former September 4, 1885, aged seventy-three years and the latter died June 6, 1882, aged fifty-one years. To R. P. S. and Cassandra B. (Quinn) Elley were born the following children: George E., Elisa J., Thomas B., Anna B., R. P. S., Jr., Catherine H., Cassandra B. and Matty C., all of whom are deceased except Cassandra B., who now resides at Belton, Mo. To Andrew J. Calvert and wife were born the following children: Mary Kent, born April 14, 1880, died June 3, 1895; Robert Lewis, born October 15, 1882, resides at home; Matty E., born April 18, 1886, married Sidney Kennedy, resides near Stanley and they have one child, Sidney Leon; Judith B., born December 24, 1890, and resides at home, and Catherine, born September 21, 1895, and died December 31, 1898. Mr. Calvert is a Democrat and for a number of years has taken an active interest in local politics. He has served two terms as trustee of Oxford township, holding that office during the years of 1886 and 1887. He has also been trustee of Aubry township two terms, serving during the years of 1895-96. He was also elected county commissioner of Johnson county in 1910 and served one term in that office, and his administration of public affairs has always been conducted in the same business-like way which characterizes his private business. He is one of the progressive and influential citizens of Johnson county.

George W. Cook, one of Johnson county's most prosperous farmers, residing in Spring Hill township, is a native of this county. He was born October 29, 1859, and is a son of David O. and Laurana C. (Barber) Cook, both natives of New York. David O. Cook, the father, was brought to Michigan by his parents when a child. He was reared and educated in that State and in 1849, when gold was discovered in California, was one of the many hundreds to seek his fortune on the golden slope of the Pacific. He drove across the plains and over the mountains and for two years successfully followed prospecting and gold mining. In 1851 he returned to his Michigan home where he remained until 1857 when he came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county. He preempted a quarter section of land in Spring Hill township and his son, George W. Cook, whose name introduces this sketch, now resides on that place. David O. Cook built a small shack on his homestead and ten years later built a commodious frame dwelling, which was the first frame house built in Spring Hill township. Like most other successful men of that section, he was extensively engaged in stock raising and became one of the well-to-do and influential men of the county. He deserves credit for having been one of the first settlers of Johnson county who made good. He died in 1869 and his wife departed this life in 1905. George W. Cook was reared in Johnson county and educated in the public schools and has made farming the occupation of his life and owns one of the best farms in Johnson county. He was married in 1906 to Miss Mary Johnson, a native of Rome county, Tennessee, born July 5, 1864. She is

a descendant of an old southern family that originally came from North Carolina. The Cook residence is modern in every particular and one of the best to be found in Johnson county. Mr. Cook is a stockholder in the Grange store at Spring Hill and a member of the Fraternal Aid Society. He is a Republican and one of the substantial citizens of the community.

Manuel George Miller, deceased, was for a number of years a dominant factor in the business world of Olathe and Johnson county. When Mr. Miller came to Johnson county his capital stock was industry and honesty, and from a poor boy he became one of the wealthy men of Johnson county. He was born on a farm in St. Joseph county, Michigan, December 3, 1843, and was the third of nine children. When he was seven years old the family removed to Iowa, but after a residence of ten years in that State returned to Branch county, Michigan. It was here that Mr. Miller spent the early days of his life. He enlisted in the Union army in 1864 and served until the close of the war. Being of an ambitious turn of mind, he did not return to his native State when he was mustered out of service at the close of the war, but came west and secured a position as construction foreman on the Union Pacific railroad. Leaving this work after a short time Mr. Miller walked across twenty miles from Lawrence to the farm of Myron C. Holcomb, where the city of Gardner now stands. In 1867 he engaged in the grocery business in Olathe, on the south side of East Part Street, east of Cherry. From the little grocery store he soon branched out into the banking business and for a time had as a partner, C. M. Ott. Upon dissolving partnership with Mr. Ott Mr. Miller retained the bank and the store and soon afterwards purchased the George Walker building which he remodeled and enlarged until the Miller block, now known as the Peck block, was accounted one of the handsomest and most commodious store and office buildings in Johnson county. Always a lover of farm land and live stock, it was but natural that Mr. Miller should give a part of his active life to that field. As a result he accumulated a great deal of land which he stocked with high grade horses and cattle. He was one of the builders of the big mill and elevator now known as Hadley's mill in Olathe. In 1905, in partnership with F. R. Ogg, he purchased the Olathe Citizens Telephone Company, and shortly afterwards bought Mr. Ogg's interest and immediately started out to remodel and rebuild the system. The Miller estate has been kept intact since Mr. Miller's death and his heirs have conducted the business along much the same lines as Mr. Miller had done during his lifetime. Mr. J. C. Nichols, a son-in-law, Kansas City, Mo., is executor of the estate, and the management is entrusted to F. M. Lorimer, who had been in Mr. Miller's employ for ten years prior to his death. The Miller estate with its various features is perhaps the most extensive in Johnson county. It consists of over 1,300 acres of farm lands, well stocked with high grade cattle, mules and horses. The Olathe telephone

system is owned and operated by the estate and the Miller heirs are also interested in the State Bank of Olathe, the Olathe Electric Light and Power Company and various other interests. M. G. Miller was united in marriage in Michigan to Miss Mary Eleanor Phenice, November 20, 1867, and four children were born to this union, two of whom are living: Mrs. John Kane, of Bartlesville, Okla., and Mrs. J. C. Nichols, of Kansas City, Mo. M. G. Miller was always ready and willing to join in any movement that would benefit his home town, and took great pride in his work as a councilman in working for paved streets and the many other modern improvements of which loyal Olatheans are so proud. He was a staunch Republican and could always be found in the front ranks working for the success of his party. He had an eager yearning for the friendship and esteem of his fellow men and his family ties. The love and solicitude with which he attended to the ones dear to him are treasured recollections of those whom he left. Mr. Miller died suddenly while on a visit at Ester Park, Colo., August 25, 1909, and one still hears frequent remarks by his many friends of the great loss which fell upon Olathe and Johnson county and to his many friends and business associates in the death of M. G. Miller. There are today many prosperous men in the community whose start in life is due to Mr. Miller's assistance and encouragement in a financial way. He was a good judge of human nature and when he had faith in a man's honesty and integrity, that was all the security that he required. The relation between Mr. Miller and his employees was always of the most friendly. A community of interest seemed to prevail between employer and employee.

Edwin Walmer, a successful Johnson county farmer, residing at Merriam, is one of the substantial citizens of Johnson county. Mr. Walmer is a native of the Keystone State, born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1844. He is a son of David and Catherine (Wagner) Walmer, both natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Pennsylvania, as follows: Joseph resides in Texas; Edwin, the subject of this sketch; Levi resides in Mission township; Amanda resides in Pennsylvania and Henry also resides in that State. Edwin Walmer received his education in the public schools in his native State and in early life engaged in farming and followed that occupation until 1879, when he came to Kansas and located in Shawnee township, Johnson county, about a mile east of Merriam. He purchased eighty acres of land there for which he paid \$32.50 per acre, and later he purchased an additional eighty for which he paid \$71.50 per acre and his entire place is now assessed at \$200 per acre. His land is well located, a rock road passing one of his places. Mr. Walmer has been extensively engaged in dairying, grain and stock raising, and is one of the successful agriculturists of Johnson county. He was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Elizabeth Horstick at Harrisburg, Pa., and four children have been born to this union, all

of whom are living as follows: Minnie married Howard Mullen and resides in Mission township; Sadie is unmarried and resides with her parents; Edwin resides at home and Harry also resides with his parents. Mr. Walmer has made a great many improvements on his place and has done a great deal of tiling and is a great advocate of that plan of improvement. He says he has not had a single crop failure since he has tiled his land. When Fred Weeks first came to Johnson county he rode out to Mission township from Kansas City, Mo., on a spring wagon with Mr. Walmer. He was going to work for John Schrader. Mr. Walmer and Mr. Weeks, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, have been very close friends through all these years in Johnson county. Their acquaintance began with the trip to Mission township in the old spring wagon.

William Bradley, who resides near Wilder, has been a resident of Monticello township since 1858. He was born in Bellaghy, County Derry, Ireland, in 1833, and is a son of William and Alice (McLean) Bradley, both natives of County Derry. William Bradley is the only survivor of a family of eight, as follows: Catherine, Henry, Mary, Barney, Alice, Thomas, William and Annie. Mr. Bradley received his education in his native land and remained in that country until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1855 he immigrated to America, locating in Cayuga, New York, where he remained about a year. He then went to Illinois and after spending two years in that State came to Johnson county, Kansas, and located in Monticello township. He came here in 1858 and a short time afterwards bought forty acres of land of Billy Fly, a Shawnee Indian, for which he paid \$3.00 per acre, and later he traded a horse to the same Indian for another forty acres, the horse being worth about \$60.00. Mr. Bradley bought additional land from time to time, in the early days, and now owns 220 acres. In 1859 he built his first home in Johnson county which was a little log cabin, 10x12 feet. About four years later he built another residence which was considered quite a pretentious affair in the early days. It was a log building, 18x27 feet, one and a half stories high, and is still standing. The logs used in its construction are cottonwood and elm. The chimney of the first house which Mr. Bradley built is of stone and is still standing, and the second log house, above referred to, is still standing and in a very fair state of preservation. In visiting the second floor of the old house the writer found some very interesting relics of pioneer days, one of which was an old trunk covered with cow-hide which was tanned in a way that the hair was left undisturbed. This trunk presents a very unusual appearance, and, judging from its general make-up, it is perhaps nearly a hundred years old. There are many other interesting old relics about the place, many of which have not been disturbed for nearly half a century. Few of the old settlers remain in Monticello township who

were here when Mr. Bradley came. Among those he recalls as living here when he came were Sam Garrett, a white man, and Isaac Parish, John Owens, Abraham Piper, and a man named Buchanan. Mike McGarvin, who lived on the townsite of Bonner Springs, Peter Keroher and Mr. Bradley shipped the first wheat from Tiblo, now Bonner Springs. They shipped it to Wyandotte and received \$2.25 per bushel; the threshing cost them ten cents per bushel. Mr. Bradley has been twice married. His first wife was Johanna Lottan, to whom he was married at Quincy, Ill., in 1859. She died about a year later and in 1861, he married Rachel Smith, of Monticello township, and she died in 1895. They were the parents of the following children: John Henry married Mabel Barrett and resides in Missouri; Alice died in 1912, age thirty years; Mary died in 1905; Barney married Daisy Wheeler, resides at Houston, Tex.; William died in childhood; Rosa Ann died in childhood; Maggie died at the age of thirty; Thomas, and Anna, now the wife of John Calvert, of Liberty, Mo. Mr. Bradley is one of the old historic landmarks of Johnson county and he has witnessed a wonderful development that has been brought about within the last half century.

F. P. Hollenback, of Olathe, Kan., is a native of Kendall county, Illinois, but was a child when his parents came to Kansas, and he is practically a Johnson county product. Mr. Hollenback was born July 29, 1855, and is a son of Benjamin Hollenback, a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. F. P. Hollenback is one of a family of eight children, three of whom are living as follows: F. P., the subject of this sketch; Nannie E. married F. R. Douglas and resides at Florence, Kan., and Stella N. married Theodore Knauder and resides at Shawnee, Kan. F. P. Hollenback received his education in the public schools of Johnson county and also attended school at the old Methodist Mission at Shawnee, one of his teachers being Samuel Carnatzer, a Shawnee squaw man. He also attended the Shawnee Catholic school for one term which was taught by Father John Pickler. Mr. Hollenback, although comparatively a young man, is familiar with much of the early-day history of Johnson county. He remembers Chief Blue-jacket, Frederick Choteau, Park Randall and Grahman Rogers, of the Shawnees. Mr. Hollenback spent a great deal of his time, when a boy, clerking in his father's store and about the time he reached his majority he engaged in farming in Shawnee township where he remained for five years. He then followed farming near Zarah in Monticello township for two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business and wood contracting at Zarah until 1902 when he sold his store to Harry King and removed to Olathe. He then served as deputy United States marshal under United States Marshal Crum for two years, during which time he was located at Fort Scott, Kan. He then returned to Olathe where he has since resided. Mr. Hollenback was

married in 1877 to Miss Lydia A. Archer, of Shawnee, Kan., and six children have been born to this union, four of whom are living as follows: Gertrude S. married William E. Hedburg, who is now deceased and she resides in Olathe; Sadie, general delivery clerk in the Olathe postoffice; Laura married Ole Hibner and resides in Toledo, Ohio, and Frank P., Jr., a pharmacist in the employ of Collard & Norris, Olathe, Kan. Mr. Hollenback is a member of the Modern Woodman of America, Knights of Pythias, the Kansas Fraternal Citizens, Ben Hur, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

J. W. Rea, a Civil war veteran and Johnson county pioneer, has been a resident of this county for half a century. He is a native of Ohio, born in Union county, December 8, 1834, and is a son of Allen and Maria (Bishop) Rea, both natives of Virginia, the former born in 1798 and the latter in 1800. Allen and Maria (Bishop) Rea were the parents of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living as follows: Samantha Davis resides in Texas, and J. W., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Rea was reared on a farm in Ohio and received his education in the common schools. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment, Ohio infantry, and was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, at the expiration of his term of service. In the fall of 1865 he came to Kansas and located two miles south of Gardner. He first bought 160 acres of land and engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been very successful in his undertakings in that direction. Mr. Rea bought additional land from time to time, as he could afford to and as the opportunity offered, and now owns 320 acres of some of the best land to be found within the borders of Johnson county. He was united in marriage March 4, 1865, to Miss Nannie Clark, of Union county, Ohio. Mr. Rea has seen Johnson county develop from a wild, unbroken prairie and sparsely settled community to one of the populous counties of a great State. There were not many settlers in Gardner township when he located there. Among some of the old timers whom Mr. Rea recollects might be mentioned John A. Pierce, Hobart Hunting, Doctor Sheen, John Hermann and J. W. Sponable. Mr. Rea now resides in Olathe and is living retired, enjoying the well earned fruits of former toil.

L. H. Coker, postmaster at Holliday, is a native of Kansas, and was born in Monticello township on what is now the Thomas Anderson place, near Wilder, July 5, 1865. He is a son of Solomon and Ellen (Ingerham) Coker, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Illinois. L. H. Coker is one of a family of three children as follows: Thomas, born in Missouri, married Myrtle Cotterson and now lives at Miami, Okla.; L. H., the subject of this sketch, and Joseph, born in Monticello township, married Cora Vorris and lives near Osawatomie, Kan. The wife and mother of these children died in 1865 and the father married Mary Pemberton, a widow, and seven children were

born to this union as follows: Lucy married George Benson, Olathe; Erwin married Mary Kueker, Wellsville; Allan B. married Pearl Onderkirk, Lawrence, Kan.; Frank resides at Gardner; Edward and Henry, twins, the former residing at Wellsville, Kan., and the latter at Osawatomie, and Wesley, Wellsville, Kan. Mr. Coker's second wife and mother of these children died in 1899, and he married for his third wife Mrs. Martha Charlton, and two children were born to this union; Ruth married Frank Dawson and they reside in North Dakota, and Arthur, unmarried, resides at Wellsville, Kan. Solomon Coker is one of the real pioneers of Johnson county. In the early days he was engaged in freighting across the plains from Westport to various points farther west. At one time he conducted a store at Old Chillicothe in Shawnee township, which was a sort of a trading post for the Shawnee Indians. L. H. Coker, whose name introduces this sketch, is purely a Johnson county product. He was reared in Monticello township and received his education in its public schools and every vote that he ever cast was in the same precinct in Monticello township. He began life as a farmer when a boy, and followed that vocation until 1910 when he engaged in the mercantile business at Monticello, remaining there one year. He then sold out and went to Los Angeles, Calif. Returning to Johnson county in six months he purchased his father's store in Monticello and moved the stock to Holliday, where he was engaged in business until July, 1915, when he sold his business to B. G. Davis, of West Plains, Mo. Mr. Coker was appointed postmaster of Holliday, May 10, 1915. He was married September 9, 1891, to Miss Emma Kueker, of Monticello township, and three children were born to this union as follows: Elsie died in infancy; Nelly, born in 1900, and Lester H., Jr., born in 1903. Mr. Coker is a Democrat and has been prominent in the local councils of his party.

Patrick Sheridan and his faithful wife, Margaret, were among that band of brave pioneers whose courage, foresight and love of home have made Johnson county what it is today. They were both natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, and in the days when their youth and enthusiasm knew not the limitations nor infirmities of age, left their respective homes and immigrated to America, settling in Massachusetts, where they afterwards met and were married. Patrick Sheridan was a veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted in Boston and was later transferred to a New York regiment, serving four years in all. He participated in many of the hard fought and important battles of that great conflict, including the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam and many others. Towards the close of the war he received a shrapnel wound in the left hand and lost the use of that member throughout the balance of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan were married in Massachusetts in 1869 and shortly afterwards came to Kansas, locating in Johnson county, near Switzer, where they purchased ten

acres of land for which they paid \$25 per acre. Here they proceeded to make a home for themselves in the new country. Their first residence was a log cabin which they built in 1869, the year they settled here. The old building, a relic of pioneer days, is still standing and now doing service as a chicken house. They added to their original purchase and the family now own 127 acres of fine land in Johnson county. Their present comfortable and commodious residence was built in 1889. Patrick Sheridan was a frugal and industrious man and a good citizen and during his lifetime accumulated a competence and through all his years of honest toil was assisted by his noble wife who was his constant counselor and helpmate, and now in her declining years she is enjoying a comfortable home and plenty. Mr. Sheridan was accidentally killed on the Frisco railroad in 1909, and his remains are peacefully resting in the Shawnee cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan were born the following children: Margaret resides in Kansas City, Mo.; Catherine Agnes, on the home place with her mother; William died at the age of ten; Benjamin died in 1910, at the age of thirty-three; Philip died at the age of twenty-seven; Hattie, now Mrs. Graves, Kansas City, Mo., and Thomas resides at home. The Sheridan family is well known and highly respected in the community.

